

R E P O R T
ON THE
REVISED SETTLEMENT
OF THE
SOUTHERN PARGUNAHS

OF THE DISTRICT OF

A M B A L L A,
IN THE CIS-SATLEJ STATES,

EFFECTED BY

नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय

W. WYNYARD, ESQ., B. C. S.,

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of the Umballa District.*

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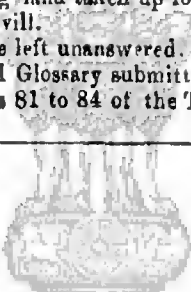
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W. WYNARD,
Settlement Officer.

Umballa,
8th February 1853. }



सत्यमेव जयते

No. 61.

From W. WYNARD, ESQ.,
Settlement Officer Cis-Sutlej States.

To G. F. EDMONSTONE, ESQ.,
Commissioner and Superintendent Cis-Sutlej States.

Dated Camp Umballa, 8th February, 1853.

SIR,—I have the honor to send for transmission to the Board of Administration for the affairs of the Punjab the prescribed and other Statements as detailed below, relating to the Southern Pargunnahs of the Umballa District, viz. :—

No. of Enclosures.	Mark on Enclosure.	Contents of Enclosure.	NAME OF PARGUNNAHS.						
			Jugdees.	Moostabad.	Kizabad.	Sadoura.	Narsinghur.	Umballa.	Moolana.
1	Appendix.	A Map showing Territorial Divisions,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	"	B Ditto ditto, the Divisions into which the District has been broken up for assessment, ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	"	1 Ditto ditto, the new Pargunnah boundaries and the Chourasas and Purchase of Chowhan Rajpoots... ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 to 142	"	2 to 4 Village Statements,	37	0	0	0	102	0	0
143 to 149	"	5 General Statement,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
150 to 156	"	6 Annual Jumma Statement,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
157 to 163	"	7 Tenure Statement,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
164	"	8 General Comparative Statement, ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
165	"	9 Statement of soils and area,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
166	"	10 Ditto ditto, Raw Vegetable Produce, ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
167	"	11 Ditto ditto, Agricultural Instruments, ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
168	"	12 Ditto ditto, Wells and Tanks,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
169	"	13 Ditto ditto, Water in Wells,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
170	"	14 Ditto ditto, Population,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
171	"	15 Ditto ditto, Educational Institutions, ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
172	"	16 Ditto ditto, Charitable Establishments,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
173	"	17 Ditto ditto, Religious Institutions, ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
174	"	18 Table of weights and measures,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
175	"	19 Ditto Coins,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
176	"	20 Statement of Expenditure,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
177	"	21 Memoranda of Assessment,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
178	"	22 Rate Statement,.. ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
179	"	23 Produce Statement,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
									Total
									139

2nd.—I have made over to my successor, Mr. Melvill, the Survey Maps which should form No. 1 of the English Statements submitted, as he will constantly require them to compare with the Persian Maps of Jagheer villages. the Settlement of which has now, as in 1847, I foretold it would, become imperative.

3rd.—Talooqa Soolhur, of the Umballa Tehseel, has been previously settled, and the settlement of it reported by Major Abbott.

4th.—It has been arranged that purgunnah *Kotaha*, the remaning purgunnah of the Naraingurh Tehseel should be settled by Mr. Melvill. In that purgunnah I had only settled one or two villages and written the rules of practice for a few more. These papers had been made over to the District Officer previous to Mr. Melvill's joining.

5th.—The portion of the district which will be treated of in this Report is the Jugadree Tuhseel, purgunnahs Sadhoura, and Naraingurh, of the Naraingurh Tehseel, and the Umballah Tehseel, with the exception of the Talooqa Soolhur, settled by Major Abbott.

6th.—The country is in the shape of an irregular parallelogram, about 20 miles long and 15 broad; and is bounded on the north by the Sub-Himalaya or Sewalik range of hills, and the true Himalaya; These hills divide this district from the possessions of the Nahun Raja, the Sewalik dividing the Kullaysur from the Kyarda Dhoons. To the east the district is bounded by the Jumna, which separates it from the districts of Deyra Dhoon and Saharunporc. To the south lies the district of Thaneysur, and to the west and north-west the territories of the Maharaja of Puttcala.

7th.—The division of the district into the Tehseels, and Purgunnahs, as they are now constituted, was made by me in communication with the District Officer, and sanctioned by the Board in their letter, conveyed under cover of your No. 264, dated 9th February, 1852. Since then 14 villages, 3 of Jugadree formerly settled, and 11 of the villages of the late Rancee Sookhan of Dyalgurh have been transferred to the Thaneysur district.

8th.—The boundaries of every village have been put up during the Settlement operations. Those of the Ilaguas mentioned in the margin,* which had been formerly surveyed in 1832, by Captain Simmonds; in 1841 and 1842, by Major Browne; and in 1845, Mr. Foy; were restored: and the boundary of all other villages put up afresh. The boundaries in the possession of the Kulsea Sirdar, who possesses sovereign power, were not put up village by village. The outside boundary only was shown and his estate surveyed Geographically as directed.

* Name of Ilagua.	By whom Surveyed
Jugadree,	Major Browne in 1841-42.
Boorea British Milluk,	
Muchrowlee,	Capt. Simmonds in 1832.
Gaddowlee,	
Bellaspore Fatteo Marwa,	Mr. Foy, 1845.
Belaspore,	
Umballa,	
Belchuppur,	
Sadoura,	
Shamsinghean,	

The estates of Dyalgurh were put up village by village before any orders on the subject were received. The external boundary only of the estates of Sirdar Jewun Singh of Boorea were at first put up, as no order had then been received on the subject, subsequently on receipt of orders, village boundaries were put up.

9th.—Much trouble and expense has been caused by the Jagheerdars, who had permission to put up their boundaries as they pleased, clubbing two or three villages up together. The clearest directions were given to them to put up the boundaries of each village separately, but they did not abide by the instructions given them; and it was not until we came to write the rules of practice, and in one instance, not until after that, that we found out the mistake that had been made. Then two or three years after the survey work had been completed, the boundaries of these villages, which were only then found out to belong to separate village communities, had to be marked off afresh, and their area to be resurveyed; this has added very considerably to the difficulties of the surveyor and the expense of the survey.

10th.—The work of putting up boundaries was further increased and complicated from the existence of a considerable amount of (*Khet but*) holdings, of intermixed possessions. A, a village for Settlement had scatter'd lands in B, a village not for Settlement. It was therefore necessary for me to mark off each field, or cluster of fields, so situated, and to have each patch separately surveyed. This work would have been unnecessary if I had at first been permitted to settle all jagheer villages.

11th.—The boundary work, however is, I believe, at an end. I say, I believe, because, it is quite possible, that Mr. Melvill, when he comes to settle the villages for which I have had Rules of Practice drawn up, may find that there are still villages clubbed together as described in paragraph 9. The boundary disputes have been settled according to the rules laid down in the instructions to Settlement Officers. By mutual consent, if possible; if not, by Arbitrators, or a Government Jury, of 3 or 5 men. There is not, I believe, a boundary in this part of the district on which there remains a dispute or even a doubt. The most difficult cases were those between our own territories and the possessions of the Nahar Raja. I reported on the disobedience of this Chief in my letter No. 160, dated 28th March, 1849, and again in my letter No. 131, dated 1st February, 1850.

12th.—The country is much cut up by rivers, or more properly speaking mountain torrents, which intersect it near the hills about once in 3 miles, and at the southern part of the district about once in 4 miles. I give below the names and a very brief description of these torrents, *Rows* as they are called here.

13th.—I have before mentioned the Jumna as the eastern boundary. The waters of the western Jumna canal leave this river just above the spot where the villages of Raionwalla and Kullaysur, (which are separated from each other by a low range of hills, I believe a continuation of the Sewalik,) meet on the canal. At and near its parent river, this beautiful stream, glancing over boulders with a sudden and noisy fall adds much to the beauty of the landscape. At Raionwalla and a few neighbouring villages the water is conveyed away in cuts, and is extremely beneficial in watering the lands; but below Boodh, I believe, it is not used for purposes of irrigation. At Dadoopoor the waters of the Somb meet the Jumna; and works are here established with a view to prevent too large a flood passing down the canal. The operations of the canal officers are, however, not always attended with success, as the canal is occasionally so full that the water bursts its banks to the great injury of the zameendars lower down, as I have mentioned in my Report on the Thanaysur district.

14th.—To the west of the Jumna is the Somb, which, after having received the waters of the Bolee, falls, as I mentioned before, into the Jumna canal and Jumna. The

floods in this river are very rapid. The bed is very broad and sandy. The rush of water from the hills benefits the Khadir land about, but the water drains off very quickly, and leaves the river-bed a worthless tract of sand.

15th.—Next in succession to the westward, is the sacred Soroostee ; which debouching from the hills at the holy spot called Yad Budree, on the border of the Nahun country, runs a course very different from most of the other rivers ; that is between well-defined banks as far as Chotce Pabnee, where it unites with the Choutung.

16th.—The Choutung, which is called the Hudaha, or Adhwa Row, nearer the hills, after being joined by the Soroostee takes completely the character of that river, and running through well-defined banks, leaves this district, for that of Thaneyaur, at Qazcebas. The stream which is called the Soroostee lower down at Moostufabad, and in the Thaneyaur district ; rises 4 miles to the west of the junction now noticed of the Soroostee and Choutung rivers, and leaves this district for Thaneyaur at Ooncha Chunduna, of Sarun. My opinion is that the stream which is called the Choutung is really the Soroostee. The character of this stream is alike above Belaspoor, and near Ladwa. I have above described it. There is nothing else in the States like it ; and I think it much more likely that the zumeendars have changed the name of the stream ; thinking to verify the fable that the Soroostee disappears, runs underground, and reappears ; than that the banks of the river should have so completely changed their character as is the case here. The waters of the Choutung overflow their banks in the rainy season, and in heavy rains in the cold weather. These floods have in some places a damaging, in others a beneficial effect ; for further particulars I would refer to my memoranda for assessment on the country which is watered by this stream.

17th.—Proceeding westward we next come to the Sadhourawalla Nuddee, by which name the torrent which runs under the town of Sadhoura is known. The surveyor calls it the Nuktee Nuddy, but the name I have stated is that by which it is most generally known. It is formed a little above Sadhoura by the confluence of the Sookur, Fundy, and Khundra Rows, or Nuddees. It joins the Markunda between Ilcaspoor and Noorudh.

18th.—The Markunda ; which rises in the Nahun hills, receives the Roon at Doomonwalla, the Sadhourawalla as above noted, and still lower down in this district the Baygunah ; is the principal drain of the country. It is a dangerous and treacherous stream, rises suddenly from heavy rain in the hills, comes down with a rushing noise, like a wall or a wave of the sea, carrying away all before it ; when it runs off, it leaves the sand quick, at all but the regular beaten fords ; and in the hot weather, when there is no water, the sand becomes so heated by the sun's rays, that it is said men have lost their lives in attempting to cross it barefooted. The deposit left by this river is very valuable. The best sugar-cane in the district is grown in the lands which have been flooded by it, and the Sadhourawalla Row ; but in the dry weather the sand drifts to the eastward ; causing destruction alike to the cultivated land, and sometimes burying whole villages. Many large villages have been severely damaged, some entirely swept away by the floods. For further particulars I would refer to my memoranda for assessment of the lands in the neighbourhood.

19th.—The Baygunah, before mentioned as a tributary of the Markunda, rises in Nahun and Kotaha, runs through the Naraingurh and Moolana purgunnahs, and is in

many places of utility to the husbandman from the floodings and deposits. It has the same character as the Markunda in regard to quick sands, and sand drifts ; which in a great measure neutralize the benefits above noted.

20th.—Further west, again, we come to the Oomur, or Shazadpoorwalla Nuddee. The deposits left by this river about Pilkunnee are valuable. It finally joins the Bullealee.

21st.—The Bullealee and the Tangree unite a short distance north of the Umballa Cantonment about Boh. The waters of the Tangree are dammed up, to prevent the cantonment from being flooded ; and nearly all the water comes into the Bullealee which fertilizes the Shahpoor Chuk greatly. About Shahpoor ; after the mingling of the waters of the Oomur above mentioned, this stream takes the name of Oombla, a compound name, made up from the most prominent letters of the Oomur and Bullealee ; in the same way as the Doabs in the Punjab, are called after the rivers which water them. Before the large Military Cantonment of Umballa was established, the country to the south west of it was much benefitted by the floodings from these streams, and a large revenue collected from the villages. When the supply of water was stopped, the yield of the villages was, of course, materially reduced, and the Government demand should have been reduced in like manner. Such, however, was not the case. The revenue fixed on lands abundantly irrigated was collected from the same lands when no irrigation could be got, and the sufferings of the zumeendars elicited no consideration from the District Officers, although this suffering was going on under their eyes. I have entered into full detail in my memorandum for assessment of Chuk Thirwa, to which I would refer you.

22nd.—The waters of the Tangree have for many years had a tendency to find a more easterly channel than their old one. Several attempts to check the course of nature have been made and failed. The junction of these two rivers now takes place a little to the west of Bhirog ; for a more full account, see memoranda on Chuk Shahpoor.

23rd.—The Guggur floods but two villages of the country under report. Its effects are very fertilizing.

24th.—The streams above noted all have their rise in the hills, except the second Soroostee mentioned above. There are other streams which also rise in the plains, as the Rokshee below Belaspoor, and the Joduh, or Chistee Nullah, near Mullukpoor ; both of these streams are of use for purposes of irrigation ; though not so much so as the streams above noticed.

25th.—The aspect of the country is pleasing. Mango groves are to be met with, except in the worst parts of the country. About Boorea there are noble plantations of these fine trees. They thrive particularly well at Majra, at Naraingurh, and Sadhoura ; sometimes too, the soil suits these trees close under the hills. The keekur, or babool tree, a kind of acacia, which I have noticed in my Report on Thaneysur, as giving a peculiar character to the country, is found here in the Khadur east of the canal, and in large quantities to the west of the Markunda, where it grows in profuse abundance. It is, I believe, almost entirely self sown, and in some places grows so thick as to have almost the appearance of a wood. The other trees common to the district are the *Peepul*, *Burgut*, *Bukayn*, *Sirus*, *Kujjoor*, *Seembul*, *Toot*, (*Mulberry*), *Malla*. In some parts about Umballa, the *Furash* is a very common tree, and thrives well in the loamy soil. The wild *Kurounda* is very

common about Balchuppur and Jugadree ; it is often the natural boundary between fields and villages.

26th.—In the neighbourhood of the hills, the land is undulating. The noble *Chore*, the most beautiful of the superb Himalayas, presents its rounded head to view in clear weather, from all parts of the country under report. In the rains, and generally in the cold weather, the view of this grand mountain, and of the thousand colored lower hills of the magnificent chain, is exquisitely beautiful. Nor is the eye the only organ which is charmed in the fresh and early morning. Around is the undulating country rich with golden corn ; the fields fringed with the useless but beautifully bright green wild kounda bushes, the fragrant scent of whose flowers perfumes the air. The creaking crow of the black, and the shrill call of the grey partridge, with a chorus of the omni-present soft cooing of the almond colored doves, must have a charm for all who are admirers of the beauties of nature.

27th.—The country may be generally divided into khadur and bangur. The country east of the canal, the valley of the Somb, of the Markunda, in short of all the streams mentioned above, are khadur. Between these streams, however, the value of the land differs much. Generally speaking, near the hills, the water-shed line between any two of these streams, is a spur of the Himalaya ; high above the rivers, which drain the country. Over or through these ridges, the rain forces its way, with greater or less rapidity, according to the greater or less slope of the ridge ; sometimes going so fast as to take off the top soil, and cut the ridge into impassable ravines, as in the Munglour Chuk ; in others, with less rapidity, but at considerable damage to the land.

28th.—As we get further from the hills, the intervals between the rivers increase ; the land is more even ; the water either sinks into the earth, or is carried into the natural drains, with less damage than is the case up above ; and the country for miles looks perfectly level. From Jugadree to the Markunda, the country may be generally described as bangur. From Moolana to Umballa, as khadur. Generally speaking, then, the country may be thus divided. East of the Jumna canal, which flows almost under what was the high western bank of the Jumna, the country is khadur ; so it is, west of the Markunda ; between these limits it is bangur. From the above general remarks, we must except the country which lies within five or six miles of the foot of the hills, which is a mixture of forest, and ravines, occasional patches of high bad bangur, and tolerable khadur in the beds of the rivers.

29th.—The distinction between the khadur and bangur lands, is in some places quite as much, if not more, marked, than in the Thaneysur district. In other parts of the country again, it is almost impossible to say, whether the land is khadur or bangur. The flat country about Moolana and Umballa has, without any doubt, all, or nearly all, been silted up by the rivers, which, rushing down from the hills, leave, year after year, a deposit in their beds, until the beds are too shallow to hold the flood. This then spreads over the country ; leaving a deposit throughout its course ; until it finds some lower level through which it works a channel, and for a time leaves its old course altogether. The old shallow bed is ploughed up, and cultivated ; until after years, or centuries, the water returns to what has again become the lowest level of the country. In the decided khadur, in the immediate vicinity of the hills, water is got from the beds of the river, by merely scratching away a little of the earth, and it is from these water holes, that the women of the vil-

lage collect the water which is used for domestic purposes. In these lands, irrigation, is used for opium, tobacco, and vegetables, and is obtained by means of the hand lever. In the worst bangur, on the contrary, water is hardly obtainable at all for purposes of irrigation. In many villages there is not even a well for drinking. Those that exist have been generally built by former rulers, and in too many instances, give but little water. The above is the case in the worst parts of the bangur near the hills. Autumn crops are the staple; I might almost say, spring crops are not grown. In the better class of bangur, to the south of the district, wells last long, and give a plentiful supply of water, from which irrigation is supplied to the spring crops; and the land amply repays the husbandman the labor expended on it. In the better bangur villages, a great deal of spring harvest is grown on lands which cannot be watered.

30th.—In the khadur; and generally in the neighbourhood of the hills; the villages, all, or nearly all, consist of thatched huts. This is the case in the khadur, because a wall made of the sandy soil, is not able to bear the weight of a flat roof. To the southward, and generally in the bangur, the kotah or flat-roofed house, is preferred, as more substantial and a better protection from the weather. The roofs are overgrown by *Kuddoos*, (gourds,) which have white and bright large yellow blossoms, the white are called *Gheea*; the yellow, *Baylea*. The cattle used in the khadur, are smaller and cheaper than those necessary to break up the stiffer land in the bangur.

31st.—I give the names and population of the principal towns of this part of the district in the margin.*

<p>* Population.</p> <p>Umballa, 14,294</p> <p>Jugadree, 10,289</p> <p>Boorea, 3,725</p> <p>Sadhoura, 11,124</p>	<p>Moolana, Belaspoor, Naraingurh, Khizrabad, Moostufabad, and Dheen, are large villages or qusbahs hardly deserving the name of towns. All these were places of name and note before the Sikh invasion. Jugadree had, however, been utterly destroyed by Nadir Shah, during one of his progresses, because a gun was discharged with, as he imagined, intent to harm him. The Sikhs, however, restored it, and it is now a thriving place. There is a large and well supplied bazar, and a considerable manufacture of hard goods is carried on. Mr. (Sir George) Clerk did much to encourage the trade here, as he did in all other places above mentioned. Under his fostering hand, good broad bazaars of substantially built shops were erected at Umballa, Moolana, and Belaspoor, and every encouragement was given to the hill people, to come down and exchange the iron and other mountain valuables, with their neighbours of the plains. In Sadhoura, and Boorea, large bazaars existed before Sir G. Clerk was Political agent at Umballa.</p>
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32nd.—The most important roads are these:—1st—from Jugadree to Umballa; 2nd—from Jugadree, through Belaspoor, and Naraingurh, towards Pinjore; 3rd—that from Moolana, through Belaspoor, to Khizrabad, and on to Deyra in the Dhoon. I consider the roads from Umballa to Sadhoura and to Naraingurh, to be of minor importance. There is little or no trade in either of these last named towns, and the roads lead to no place of importance beyond them; for Nalinn is a place of no commercial importance. The road to Sadhoura was made by Sir G. Clerk, as were the roads from Moolana to Khizrabad, and from Jugadree, through Naraingurh, to Raipoor. The nature of the country makes it difficult to keep roads in order, but it is not impossible; and I consider the state of all these roads to be highly discreditable to the Road Fund Committee. I was a Member of the Committee for above two years. I never failed before, when, and after I was on the Committee, to point out to that body the shameful state of the roads; nor, while I was in the Committee, to explain the means by which they easily could, and in my opinion, certainly, should have been repaired; so as to be passable, with safety, for loaded carts, and wheeled carriages. The duties of the other Members of

the Committee, did not force the state of these roads so much upon the imnotice as mine did ; I proposed, and the resolution was adopted, that the Tehseeldars should be directed to report on the state of the roads every year, at the end of the rains ; that parties should be sent out to have all the bad places so far levelled, that loaded hackeries might pass along the roads with safety. The resolution, though adopted, was not, that I am aware of, carried out ; the roads have been gradually getting worse, and I was so ashamed of being a Member of a Committee, which to my mind were so negligent of their duty, that I resigned my seat.

33rd.—I sent you a copy of my letter to the Committee, No. 507, dated 7th September, 1852. I stated that the road, which was then the high mail road from Calcutta to Lahore, was unsafe for a wheeled carriage, or a traveller on horse back, going faster than a walk, during the day ; and dangerous to any person travelling on it at night. I stated it as my opinion, that the road should have been repaired the day after the floods had subsided, to make it so far passable, for wheeled carriages at *least*, that the life of the man who drove the mail cart should not be risked two or three times in three miles. I stated, that with the exception of one part of the Mirzapoor district, where, from the hilly nature of the country, there were no carts, I had never seen such bad roads in India ; and I mentioned that the zumeendars were complaining, and with justice, that they were being taxed for the repair of roads urgently required by them, and that the roads are not now repaired as in Sir G. Clerk's time, when no tax was taken from them on this account. I did not add, what I might have stated, that the zumeendars along all the great lines of traffic are suffering a heavy loss from the traffic of the country being carried through their fields, which are, I am sorry to state, much easier to the cattle, than the roads, which in wet weather, are full of water, and in dry, very heavy.

34th.—Since I wrote, no rain of any consequence has fallen, and the road has been repaired at the worst places ; but it is still in a highly discreditable state, as are the cross roads in the district ; to which I have, since I resigned my seat in the Committee, again drawn the attention of that body. You stated in your letter to the Committee, that it was the duty of the Government to repair the road to Jugadree, and that the fact that the Committee are making a new road from Jugadree to Umballa, should have protected them from the censure which I administered. I cannot see the force of either argument, nor apparently can the Committee. If they were right in not repairing the road, as it was no business of theirs in September, they were wrong to do it in October ; for, as I said before, the rains had ceased when I went over the road in September. If the repair of the road, I say, was the duty of the Road Fund Committee in October, so it was in September ; that they considered it their duty in October, is proved by their having repaired the road. If it was not their duty to repair it, it was their duty to bring the matter to the notice of Government ; and I hold that the fact of the Committee, or of Government, making a new road between two points, is no reason whatever why they should not be called to account for leaving their old roads in such a state, that they are unsafe to travel on, at any pace, faster than a walk. I can only say, in conclusion, on this disagreeable subject, that if I had been a zumeendar owning land on the road, I should certainly have sued Government for damages done to my fields, or have claimed remission of Revenue for the lands thus improperly taken up for public purposes.

SECTION II—HISTORICAL.

35th.—The Country under report was a part of the Sirkar of Sirhind, in the Soobah of Delhi. The Sirkar consisted of 33 Purgunnahs, among which were Khizrabad, Moostufabad, Sadhoura, Umballa, Bunnoor; and to some of those Purgunnahs the country under report belonged. I set on foot an enquiry to discover from the old Royal Lists to which each Village belonged, intending to trace on the maps the old Purgunnah boundaries; but I have not had time to carry out my plan.

36th.—When the Delhi empire was tottering to its fall, the Seikhs, about the year 1763 A. D., having defeated the Royal forces, made themselves masters of this part of the country. Captain Cunningham, at page 114 of his History of the Sikhs, states that these people are made up of twelve Misl or confederacies. From the information I have obtained, it appears that the acknowledged Sikh Misl are but eight, and that the complement of twelve was made up by four Dehras. It matters not whether they be called Misl or Dehras, and I give them according to the information I have obtained:—

No.	Name of Misl.	Casto.	Presumed strength.	Name of Leaders.
1	Bhungee, <i>a</i>	Jats.	10,000	{ Hurry Singh, Jhunday Singh, and Gunda Singh, Jats.
2	Nishanias, <i>b</i>	{ Khutrees, Rungray- tas, i. e. Sweepers, }	12,000	{ Sonda Singh, Sungut Singh, and Mohur Singh.
3	Ramgurheas, <i>c</i>	Unknown,	8,000	Jussa Singh, the Carpenter.
4	Allowalleas, <i>d</i>	Kulals,	3,000	Jussa Singh, Kulal.
5	Ghuneas, <i>e</i>	Unknown,	8,000	Jussa Singh.
6	Fyzoolapooreas, <i>f</i>	Jats,	2,500	Kuwar Singh, and Khosel Singh.
7	Sookhur Chukeas, <i>g</i>	Ditto,	2,500	Churut Singh.
8	Dullaywalleas, <i>h</i>	Ditto,	7,500	Tara Singh.
The Dehras are as follows:—				
9	Shuheeds, <i>i</i>	Jats,	2,000	Goorbux Singh.
10	Nugureas, <i>j</i>	Ditto,	2,000	
11	{ Punjgurheas, or Kro- ra Singheas, <i>k</i> ... }	Ditto,	12,000	Krora Singh, Jat.
12	Phoolkeas, <i>l</i>	Ditto,	5,000	Alha Singh, Jat.

a So called from the fondness of the members for Bhung, an intoxicating drug produced from the hemp plant.

b From Nishan, a standard which they followed.

c From Ramgurh, a Fort in Umrutaur.

d From Alhoo, the village of Jussa Singh. Kulal, Kulal is a spirit distiller.

e From Ghunee, a village near Lahore of Sirdar Jussa Singh.

f From Fyzulpoor, near Umrutaur, the village of Sirdars Kuwar Singh and Khosel Singh.

g From Sookur Chuk, the village of Sirdar Churut Singh.

h From Dulle, the village of Tara Singh Sirdar.

i Shuheed, means a Martyr.

j From Nuguroa, a tract of country near Mooltan. This is probably the confederacy which Cunningham calls the Nukcias.

k Punjgurheas, from the village of their first chief; Krora Singheas, from the name of their third leader. Cunningham.

l From Phool, the common ancestor of the great houses of this confederacy.

37th.—I give in the accompanying Statement, the names of every Sikh Estate in the Country under report, properly placed under the Misl to which his ancestors belonged, when they came as conquerors into this country.

<i>Name of Misl.</i>	<i>Name of Ilqua.</i>
Bunghee,	Booreca. Dyalgurrh. Jugndree. Dadoopoor. Kharwum.
Krora Singhean,.....	Shamsinghean. Dheen. Gudowlee. Nuglab. Lalpoor. Musaeembul. Kubooturkhana. Balchappur. Tulakour. Basur. Kullawur. Kulsea. Layda. Sadhoum. Bilaspoor. Kotru. Muchrowlee. Miluk. Mai Rajan. Seedo Kutrancee. Rajkour.
Shuheed and Nihunga,	Shazadpoor. Kaysree. Majra. Taypla. Subka. Majru.
Dullaywalla,.....	Dhoa. Sarun. Moostufabad.
Nishanea,	Umballa. Boh. Boobceal. Punjokra. Thirwa.
Allowalla,	Naraingurrh. Bhirog.
Phoolkean,	Puteala. Solhur.

38th.—Only seven of the twelve Misls made any conquests in these parts ; I give their

* Bunghee.
Nishanea.
Allowallens.
Dullaywallens.
Shuheeds.
Krora Singheans.
Phoolkeans.

names in the margin.* The greatest conquerors were the Krora Singheans, but I shall proceed to give a brief sketch of the history of each Estate? in the order in which I have set down the Misls in the preceding paragraph.

39th.—The Bhungee Misl comprises the Haquas noted in the margin,* and the two dependant Villages, Dadoopoor, and Khurwun. On the death of Zyn Khan, the Governor of Sirhind, Luchmee Narain, a Cashmeeree Pundit, who was his subordinate at Boorea, fled. Eight Sowars of Nurwarea Sikhs took possession of the Brick Fort of Boorea, near the canal. These men were poor and weak, and before the year was out, Nanoo Singh and Bagh Singh, Gorchuras of the Bungee Misl, came sweeping down towards Boorea. Dissatisfied with their leader Hurree Singh, they started upon their own account, with the following attendants. Nanoo Singh was followed by Dhian Singh, Jussa Singh, and Dya Singh. Bhag Singh was attended by Rai Singh, Tara Singh and Mai Singh. They at first went to Khizrabad, but finding that pre-occupied by a strong party, and hearing of the easy prize which awaited them at Boorea, they went straight to the Fort, engaged the Nurwareas in a debauch with the favorite *bungh*, and made themselves masters of the Fort, to the exclusion of the weak Nurwareas.

40th.—The Nurwareas, thus skilfully ejected, fraternized with the Affghans of Ourungabad; while the Bhungees conciliated the influential people of the town, raised troops, were joined by several of their relations from the Manjha and made themselves masters of many neighbouring Villages. With the assistance of Ghumund Khan of Moonda Majra, and Moostufa Khan, of Goomthulla, who were Talooqdars, and men of influence, in this part they attacked and worsted the Nurwareas, and their Affghan allies, and forced them to sue for terms.

41st.—The Bhungees confident from their success, and not suspecting treachery? went to the Fort of Ourungabad, to treat, and six of them, two of whom, Nanoo Sing, and Bhag Singh, were Sirdars, were foully murdered.

42nd.—Nanoo Singh had no family: his wife was in the Manjha: but he had a favorite minion, named Bhag Sing, who was engaged with Rai Singh, Sirdar Bhag Singh's brother, in prosecuting their conquests to the Eastward of Jumna, when they heard of the treacherous conduct of their enemies at Ourungabad. They returned to Boorea, defeated the Affghans, and took possession of their Villages, giving them an allowance of quarter of the Rents.

43rd.—In 1765 the Bhungees had 204 Villages, which were thus divided:—

Sirdar Rai Singh took 84 Villages, among which were Jugadree and Dyalgurh. Bhag Singh, the minion, who was dubbed Sirdar, got 120 Villages. These form the Boorea Estate.

44th.—I shall continue the account of the Jugadree and Dyalgurh Estates. Rai Singh kept half his conquests himself, and divided the remaining half equally between Mai Singh, his younger brother who accompanied him, and Tara Singh, a companion of Bhag Singh's. The town of Jugadree had been destroyed by the orders of the Emperor Nadir Shah. Rai Singh rebuilt the town in 1783 A. D., and died childless. Bhugwan Singh, son of Mai Singh, finally succeeded to the whole Estate, giving several Villages in maintenance, and for Service; among which was half Chota Kurera to the Goomthulla Zemindars, who still enjoy half the Jumna.

45th.—In 1812 Bhugwan Sing died without issue. He left two wives, Dya Koor, and Mai Sookhan. These ladies quarrelled. Dya Koor got all the power into her own hands; and Mai Sookhan complained to Captain Birch, the Political Agent, who directed that she should have half the Estate. Dya Koor died in 1829, when the Jugadree half lapsed, of which Oonthayree, Powbaree, and Kurhera, are now in the Thaneysur District.

46th.—Mai Sookhan died in 1851, when her half of the Estate, Dyalgurh, in Umballa, and Jutlana in the Thaneysur District, also lapsed.

47th.—To return to the Boorea Estate. Bhag Sing divided his Estate as follows. He kept 31 Villages himself; he gave 31 to Dhian Sing, and 26 to Dya Sing, who accompanied Nanoo Sing in his conquests; 31 to Lukka Singh. The remaining Village of Dadoopoor, was held by three Sikhs, Deewan Singh, Dyal Singh, and Jewun Singh, who accompanied Nanoo Singh in his conquests. The descendants of the possessors of 1809 are still in possession of this Village.

48th.—In 1785 Bhag Sing died, leaving a widow, Sooluknee, and a young son, Shere Singh. Dhian Sing, and Lukka Singh died childless, and Sooluknee, who managed for her son, took possession of their shares. When Shere Singh came of age, he succeeded to the Sirdarship. He tried to persuade the Mahratta leader, Juswunt Rao Holkar, to join him in an attack on the British, but as he could not succeed in persuading the Mahratta, he and Rai Singh attacked the British force under Colonel Burn, near Seharunpoor, in 1804-5. The Sikhs were routed, Shere Singh lost his leg, and died from the effects of the wound, leaving the three widows, whose names, and the names of their sons, I give in the margin.* On the death of Sheer Singh, Mai Soluknee remained in power, and Goolab Singh, a brother of Dya Koonwar as her Naib, or deputy Sudda Koonwur died, and bequeathed to Sahib Koonwur, the charge of her infant, Sirdar Golab Singh.

* Name of Widows.	Name of Sons.
Dya Koonwur.	Jymul Sing.
Sudda Koonwur.	Golab Sing.
Sahib Koonwur	None.

49th.—Mai Soluknee wished to get the whole Estate for herself, and Jymul Singh, and after much intriguing, during which Sahib Koonwur, and the young Sirdar Golab Singh, were imprisoned, and effected their escape, the matter was brought to the notice of the British resident, who gave two villages to Mai Soluknee for her maintenance, and divided the rest of the Ilacqua into two equal shares, one of which was allotted to Jymul Singh the other to Golab Singh.

50th.—In 1817, Jymul Singh died, and his wife, Nund Koor, succeeded him. When Golab Singh came of age, he succeeded to his possessions, and eventually, in 1835, on the death of Nund Koor, to that part of the Estate held by her; in fact to the whole Estate. Golab Singh died in 1844, when he was succeeded by his son, Jewun Singh, of Boorea. The Estate was for some time held under the Court of Wards, but is now managed by the Maharajah of Putcalla.

51st.—We thus see, that Jewun Singh is in possession of three of the four shares of the Boorea Estate. Dya Singh, who got 26 villages at the time of Division (see above Pura. 47.) died in 1797, and was succeeded by his son Sobha Singh. Sobha Singh was succeeded by his son Mayg Singh, whose mother died when he was quite an infant,

and he was brought up with his mother family. Dya Singh's second wife Dhurmoo, not the mother of Sobha Singh, set up young Mayg Singh as Sirdar, when he was but nine years old and took possession of the village of Khaden Boorea, Sobha Singh made no objection, remained quietly in the Fort at Boorea retaining only the villages, Shahzadpore and Nowjawan. In 1818, Sobha Singh died. Mayg Singh succeeded him, gave Futtugurla to his grand-mother Dhurmoo, and other villages to his female relations. He died himself in 1836, when the Estate lapsed, was settled at first by Captian Murray, for 15,089 Rs. and subsequently by Mr. Vansittart, under Mr. Clerk's orders, for 19,973 Rs. without the Jageer villages. The assessment has now been lowered to 16,417 Rs.

52nd.—Before Rai Singh of Jugadree, and Bhag Sing of Boorea, had divided their conquests, Jodh Singh, a Sowar, had got possession of the village of Kharwun. On his death, he was succeeded by a relative named Mid Singh. He in his turn was succeeded by his son Maha Singh, who died childless, leaving three widows, one of whom has died, and her share has been resumed. The other two are alive, and in possession of the remaining two-thirds of the Estate.

*Name of Division.	Name of Sub-division.	Name of Ilaga.
Shamsinghan,.....		Dheen. Gudhowlee. Nuglah. Lalpoor. Musseimbil. Kubootur Khana. } corrupted into. Koturkhana. Balehuppur. Tulakour. Batur. Kullawur. Kulseea Khana. Laydohi. Sadhoura. Belaspoor. Kotra. Muchrowlee. Miluk. Mai Rajan. Seedo Kulanee. Rajkoour. Mudar. Chapur.
Kulseeas,.....	Kullawur,	
	Lodpindan,	
	Bura Pindan,.... or Birkan Jubalean,.. }	

+ Mustan Singh } Jats.
Krora Singh

Kuram Sing } Khutree.
Fyzgurheea

53rd.—The Krorea Singhean Misl contains the Ilagas named in the margin.* The founder of the Misl is said to have been Sookhur Singh, a Carpenter, who turned Sikh, and had three pupils, whose names are marginally (+) entered. On the death of Mustan Singh, Sham Singh succeeded him, and he was destined to give name to a large Misl.

54th.—In 1759 they crossed the Sutlej with the Bunghee Misl and were driven back by the Royal troops. In 1763 they crossed again, were present at the battle of Sirhind, and bent their way under the

Hills towards the Jumna. The Ilagadars, Rajpoots of Naraingurla, Dooleana, Sarun, Moos-tufabad and Dheen, tried to stop them but were defeated. Krora Singh and Doolcha Singh who also belonged to this Misl went Southward. Doolcha Singh possessed himself of Rudour. Krora Singh was killed at Azimabad. Sham Singh as above noted, and three other men, inhabitants of Kulseea, mastered this part of the country, made Layda their head quarters, from which they dispatched their Sowars into all the neighbouring villages, each party keeping as many villages as they could. The two great divisions, therefore, are *Sham Singheas* and *Kulseeas*. The country conquered by these parties was bounded on the North by the Hills, East by the Jumna, West by the Murkunda, and South by the Ilagas Jugadree and Boorea, of the Bunghee Misl.

55th.—And first for the Sham Singheas—Sham Sing, who was a resident of Narla

	No. of Villages.	South of the Sutlej, and his followers, mastered 75 villages. He lived at Dooleana, and managed the Ilqa. In 1764, his dependents, with his consent divided, the Ilqa into the following puttees * In 1809, Jodh Singh of Kulscea, took possession of Beenjulpoor, one of the Gudowlee villages, which was not restored till 1812, and in 1814 and 1815, Jodh Singh seized the whole Ilqa which was restored by order of Captain Birch, the Political Agent. In 1817, the Sham Singheas agreed to furnish a contingent of 120 Sowars, which was reduced by Mr. W. Fraser, in 1833, to 20 Sowars, 10 Sowars for each puttee, and one Besaldar.
*1.—Puttee Dheen and Gudowlee with 5 Villages for Sham Singh as Bisdar,	.. 32	
2.—Musseembul. Balchuppur, and Tulakour,	.. 23	
3.—Basur,	.. 20	

56th.—Sham Singh removed his abode to Beenjulpoor, and sub-divided his possessions into two puttees, Dheen and Gudowlee. He gave Dheen, consisting of 9 villages, to his nephew, Pursa Singh. He also gave the village Sheerpoor to his (Bheestee) water carrier, and Mirzapoor to his syce, Gama, and his (Ghorehura) attendant rider, Bogur Singh. The descendants of these parties still hold these villages.

57th.—Pursa Singh of Dheen, had two sons by his wife Bancee, and one, Kanh Singh, by Rajan, whom he had taken to wife (Kuraywa). To Khan Singh, two villages, Baykonpoor and Kausaypoor were given; and the rest of the Estate to Unur Singh, and Futty Singh, the sons of the first wife. Kanh Singh murdered Runjeet Singh, the son of Futty Singh and plundered his property. Mr. Clerk gave the village of Kausaypoor as the price of blood, and attached Baykonpoor, until the sum of 9,000 Rs. was paid as restitution for the plundered property, and a further fine of 2,000 Rs. liquidated. The 9,000 Rs. have not yet, I believe, been paid. The descendants of Futty Singh are now in possession of the Ilqa, which is not divided in the usual way according to Sowars; but like a Zameendarce Estate of Biswas.

58th.—Sham Singh conferred Gudowlee on his minion, Ruthan Singh, a Kutre Sikh. The Ilqa was again sub-divided to the three sons of Ruthan Singh, as noted in the margin. Gudowlee came to Jeet Singh, and his

Jeet Singh	Gudowlee &c.,	5 Villages.
Vuzcer Singh	Nugluh, &c.,	6 Do.
Humeer Singh	Lalpoor, &c.,	6 Do.

son Ram Singh, and his widow Suntkoour, who quarrelled with her husband's relations became the paramour of her Mussulman servant, who was put to death; and on the representations of her family, her Estate was resumed. A village was however given to her for her maintenance; but, on her again running away with a Poondree Bunya, that also was resumed; and the Estate after being held Kham for three years, was settled by Major (now Sir Henry) Lawrence. Major Abbott revised the Settlement summarily, let and off about 5 per cent from Major Lawrence's assessment.

59th.—Vuzcer Singh died in 1841, leaving two daughters by concubines. Three-fourths of the village of Jharsaila was given to them for their support, and the rest of the share was made over to Humeer Singh's son, Kanh Singh.

60th.—Kanh Singh succeeded his father Humeer Singh, on his death in 1835; and in 1841, his property was increased by the villages of his uncle, in Nugluh, &c., as noted in the last para. In 1846, Kanh Sing died, and his Estate lapsed. Mr. Ford settled it very high. Mr. Cust reduced the juma in one or two of the villages, which were most over-possessed, and that Settlement has been paid till now. Kanh Singh's widow, Narain Dayvee has a pension of 2,000 Rs. a year and two mango groves.

61st.—The second puttee Musseebul, &c., was also sub-divided into 4 zails, noted in the margin * *Balchuppur*, consisting of 10 villages, fell to the lot of Jeet Singh, a great favorite of Sham Singh, and whom he wished to make sirdar. He died in 1799; he was succeeded by his son Mohur Singh, and grandson Bhag Singh. When Bhag Singh died, without male heirs, in 1817, the Estate was released in favor of his widow, Mai Joshan. in 1842, she died. Her daughter Sookdayvee, retained two villages, which were given to her when she married. The rest of the Ilaqa lapsed, and was settled by Mr. Clerk, for Rs. 5150-8, which has been paid till now. From the lapse must be excepted one village, Rowlahayree, which the Lieutenant-Governor of Agra, on Colonel Richmond's recommendation, released to Saywa Singh. On the present investigation, it turned out that Saywa Singh had been dead some years before this order was passed. The case was specially reported, and the village released to the incumbents of 1843, the date of the order. Half of the village of Dooleana had always been held rent-free by the Zemindars. Pensions have now been granted to the parties and their heirs, for one generation.

62nd.—The other three sub-divisions were taken as their shares, by others of the conquerors. In Kubootur Khana some shares have lapsed to the British, the other two sub-divisions are in the possession of the descendants of the conquerors.

63rd.—Puttee Basur takes his name from a village so called in the Manja. This was sub-divided as noted in the margin *.			
No.	Name of Zyl Puttee.	Name of Acquisitors.	Whether now held by descendants or not.
1	Hybulpoores, ..	Krora Singh Bramin, ..	Descendants in possession of most. Some shares have lapsed to Government.
2	Pahnee Muhayrees } Miluk, .. }	Sikh Purohit, .. Tara Singh, .. }	
3	Khavree walla, ..	Salib Singh, Beer Singh, ..	Descendants possess their shares,
4	Koo chundoo, ..	Daywa Singh, Jat, ..	Ditto do. do.
5	Jagdowlee, ..	Ram, Singh Jat, ..	Ditto do. do.

64th.—*Kullawur* was mastered by Gohur Singh, one of the companions of Sham Singh. He was succeeded by his widow. Bughayl Singh, of Chulloundee, came and took possession of all Gohur Singh's villages. Ramkour, his wife, succeeded Bughayl Singh. On her death, in 1844 the Estate, lapsed, with that of Chulloundee, and was assessed by Mr. Ford, for Rs. 4,879-1, which sum was paid until the present Settlement.

65th—I now come to the Kulseas. Kulsea is a village in the Manjha, divided by a narrowgully, into two puttees, or townships, called Buda Pind, and Lodh Pind. The inhabitants of this village came into this country, as has been above remarked, with the Sham Singh as, mastered the country between the Jumna and the Markunda, and divided it off. Among the leaders of the party were Sirdar Kurum Singh of Kulsea, Sirdar Gorbuxh Singh, of Buda Kulsea, (Buda Pind), and Sirdar Boodh Singh of Kulsea Khaydnec. After the dispersion of the Sowars from their head-quarters at Layda, (described above, Para. 54.) these Kulseas divided their Ilaqa into 52 Sowars, of which Gorbux Singh had but a small share. He was succeeded on his death by his son, Jodh Singh, an unprincipled thorough skilful statesman, and a brave soldier; who united all the Krora Singh misl, to avert the usurpation of these Estates by their powerful neighbour, Bhunga Singh of the Dullaywalla misl. They were successful in their opposition, the principal leaders, under Jodh Singh, being Shere Singh, and Churut Singh, sons of Kurum Singh of Bilaspoor, and Jeet Singh, son of Boodh Singh, of Layda.

66th.—After this exploit, Jodh Singh was considered the Sirdar of the mist: but not content with his possessions, he cast about for further conquests. The Bussee Sirdars had quarrelled amongst themselves; one of them craved the assistance of the renowned Jodh Singh, who put them both out of his way, and made himself master of their possessions. He then turned his thoughts towards the possessions of his old allies, the Sirdars of Bilaspur, Layda, and the Lodpindians. He did possess himself of many of their villages, and mastered much of the country towards Patealla and Nabha.

67th.—Raja Kurum Singh, of Patealla gave him his sister to wife; by this politic act he saved his own territory. Jodh Singh's possession was much improved. He made further conquests about Chuchrowlee from his old allies, the Krora Singheas, assisted Runjeet Singh, at the capture of Naraingurh, in 1804, crossed the Sutlej with the Maharaja, and obtained possessions there worth 3 lacs of Rupees a year.

68th.—On his return to these states in 1812, he could not keep from meddling with the possessions of his neighbours, who after uniting for their mutual protection without effect, appealed to Sir David Ochterlony, who sent a force against Jodh Singh, fined him 7,000 Rupees, and restored to his old comrades, the Sham Singheas, and the Laydah Sikhs those Estates, which he had seized since the date of the British protection. Jodh Singh was at Lahore when this penalty was inflicted on him; he went to Mooltan and was killed there.

69th.—Jodh Singh, was succeeded by his sons Sobha Singh and Hurry Singh. Hurry Singh is dead. Sobha Singh is alive, and is one of the nine Sovereign Chiefs who have Sovereign jurisdiction. He lives principally at Bussee which is called Bussee Kulsea, in opposition to the village of the same name, near Sirhind. He occasionally resides at Chuchrowlee, which is in the heart of his possessions among the Krora Singheas. He shares some Estates with the Affghans of Khizrabad who will be mentioned hereafter.

70th.—Puttee Layda is another of the sub-divisions of the Kulseas. It was, as I have above stated, the rendezvous of the Sikhs when they came to this part of the country. At the time of the Sikh invasion, Laydah was held by some of the Mussulman Chohan Rajpoots, of the Puchasee Division, who lived in Uzeezpoor, where they had a Fort and troops. Mahomud Uman held out in his Fort for a time, but the Sikhs having made themselves masters of all the neighbouring villages, Unwur Khan, the nephew of Mahomud Uman, made an honorable peace with Nodh Singh Kulsea, by which he was guaranteed a quarter of the Revenue of his villages, and undisturbed possession of his fort at Uzeezpoor. When the Sikhs divided the country, they left to the stout Rajpoots nine-tenths of the village of Ramgurh, retaining one-tenth for themselves.

71st.—Talooqa Raneepore, had been conquered by Poorun Mull, the ancestor of the Raepoor Chiefs. These Chiefs submitted to the Sikhs, and were treated with consideration. The Shuheds and Nihungs gave them villages, and lands in their Ilakas to the Westward, and the Lada Sirdars allowed them to remain in receipt of half the revenues of some of these villages. These are the villages marked No. 48, on the map of the Umballa District.

72nd.—Nodh Singh thus became possessor of two whole, and nine shared villages. He died in 1812, and left a son, Jeet Singh, whose descendants are still in possession of the country acquired by their ancestors' swords.

73rd.—The other Kulsea Sirdars, seeing the grasping and unprincipled conduct of Jodh Singh, broke up from the first division, into 52 Sowars; re-divided the Estates which remained to them into 412 Sowars, with the two sub-divisions of 206 Sowars each, as noted in the margin.*

<i>Lodpindean.</i>			<i>Burru Pindean or Birk and Jubalean.*</i>		
Name of Puttee.	No. of Sowars.		Name of Puttee.	No. of Sowars	
				Original.	Conventional.
Belaspoor, ...	62	103	Birken, ...	51½	50
Kotra Choochur Sing,	31		Teawalla, ...	51½	50
Punjayton, ...	10		Bawuh, }	51½	41
Marwa, ...	39		Howdean, }		
Muchrowlee, ...	22		Kooceewallee, ...	51½	45
Chowles, ...	12				
Sookhera, ...	12				
Miluk, ...	18	103			
		206		206	186

The Lodpindeans remained to the East of the River Hadaha, or Adhwa, and the Bura Pindeans, or, as they are more commonly called, the Birk, and Jubalean Sikhs, took the country to the west of that stream. There are three Villages of the Lodpindeans, west of the Hudaha, but the exception here as elsewhere, proves the rule. The town of Sadhoura was completely divided between these 412 Sowars, for all matters, Police, Revenue, and Judicial. Pole Tax and fines were taken from the trades people, and a hire of 3 Rs. a year from each shop. A

thief flying from justice, had but to get into another house, to be in another puttee, when he was safe. In those days, it is almost unnecessary to add, quarrels attended with bloodshed were common occurrences.

74th.—Kurum Singh, above mentioned, was the head of the Lodpindean confederacy. He was a Sikh Jat, and after matters had got settled, he divided the Lodpindeans into the eight sub-divisions noted above, keeping half, i. e. the Ilakas of *Belaspoor*, *Kotra*, and *Punjayton*, to himself. I shall notice these three first. *Belaspoor*, he gave to his sons, Churrut Singh, and Shere Singh. *Kotra Choochur Singh*, was given to Dosonda Singh, [who accompanied Kurum Singh in his conquests,] the grandson of the brother of Hookuma, Kurum Singh's wife. *Punjayton* was given to other parties, who attended Kurum Singh in his conquests. Their descendants are now in possession of their shares.

75th.—*Belaspoor*.—Churut Singh died, and was succeeded by his widow, Rajkoonwur. Shere Singh was killed, and was succeeded by his widow, Dya Koonwur, who on the death of Raj Koonwur, succeeded her, and became possessor of the whole Ilaka, which she had in 1809, the date of British protection. She was the Sirdarnee of the Lodpindeans, the rest being Putteedars. Jodh Singh of Kulsea took the Fort of Sadhoura, in 1815, and established his son Sobha Singh there. Dya Koonwur complained to Captain Birch, and *Kulsea* was curbed. She died in 1819, when the Estate lapsed to Government. It was held Kham for three years, then settled by Captain Murray for three years, then twice by Mr. (Sir G.) Clerk, once for seven, and again for twenty years, which settlements

* 15	8	
Whole Villages.	Shared Villages.	Total
1st Sett. 9438 8	958	10,396, 8
2nd do. 10272 0	1002	11,274, 0
3rd do. 11419 0	1421	12,840, 0

has been paid till now. The Juma of each of these settlements is noted in the margin.*

76th.—*Kotra*—*Dosonda Singh*, to whom the Puttee was given, died in

1808, and was succeeded by his son *Choolur Singh*, who was in possession in 1809, and died in 1842. He had eight wives, three of whom died during his life-time. The remaining five have villages, given them for their support. The rest of the Estate was resumed, and settled by Major (Sir H.) Lawrence, for Rs. 2,144 which is paid till now.

77th.—I now come to the other 5 Puttees, consisting of 103 Sowars, of the Lodpindean. *Marwa*, consisted of 16 whole villages, and shares in nine others: the original owners were conquerors who accompanied *Kurum Singh*. Their descendants are in possession of the shares save one which has lapsed. The above remarks apply also to Puttees *Muchrowlee* and *Sounkra*, and to *Cholee* with this exception, that in *Cholee* no share has lapsed.

78th.—*Miluk*.—This Puttee, consisting of 19 whole villages, and shares in 6 others, was given to *Durgaha Singh*, a relation of *Kurum Singh*. *Durgaha Singh* died in 1786; his grandson *Ram Singh* died without heirs, and the Estate lapsed. It was settled by Mr. Harvey Greathed, the Assistant to the Political Agent, for 5,774 Rs., which settlement has been paid with ease till now. It is the only good and fair settlement I have seen in the District.

79th.—The Burapindean are divided into the Puttees, already noted at para 73. Puttee *Birkan* is still held, for the most part, by the descendants of the original conquerors. In the constant struggles between *Jodh Singh* and these Sikhs, *Usgurpoor*, which is close to *Lahurpoor*, a large village of *Kulsea's*, was constantly attacked, and half of it was at last yielded to *Kulsea*. It is still shared by *Kulsea* and the *Birks*.

80th.—The descendants of the acquirers of Puttee *Bawunhowdra*, are, for the most part, in possession of their shares, a few of which have, however, lapsed. The conquerors were 19 in number; they got 10 whole villages and other shares; in 1809 there were 29 shares. They live in the Mud (Kham) Fort at *Sadhowra*, and are commonly known by the name of their place, *Qilla Kham Sikhs*.

81st.—*Kooewalla*. This Puttee was given to 19 men, 13 of whom were Jat, 3 Tukhan, and 2 Bramin Sikhs. They divided their shares by 45 Sowars. In 1809, 36 men were in possession; several shares of females have lapsed. The Puttee is called *Kooewalla*, from a stone well (*Kooee*) opposite the door of the *Kucha Fort* of *Sadhoura*, which has come to the share of this Puttee, and which reminds the Sikhs of a well like it, in their old home at *Jutal*. The villages of this Puttee, *Ismailpoor*, *Shampooor* and *Boorj*, are owned two-thirds by the Sikhs, and one-third by the *Peerzadas* of *Sadhowra*. *Shah Durgahee* the ancestor of the *Peerzadas* was the original *Zemindar* of this part of the country. His descendant, *Mahomed Bux*, the Priest of the famous Temple of *Shah Koomays*, at *Sadhowra*, got a *Maafee* grant for the villages, and held them rent-free at the time of the Sikh invasion. The Sikhs upheld one-third of the grant in *Maafee*, and the Government has done the same.

82nd.—Puttee *Teeawalla* includes the villages marked in the maps, as *Ilaqa Mai Rajan*, *Seedo Kutranee*, and *Rajkoonwur*, who were the widows of sharers in the Puttee and died without heirs. The Puttee takes its name from *Muzra* of *Jutal*, so called. The Sikhs

divided the Puttee into 50 Sowars. It consisted of 9 whole villages, and in 1809 there were 29 sharers. The shares of the females above noted lapsed on the death of the incumbents as other shares have done since. The settlements of the lapsed shares have been made by different Officers, from the time of Mr. Clerk to that of Major Abbott. Toonda Bagh and Chuk Moujoodat, which belong to the Kulseas, have already been separately reported upon, and the orders of Government passed. The present state of the Jagheer holdings will, of course, be reported by Mr. Melvill. The villages entered in the survey maps under the Ilaqas *Mudar* and *Chapur*, are wrongly entered. The villages belong to other Puttees, principally to Balchuppur; there are no Puttees of the names mentioned.

83rd.—The Shuheed and Nihung misls contained the conquerors of the Estates noted in the margin, * and the two subordinate Estates, Subka and Taypla. Besides the Estates of Shazadpoor and Kesree, mentioned in the margin, there are some villages called Nunola, Punjola, &c., shared by Putcalla, and Shuheed. Concerning the division of this Ilaqa to get rid of shared holdings, the correspondence noted in the margin* has taken place.

* From Settl. Officer, to Commr No. 408 and
 „ 409 dated 17th June, 1851.
 „ Commr No. 1061, dated 28th June, 1851.
 „ Settl. Officer No. 684 dated 7 Decr., 1852.

But to return to the ancestors of the Shuheeds. Deep Singh, and Sudda Singh his pupil, Jat Sikhs, were Priests in the temple of Dum-Duma in Zillahi Sirsa. Kurum Singh and Dhurm Singh, Sendoo Jats, from the Manja, received the Sikh religion from the teaching of Sudda Singh. Deep Singh and Sudda Singh were killed in action, with the forces of the empire, and all the followers of Sudda Singh got the epithet of Martyr, because Sudda Singh's body is said to have continued to fight for a mile or so, after he had lost his head.

84th.—Dhurum Singh and Kurum Singh remained attached to the service of the temple at Dum-Duma; they acquired territory there, and after a time associated themselves with Goorbuksh Singh, likewise a Manja Singh, and a worshipper at Dum-Duma, and bent their steps Eastward. The Zemindars of Ninola Punjola were the first who submitted, and Sirdar Kurum Singh gave them an allowance of half the revenues. Kurum Singh proceeded on his conquests, when Dewan Nanoo Mull, an Officer of the Putealla state, made himself master of the Shuheed's share. On Kurum Singh's return, an arrangement was made, by which Putealla took the Zemindars half of the revenue, and the Shuheeds regained their own. From Ninola, they made themselves master of Tinghore, Jhansa, Kheyree, &c., and afterwards added Keysree to their conquests. They were joined about this time by the Nihungs, or Akalees, of Nundpoor Makhowal, and by the concession of the ancestor of Rae Nutha Singh, of Rajpoor, who wisely bowed to the storm he could not brave, they got possession of the country now called Talooqas Shazadpoor, and Majra, which were formerly a part of the Chowrasce of the Rajpoot chief of Rajpoor. After they had been in possession of the country for a year or so, they gave the Nihungs particular villages as their share of the conquest, and divided the remainder of their territory into the 4 following Puttees.

- | | | | |
|---|-----------------|-----|-------------|
| 1 | Goorbush Singh, | got | Tinghore. |
| 2 | Dhurum Singh, | | Shazadpoor, |
| 3 | Kurum Singh, | | Kaysree. |

The 4th Puttee or division was called Putta, which comprised the villages of all the Zaildars, or dependents, and was also told off into four sub-divisions as per margin. Puttees, Shazadpoor and Keysree, and the sub-divisions of Byta and Umblee are in this district; Tinghore, Kohtee and Jurrowlee in Thuneysur; they have been noticed in their proper place and I proceed here to notice the Ilaqas of Kaysree and Shazadpoor.

- 1 Bechta,
- 2 Umblee.
- 3 Rohtee,
- 4 Jurrowlee,

85th.—On Dhurm Singh's death, the Shazadpoor Estate lapsed to Kurum Singh. He espoused his brothers widows, and had two sons, Golab Singh, and Mihtab Singh, by one of them, named Hukuma. They succeeded their father in the Keysree and Ninola Estates while Mussamat Daysan, the other wife of both Dhurm Singh and Kurum Singh, kept the Shazadpoor Estate. She resided at Shazadpoor, and her brother Mulka Sing managed the Estates.

86th.—When Golab Singh came of age, the servants of Mussamut Daysan, who were disgusted by the harsh rule of Mulka Singh, ejected him from the Shazadpoor Ilaqa, and gave it to Golab Singh. He gave villages in maintenance to Daysan and Mulka Singh, and to the servants, for their devotion in his cause. He divided the Ilaqa with his younger brother, Mihtab Singh, and in 1809, these two chiefs were in possession.

87th.—Mihtab Singh died, leaving two widows, one of whom, Sahib Koonwur, married Golab Singh; the whole Estate again came under one Chief. Golab Singh died in 1815, leaving Sheokirpal Singh, the present incumbent, a minor. In 1850, the Estate was put under the Court of Wards, and summarily settled by Captain Browne, for 36,000 Rupees. The young Sirdar is allowed 13,000 Ra. a year, for himself and his pensioners.

88th.—The Zaildars of the Shazadpoor state are numerous. They possess among other Estates, the villages noted in the margin.* The ancestors of the present possessors were, for the most part companions in arms of the original conquerors. Subka and Taypla are the only Estates that appear to require particular notice. At the conquest, two Jat Sikhs mastered Subka; at their death, it descended to Mussamut Purma, the widow of one of them, Sahib Singh. She gave half the village as her daughters dowry, when she married Dewan Singh; and the other half to her brothers, Sahib Singh and Surroop Singh. The three last named Sikhs were in possession in 1809. About 18 years ago, Sirdar Golab Singh imprisoned those parties, plundered and confiscated the village. The Subka Sikhs appealed to Dehli, were declared not to be Zaildars of Keysree, and were put in possession of this Estate. descendants of the parties in possession in 1809, are now in possession.

* Taypla, &c.
Burheree.
Penjaree.
Boehla, &c.
Subka.

89th.—Taypla was conquered by Goorbux Singh, a *Langree*, or Cook, of the Duma Duma Goordwara. He gave it to his brother-in-law, Goordyal Singh. Sirdar Goolab Singh murdered Goordyal, and his sister Mussamut Purdhan, and possessed himself of the village. Mussamut Bhagan, the wife of Goordyal, complained to the Agent, against this injustice, and the village was given to Bishna Singh, who was in possession in 1809. His son, Jowahir Singh, died in his father's life time. The Revenue of the village, which has been settled, is paid to the widows of Bishna Singh and Jowahir Singh.

90th.—*Majra*.—The Ilaqa which is entered as Majra, is better known in the country as the Nihungs *Puttee*. At the time of the conquest the Nihungs, or Akalees, of Nundpoor Makhawal, under the command of Shere Singh, conquered twelve villages, [Talooqa, Poor-kalee, near Roopur,] and joined the Shuheds Dhurm Singh, and Kurum Singh, before the taking of Talooqa Shazadpoor. At the division of territory with the Shuheds, the Nihungs got twenty-nine villages, which Sirdar Shere Singh thus divided. He kept two *Puttees* for himself, gave one *Puttee* (Poorkalee) to Praym Singh, and left the other villages in possession of his *Putteedars*. Shere Singh was killed in action near Dehli. His Nephew, Sobha Singh, came from the Manjha, took his Uncle's place and resumed the shares of the *Putteedars*, as they died off. He left a daughter Roopkoonwur, who succeeded him, and on whose death, the Estate

lapsed, and was held *kham* for a year; the first settlement was made by Mr. Clerk, of 5 years, the second, for 12 years, by Sir Henry Lawrence. The Putteedars are still in possession of several of the villages they won at the conquest.

91st.—The marginal entry shows the names of the *Ilaqas*, which were conquered by the Dullaywallea misl. The villages which make up Talooqua Dhoa, are, for the most part, entered in the Aieen Ukbures, as Rai Beer's villages, and called Dulvut. Dewan Singh, a Kullai Sikh of the Dullaywallea misl, conquered the Talooquas now called Dhoa, and Singhore, now of Ladwah, and divided the *Ilaqas* among his Putteedars. This Chief who was a half sharer with Putealla, in Talooqua Bussee, lived at Sekundra, where he built the brick Fort. The Sarun and Moostufabad Seikhs were among his dependants.

92nd.—In 1795, Dewan Singh died. He left no family, but adopted a son, Sahib Singh, whose mother, Joshan, managed the Estate, till the boy was 15 years old, when he died. His mother, Joshan, and Kishnoo, Dewan Singh's wife, quarrelled about the possession of the *Ilaqa*, and the quarrel ended in 1807, by Goordut Singh of Ladwa, and Bhunga Singh of Thuneysur, taking the latter, that part which is now called Dhoa, and the former, the northern portion of the Ladwa *Ilaqa*. Oogur Singh, who was a nephew of Joshan, and had command of one hundred of Dewan Singh's Sowars, joined Bhunga Singh's banner, by which means he secured to himself, Sekundra, and the neighbouring villages, and he afterward wrested Qabulpoor from Sarun.

93rd.—When Bhunga Singh took Dhoa, Ruthun Singh, who had been driven out of the Punjab, by Runjeet Singh, had just wrested two villages of Moostufabad, from Mai Gowran, of that Estate. She was preparing to retake them, when Ruthun Singh claimed Bhunga Singh's protection; Bhunga Singh took the two villages Tundwal and Dehra, and gave Tulhayree, to Ruthun Singh, in exchange. Subsequently, when Ruthun Singh succeeded to the whole property of Moostufabad, he gave Tulhayree in maintenance to his mother, Soluknee, who held it till her death, when it reverted to Moostufabad. Goordut Singh, of Ladwa, gave the village of Lukimurree, to Pardan Singh, who assisted him in his acquisition of this part of the country.

94th.—Sahib Singh, when he lost Dhoa, retired to Bussee. Fatty Singh, Alho-wallea took this from him when he seized Bhirog. Maharajah Runjeet Singh restored him, and took him with him to Lahore, where he died. Dhoa lapsed with the rest of the Thuneysur Estate on the death of Mai Chund Koonwur, the last of Bhunga Singh's family, in 1850, and was similarly settled by Captain Larkins, Deputy Commissioner of Thuneysur.

95th.—Sarun was taken possession of by Goorbuxsh Singh, Jat Sikh of the Dullaywallea misl. He had three sons, two of whom died before the date of British protection, and the third, Man Singh, succeeded to his father's Estates. The descendants of the original conquerors are in possession of the whole Estate.

96th.—Sirdar Daysoo Singh conquered the villages, called Moostufabad, died without issue, and was succeeded by his wives, Rajan and Bhagan. Jhunda Singh, and Bhungayl Singh, the brothers of these women, managed the Estate. Mihtab Singh, the Nephew of Daysoo Singh, came from the Munjha, to perform the funeral obsequies of his Uncle, and demanded a share in the Estate, which though at first refused him, he contrived to obtain with the assistance of Dewan Singh, of Sekundra. On the death of Daysoo Singh's widow, and of Jhunda Singh, Mihtab Singh ejected Bhugayl Singh, and became master of the whole Estate.

97th.—Mihtab Singh had three wives, whose names, and their issue, are given in the margin.* He was succeeded by his son, Jodh Singh, who was killed in action by the Mahrattas. Ruthun Singh was absent in the Punjab, and Gowran remained in possession for eight years. Ruthun Singh was driven out of the Punjab, in 1804, by Runjeet Singh, and came with his mother, Soluknee, to beg a maintenance from Gowran, which was refused to him at first. By the assistance of Daya Singh, of Boobeal, they got Dehra and Tundwal (now of Dhoo) Gowran wanted to eject them, but Ruthun Singh received the protection of Bhunga Singh, of Thuney-sur, who took Dehra and Tundwal himself, and gave Ruthun Singh, Tulheree.

98th.—Mussamat Gowan died in 1833. Mr. Clerk ordered the resumption of the Ilaqa; but on the representation of Ruthun Singh, it was made over to him, and he gave the village of Tulheyree, as a maintenance to his mother Soluknee. On his death, in 1842, he was succeeded by his sons Dagwa Singh and Goorsurun Singh, who are still in possession of the Ilaqa; Tulheyree also reverted to them on the death of Soluknee.

99th.—Of the Nishanica misl, we have the Ilaqa noted in the margin. This was the ninth Division of the Nishanica misl, seven of the other divisions being in Loodhiana, and the eighth being Shahabad in the Thuney-sur district. The name of the conqueror was Sungut Singh, brother of Sirdar Sounda Singh. He divided the Ilaqa, into six Puttees, making two Puttees of Umballa, one of which was called Puttee Khas, and was three-fourth of the two Puttees, (i. e. one and a half Puttee;) the other Chota Puttee only consisted of half a Puttee. Sungut Singh kept the Khas Puttee for himself, and divided the others among his Putteedars.

100th.—Sungut Singh gave his Ilaqa to his brother-in-law, Dhian Singh, and went to Singhawalla, a village in the Ferozepoor district. Dhian Singh, in like manner, left the Ilaqa in the hands of his Thanadars, Goorbukh Singh and Lal Singh, and went to Singhawalla. Sungut Singh died in Singhawalla. After five years, Dhian Singh came back, but the Thanadars refused to acknowledge him. They made preparations for resisting him, took formal possession of the Puttee, and built forts at Boh, Simlee, on the Putealla boundary. Maharaja Umur Singh, though he could not prevent the erection of the forts, attacked the Sikhs with 20,000 Sowars, and got possession of certain villages, which had been formerly held in shares. Lal Singh was killed in these engagements, but Goorbukh Singh was established as Sirdar, and on his death was succeeded by Mai Dya Koonwur, who held the Ilaqa till she died in 1823, when it lapsed to Government, and has been settled as follows :—

1st Settlement for	5	years by Captain Murray.
2nd ditto for	2½	„ by ditto.
3rd ditto for	20	„ by Mr. Clerk.

These Settlements were very heavy, and the assessment has now been considerably reduced. The half Puttee, Umballa, or Chota Puttee, was given to friends and followers of Sungle Singh, three villages to Umballa Bunneas, eleven to Manjha Jats, three to Umballa Jats, Toshakhancas, &c., whose descendants for the most part are still in possession.

101st.—The conquerors of Puttee Bho, came from Pilgote and Moodkee, in the neighbourhood of Umritsur, and have divided their possession as follows :—

ers in the Umballah District, who either from shameful ignorance, or neglect of their duty, or from anxiety to keep their balance statements clear, have committed the monstrous injustice, of turning a deaf ear to the cries of the Zumeendars of such villages as Oogarah, and Barnh, and have also likely credited to Government, as Revenue, far more than any preceding Government could, or probably dared, wring from the people as rent, and this injustice, to our shame be it recorded, has been perpetrated for the last 9 years.

	<i>Neai.</i>			<i>Rouslee.</i>			<i>Dakur.</i>			<i>Bhoor.</i>		
	Chahee.	Abee.	Dry.	Chahee.	Abee.	Dry.	Chahee.	Abee.	Dry.	Chahee.	Abee.	Dry.
Bangur,	7	14	955	11	6	4907	1	1	1714	..	..	76
Punches,	2 7 3	1 15 ..	1 7 5	1 11 7	1 6 5	1 5 ..	1 12 ..	1 8 4	1 6 10	1 .. 4	1 11 10	13 ..
Rates,	2 8 ..	2	1 7 ..	1 12 ..	1 6 ..	1 4 ..	1 12 ..	1 8 ..	1 6 ..	1	12 ..	8 ..

After distributing the jumma on the villages composing this Chuk, and altering them, where, either at the Commissioner's suggestion, or from reasons given by the Zumeendars, or from further consideration, alteration appeared advisable, the result was as follows:—

	<i>1st Year.</i>		<i>Standard.</i>	
	Jumma.	Rate.	Jumma.	Rate.
Total Jumma fixed on old Khalsa,	8,688 1 3	1 2 2	9,436 0 0	1 3 8
Resumed Maafces,	233 1 6	1 4 9	233 1 0	1 4 9
Total,	8,921 2 3	1 2 2	9,669 1 0	1 3 8

Settlement Office, Cis-Sutlej States, }
Camp Umballa, the 8th February, 1853. }

W. WYNYARD,

Settlement Officer.

CHUK SADHOURA, TENSEEL NARAINGURH, ZILLA UMBALLA.

The eastern part of the land of this Chuk, where it touches on Chuk Attaree, is high bangur, and cut into ravines. The south eastern bangur is lower and better, but the greater part of the Chuk is fine river khadur, in the bed of what is called the Nuktee Nuddee, formed by the confluence of the 3 hill raos, Sookha, Fundy, and Khandra, which unite at Sadhoura, and join the Markunda at Ileaspoor.

2nd.—The Chuk contains 22 villages and 1 Chuk; of these 1 is khalsa, 2 are jagheer, 19 are shared, and all are for settlement. Six villages of Lahurpoor, belonging to Kulsea, have also been put into this Chuk. This resembles it nearly, but possesses the advantage of

ordinary still. The Jagheerdars of Thirwa quarrelled among themselves, and one party was ejected from this village; a complaint was made to the General, who ordered that the ejected party should be restored; this order was not attended to, and he directed Putealla to enforce it, and give possession to the ejected party. This was done, and the village has ever since been considered Puteallas, though the two villages, Luknour and Dhunewures, pay commutation money, as a part of the Thirwa Estate.

107th.—The Alhowalla misl is represented by the Ilaqa Naraingurh, and Bhirog, which have experienced more changes in masters than most of the properties in this district. In the time of the Emperors, these villages belonged to Pergunnah Sadhoura. When the power of the Empire was failing, Luchmaenarain, a Khutree, built the Fort at the village, which was formerly called Kulsan, and called it after himself, Naraingurh. It passed into the hands of Mohumud Bakur, the Raiees of Kotaha, then to ~~Merna~~ Mirza Singh, of Bhirog, who, when he heard of the approach of the Royal Army, left the place, which fell into the hands of the Rajah of Putealla. Putealla made it over to Jussa Singh, Alhowalla, who confided it to its old master, his dependant Mirza Singh, who again took fright at the news of the approach of the Royal Army, and gave over the country into the hands of the Punjlassa Rajpoots. 1761 saw the Nahun Raja in possession, and for 40 years the Taonee chiefs of that house, Keeruth Purgash, Juggut Purgash, and Dhurm Purgash, were masters of Naraingurh. Koonwur Kishen Singh was their last amil here. In 1802, Jowahir Singh established himself at Bhirog, and collected half the revenues, Kishen Singh collecting no more than the other half. In 1807, Runjeet Singh ejected Kishen Singh from the remaining half, and Fatty Singh, Alhowalla, replaced him. Laha was held by Bhirog Sikhs. Collections were made in the chief towns by the people in possession of the Thamas, and in the dependant villages, half was taken by Fatty Singh, and half by the Bhirog Sikhs. In 1832 A. D., Maha Singh, the son of Jowahir Singh, of Bhirog, was ejected from his half share in this Ilaqa, by order of Captain Murray, and the Alhowalla chief succeeded to the whole Estate. The Estate was confiscated from Nehal Singh, the son of Fatty Singh, who was in arms against us in the first Sikh war.

108th.—Bhirog. The Villages which make up this Ilaqa formerly belonged to the Pergunnah of Chuth Bunnour. In the latter days of the Empire, Mohumud Bakur, of Kotaha, took a lease of this Ilaqa. In 1760 A. D., Jussa Singh, Alhowalla, who was termed King of the Sikhs, and is said to have the title of Nowab from Delhi, conquered this part of the country, and halted at Jutwar. Mohumud Bakur submitted to him, and he left his Lieutenant, Mirza Singh, with eleven Sowars, in charge of the Estate, assisted by his uncles, Hukoomut Singh, and Dusoonda Singh, who came from the Manja. Mirza Singh extended his conquests hereabouts, took Fattyghurh and Bhirog. Mirza Singh died a violent death, and was succeeded by his son Sher Singh, on whose death, without heirs, Hukoomut Singh succeeded to his shares, died in 1800, and was succeeded by his son, Jowahur Singh. Jowahur Singh died in 1810, and was succeeded by his son Maha Singh. Maha Singh disobeyed the orders of the Governor-General's Agent, for which he was, by the Agents' orders, ejected from his possessions by Fatty Singh, Alhowalla, who, however, left the widows, and the descendants of the eleven Sowars, who were the original acquirers in possession. Fatty Singh, thus became the possessor of Naraingurh, and most of Bhirog. He was succeeded by his son Nihal Singh, whose possessions were confiscated, by misconduct, during the first Sikh war.

109th.—The two remaining Illaqa, Putealla and Solhur, belong to the Phoolkean misl. I have given a detailed account of the Putealla family in my report on Thuneysur, para.

81-84, which it is unnecessary to repeat here. As I have mentioned Solhur, I will merely say, that the Ilaga was first conquered by Ramghurhca, a leader of this Misl. He gave it to Saywa Singh, a Brahmin Sikh, and returned to his own country. Saywa Singh died without issue in 1793, A. D., and was succeeded by his wife, Mussamat Unokee. M. Louis, acting in conformity with general Perron's instructions, set aside her claim, and gave the Ilaga to Bhai Lall Singh, of Kythul. This Ilaga lapsed with the rest of the Kythul Estate, in 1845, and was settled summarily by Major (now Sir H.) Lawrence, and under Regulations IX, of 1833, by Captain (now Major) Abbott.

110th.—Having concluded my notice of the Sikh conquerors, I come to remark on the two other families, who are still found to be enjoying the revenues in part, or in whole. I allude to the Puthans of Khizrabad, and Rao Nutha Singh, of Raepoor. The founder of the Puthans family was Unwur Khan, who came from Attock. He got an introduction to the Soobadar of Delhi, who made him Zemindar of several villages. He at first settled at Puttayhur, in the Saharunpoor district, but seeing much room for improvement to the West of the Jumna, he turned his attention to this part of the country, and he, and his descendants founded the large village, and built the Fort at Khizrabad, and founded several other villages.

111th.—Durab Khan, the second son of Unwur Khan, came to reside at Khizrabad, married Taj Bebee, a daughter of Hahee Buksh, the descendant of the old Chohan Zemindars of this part of the country. At the time of the Sikh conquest, Durab Khan resisted the Sikhs with success, but seeing the wave of Sikh conquest setting in too strong around him, he prudently conceded a part of his rights; in some places quarter, in others one-third, in others half, to the conquering Kulseas, who had mastered the surrounding country. The descendants of Durab Khan are in possession of several villages, as part owners with the Sikhs, and with Government, in those cases in which horsemen's shares have lapsed to us, for want of rightful heirs.

112th.—I cannot give a complete account of the family of Rao Nutha Singh, without mentioning his descent from Rana Hurra, and the division of the possessions of the Rajpoots into a Chourassee, and a Puchassee; and as I should, under any circumstances, have to do so, when noticing the Zemindars, I may as well anticipate a little, and give here the account of the Sirdar of Raepoor, and also of his wide-spread connections with the Chohan Rajpoots, who are the Zemindars of the two Talooquas above mentioned.

113th.—Rana Hurra was in the fifth generation from Rulla Koond, the fourth son of Raja Nanick Rao, a Chohan Rajpoot sovereign, who took Sumbhul, in the Moradabad district. I may here mention, in passing, that Googa, of whom I shall have more to say, by and bye, was the third son of Raja Gung, Rana Hurra, came in about 788, A. D., and bathed in the holy tank of Roroo Chete, of Thuneysur, and settled in Poondree and Habree. He had eight sons, born in wedlock, and four, the offspring of concubines, whose names, the place where they settled, and the principal villages held by their descendants, will be seen from the following table :—

Number.	Names of the sons of Rana Hurra.	PLACE WHERE THEY SETTLED.		Names of villages held by their descendants and other Remarks.
		Village.	District.	
1	Gowra,	Habree,	Thuneyaur, ..	Habree.
2	Bhara,	Joonla,	Paneeput,	Rumbha Padhana.
3	Abha,	Boras,	ditto.	
4	Angla,	Sambhee and Ramana, .. }	Thuneyaur, ..	{ Bhirtolee, Gujlana, Guhlour, Attawn, Bulaosa in Thuneyaur, and a large tribe, among which are the Adhoa Rajpoots, in Umballa villages, in the Paneeput district.
5	Mohimpal,	Newarsee,	Thuneyaur.	
6	Dullova,	Guhlour,	ditto,	Ameen of Thuneyaur.
7	Geega,	Kurnaul,	Paneeput.	
8	Rantha,	Mandlee, and Khera Suntour, }	Umballa,	{ From this son, sprung all the eastern Chohans of the Umballa district, and from them are sprung the Rajpoots, of Goomthulla, and Jutlana.
Illegitimate Sons.				
9	Davraj,	Ameen,	Thuneyaur, ..	The mother was a Rorenee.
10	Kuwna,	Kolesur,	ditto,	The mother was a Gojuree.
11	Bhadee,	Budnara,	ditto,	{ The mother a Jatnee; his family have twelve villages in and about Kulsora, and Khoordbun in Thuneyaur, and twelve in Sookurtal, Zillah Saharounpoor; they are called <i>Mudhut Jats</i> .
12	Kuwal Raj,	Bhumbolee, ..	Umballa,	{ The mother an Hujuminee, and are called a <i>baruk</i> of Rajpoots, i. e. a family possessing twelve villages.

114th.—Rantha, the eighth son, settled in Khera Suntour. They spread to the westward, driving the Kolee Rajpoots across the Tangree, where some of that caste may still be found. Soobh Mull, the fifth in descent from Rantha, had two sons, Tilok Chund, and Manik Chund. Manik Chund embraced the Mussulman religion, and they divided the paternal Estate of 169 Villages into two shares, Tilok Chund, the eldest son, getting eighty-four villages, and Manik Chund, eighty-five; from the number of villages assigned to each village, the Talooquas Chourassee and Puchassee took their names. The number of the villages in each Talooqua, is not now the same, as it was when the division was made; old villages have, in the lapse of years, been deserted, and new ones have sprung up; but the Zemindar of any village, in either Talooqua, knows perfectly, whether it belongs to the Chourassee or Puchassee. I have marked on enclosure No 3, the boundaries of the Chourassee and Puchassee, they existed at the time of division. These Zemindars, have since spread as before noticed, to the Southward and Eastward. Gudowlee, in Purgunnah Sadhoura, Bilaspoor and Kharwun in the Jugadree Tehseel, are held by their descendants, as Zemindars, and in several other villages they have *Biswadaree* rights.

115th.—To follow the eldest branch of the family, without going into minute details, and without giving the genealogical tree, which has been drawn up with care, in all the cases in which it is traceable, by Kalee Rai, I will proceed with my account of Rao Nutha Singh, the present Chief of Raipoor, Rao Kurmul, was the fifth in descent from Tilok Chund. He moved from Mowlce, to Kherree, near Raipore. His son, was Rao Rae Singh. He added much to Raipoor. His son, Poorun Mull, made himself master of Talooqua Rancepoor, north-east of Sadhoura. Jugajeet, was the eighth son, in descent from Rao Kurmul, and was the acknowledged head of the family. This distinction appears to have been confined to this branch, since Rae Singh's time. Jugajeet was a contemporary of Gooroo Gobind, who lived about 1,700 A. D. Fatty Chund, his descendant, was about

the last of the family, who was a large Malgoozar of the empire, and whom all Chourasse acknowledged as their feudal superior. He lived in 1755.

116th.—Kumaloodeen Hosayn, the jageerdar of Kotaha, was father of Kassim Khan, the Royal Physician. He purchased many of the Chourassee villages, and his name is entered as purchaser in the old papers. Fatty Chund was succeeded by his two sons, Bhoop Singh, and Choohur Singh. Thousands of the country people, flying from the armies of Ahmud Shah Douranee, in 1756, sought refuge in Raipoor, and retired with the two Sirdars above named, and Choohur Singh's son Gopal Singh to Bhudour, in Kotaha, where they were surrounded by the Royal forces, under the guidance of the Kotaha Raies, and 7000 men are said to have been put to death; among whom were the two Sirdars, and Gopal Singh. The latter, however, left a young son, Sahib Singh; during whose minority, the Ilaqa was admirably managed by his grandmother, the widow of Bhoop Singh. Under her skilful administration, the town got the name of Rance-ke-Raipoor.

117th.—Choohur Singh had, however, left two other sons, Rugonath Singh, and

Names of Ilaqa.	Names of Villages.
Majra,	Bugthoca, Majrakhas. Buondee. Satukpoor.
Shahzadpoor.	Tundwal. Bura and Chota Bussee. Kukkur Majra. Bhupolee. Chowtan. Boorj. Sutaola.

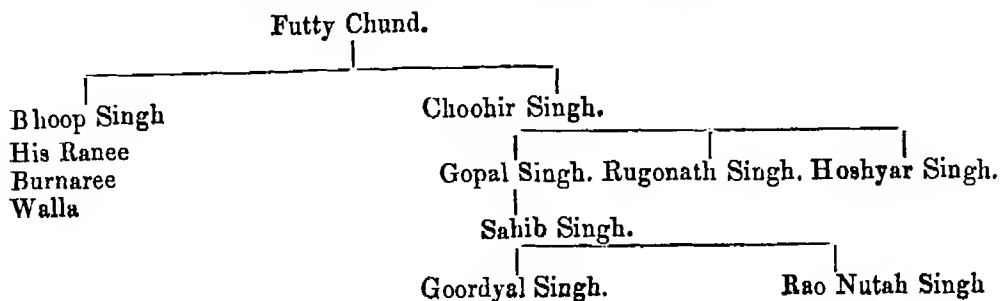
Hoshiyar Singh, besides Gopal Singh, who fell in the massacre of Bhudour. These men, setting Sahib Singh aside, succeeded to the Chiefships of the Estate, and when the Sikhs and Nihungs overran the country, they submitted to the conquerors giving up the Estates of Shahzadpoor and Majra. The Sikhs in consideration for this conduct left Ilaqa Raipoor—as it now exists, to the Rance, and her nephews, Rogonath Singh, and Hoshiyar Singh. The Sikhs, moreover, retained the

Sirdars in the Lahnas, tracts of land in the villages noted in the margin, which have been held rent-free till now.

118th.—Talooqa Raneepoor was overran by the Sikhs of Layduh, Kulseea, Marwa and Muchrowlee. The two former parties, either out of consideration for the fallen Rajpoots, or for other reasons, left the Raipoor Sirdars a half share in some of their villages, which are still shared by the Rajpoots and Sikhs.

119th.—Sahib Singh, the rightful Chief, aided by the Chourassee Rajpoots, made an attempt to regain his place as Chief. He attacked Raipoor, and though Rugonath Singh was killed, and Hoshiyar Singh severely wounded, his attempt failed. He died in 1790. Hoshiyar Singh died without heirs in 1812, and was succeeded by the rightful heir, Goordyal Singh, son of Sahib Singh. Goordyal Singh, was succeeded on his death, in 1836, by his brother Rao Nutha, the present Raies. I give below a geneological tree, from Fatty Chund, to the present incumbent.

Geneological tree of the Raipoor Family.



120th.—The Estate now consists of eight whole villages, called Talooka Rajpoo; shares with Layda and Kulseca, in nine villages; and the Lahnas, in the Shazadpoo and Majra jagheers. The jagheerdar of Shazadpoo, has upheld the Lahnas, in his jagheer, for as long as the Jagheer lasts. In the Majra Estate, which has lapsed to the British, the revenue of the lands have been guaranteed to the Sirdar, for his life. His heirs, for one generation, are, to receive half the revenue as a pension, after which, it is to lapse. No enquiry has been made into this, which is considered one of the great jagheers. This family is much respected, by all the Rajpoots of Chourassee; and presents, in acknowledgment of his seigniorial right, are usually made at the festival of Dewallee.

121st.—Having closed my account of the Sirdar of the Chourassee, I may add the following short account of the villages, held by other branches of the family; five villages, which I have marked with a distinguishing color, were given rent-free to Brahmins. Many villages got new names under Mussalman rule, and many of the Hindoo Rajpoots embraced the Mussalman religion. The villages Tabur, Budheree, Budhowlee, Koralee, Shazadpoo; are the principal now held, sometimes entirely, sometimes in part only, by the descendants of Tilok Chund, in about the 20th generation. In many cases, where no proofs of the Zemindaree right remain, and where the lands in the villages are cultivated, and managed by other parties than Rajpoots, it has been found, that the parties in possession, have paid to the Rajpoot descendants of Rana Hurra, what is called a Biswadaree fee, varying, from one Rupee a year, where their hold has been weakest, to a tax of one seer per maund, on all rents taken in kind, and one anna per Rupee on money rents: sometimes, in one village, a part is held by Goojurs Malees, or other Zemindars, who pay Biswadaree right, to the Rajpoot proprietors of the other half.

These rights have been carefully enquired into, and recorded, and will be more fully noticed under the head Judicial.

122nd.—The villages, which at the time of division between Tilok Chund and Manik Chund; as above related, at para: 114, formed the Mussalman Talooka Puchassee, are colored green in the map. One of the wives of Manik Chund, the convert, refused to embrace the Mussalman religion; five villages, one of which was Buragoon, where she went to reside, were given her for her maintenance. Buragoon is still held by her descendants.

123rd.—Manik Chund's wives, who embraced the Mussalman faith, bore him two sons, Sunsar Deen and Sahib Deen. The descendants of Sunsar Deen are in Laha, and Koolurpoo, and possess the whole of, or shares, in eleven villages. In the eighth generation, from Manik Chund, there was a sub-division of this family, into the two families of Rao Dowlut, and Chowdaree Hybut; the former is called Puttee Raolan, the latter Puttee Chowdhrean. This family, and the descendants of Sahib Deen, are influential men in the Pergunnah, and under the weak Government, of former days, their influence was much greater than it now is. On one occasion, when their villages belonged to the Nahun Rajah, they, with the loss of many good lives, saved the person of the Nahun Vuzeer, from an army, sent by the Rajah, for his apprehension; they conveyed the Vuzeer in safety, to Gurhee Kotaha, and in revenge for the treatment they had received, allowed the Bhirog Sikhs to establish themselves at Laha, under the Alhowalla rule; these men, and their relations of Khora Bhorra, took the lease of the Naraingurh Estate, and held some villages rent-free, in lieu of which a pension is now granted by our Government.

124th.—The family of Sahib Deen settled in Punjlassor Kusour, and Khora Bhoora. The descendants of the Punjlassa people got twelve villages, several of which are still held by their descendants, as Zemindars, or Biswadars. They have always had a Chief in this family, who is looked up to by his clans-men, as the Raipoor Sirdar is by the Chourassee Rajpoots. Rao Ileas, in the ninth generation from Nanuk Chund, kept in his pay a body of armed men, plundered the country, and wrung from the Nahun Rajah, an allowance of quarter of his customs duty. This allowance was, afterwards, in the time of Rao Kadir Buxh, changed to a grant of land. Punjlassa Bursoo, Muzra, and Raipoor, were given rent-free, as were quarter of Ukberpoor, Bramin Majra, and Lahnas in five villages. Rao Kadur Buxh afforded an asylum, for seven years, to the relations of the deposed Nawab Kader Khan, of Nujeehadad. He was made a Collector of the Revenue, and improved his social position by matrimonial alliances. He was imprisoned by Koour Kishun Singh, the Nahun Agent; but Runjeet Singh ejected the Nahun Rajas people, in 1804, gave the Estate to the Alhowallea Sirdar, when Izzut Buxh, son of Khadur Buxh, took a lease of the Estate.

125th.—Izzut Buxh, was succeeded, as Talooqdar, by his eldest son, Abdoola Khan. Now Morad Khan, the son of Khadur Buxh, who was the principal manager of the Alhowallea Sikh Chief, had married a sister of Nubbee Buxh, Abdoola Khan's younger brother by another mother. Nubbee Buxh claimed one-half the Ilaqua, which Khadur Buxh directed Abdoola Khan to give. He would not do so. His younger brother, however, with Morad Khan got admittance into the Punjlassa Fort by stratagem.

Morad Khan stayed there six months, and when he left, declared Nubbee Bux, the Chief. Abdoola Khan would not take the half which the Alhowallea Sirdar offered him, so he got nothing.

126th.—On the death of Khadur Buxh, the manager, Nubbee Buxh fell out of favor. He opposed the Sirdar of Alhowallea, who destroyed his Fort, resumed half his jagheer, and made him furnish two Sowars. Nubbee Buxh was succeeded by his son *Rao Reheem Buxh*. He took a lease of Naraingurh, but on the Zemindars complaining to the Sikh Chief, the lease was broken up, and settlement made with the Zemindars. He continued to hold his villages paying half revenue. These have now been resumed, and the village of Bursoor Majra, the jumma of which is 1,040 Rupees, is given rent-free, on condition of paying 100 Rupees per annum, in lieu of Sowars. The descendants of incumbents are to pay half jumma. Pensions are granted to the smaller holders, who had a share in the rent free lands of these villages.

127th.—Aisan Ellee, the present Zemindar of Humseedpoor, is one of the descendants of the Punjlassa division. He only got two villages at first, but from fortunate circumstances, he has become possessed of the Zemindaree right in two more, and the Biswadaree right in two more, thus having altogether Zemindaree right in four, and Biswadaree right in two villages, total six. He was one of the Lessees of Talooka Naraingurh, has now a pension of 700 Rupees, in lieu of losses he would have suffered by our change of management, and is well off, well-disposed, and of good report.

128th.—That part of Sahib Deen's family which settled in Kusour, got eight villages. They are now Zemindars of four, and Biswadars of two. Mahomed Uman Khan, the gallant defender of the Fort of Uzeezpoor, against the Kulseea Sikhs of Puttee Laydali, was a number of this family, and by his stout conduct against the Sikhs, he secured for himself

quarter of the share of the revenues of his villages, when all his family and relatives were conquered. The people of this family are Zemindars of Layduh Khadur, and though the 500 beegahs of land, Lahna, in Uzeezpoor, is secured to the descendants of Mohumed Uman, of Uzeezpoor, the Zemindaree right is declared to belong to other parties, the cultivators in the village.

129th.—The division that went to Kora Bhoora, got five villages. They have now got the Zemindaree of two, and Biswadaree of three. Zoolfoo Khan, Aisan Ellee, and Qaim Bux, were joint lessees of the Talooqa Naraingurh, in lieu of which they now have pensions.

130th.—Besides the descendants from Rantha, the eighth son of Rana Hurra, above detailed, numerous villages are held by Chohan Rajpoots, the descendants of Angha, the fourth son (see list of his sons above, para : 113). During the troubled times which succeeded the fall of the Empire, the Rajpoots have been supplanted in their Zemindaree rights by other proprietors, and several villages have been located in the lands, where formerly only one existed. It is still, however, interesting to know, that the descendant of the old aristocracy of the country, are in possession of the country colonized by their forefathers. In the margin,* I give the names of some of the villages in the new Pargunnah of Moolana, which are held by the descendants of Angha. At the time of the Sikh invasion? some of these people opposed, and some sided with the Sikhs; among the latter was Bhowany Doss, of Sumalka, to whom the village of Alhapoor was given rent-free, for his services. He was killed in action, when 300 Beeghas of land were given from the village of Phoolayl Majra, instead. This was held until the present rules about maafee lands, were promulgated, and the land has now been resumed.

* Villages in which Rajpoots have Biswadaree rights.	Villages in which Rajpoots are still Zemindars.
Baygonpoor. Kausepoor. Rowlahayree. Khan Ahmudpoor. Schwun Mugra.	Sabha. Sohatta. Phoosalla. Hireolee. Halduree. Thumbur. Burraruh. Dookheree. Sumbhallka. Tanyhayl. Mungulhai. Khoooda. Dheen. Sularpoor. Allypoor. Jehaungeerpoor. Doolaanee. Rookheree. Paontee. Sumbalhavree. Moolana Khas. Behta. Oogalla.

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131st.—The above account, for which I am indebted to that intelligent Officer, Kalce Rai, Extra Assistant, is collected from the (*Pothee*) Books of the Bhats of Sumbhul, who came every year from the original residence of their Rajpoots, and recorded the history of the family of Rana Hurra. These people are in the twenty-sixth generation from that sire.

132nd.—The caste to which most of the other Zemindars belong, is noted in the margin† The Toour Rajpoots are an offshoot of the Khutrees, the second great military order of the Hindoos.

It is asserted, that they were, at a very remote period, Kings of Delhi. Pirtee-Raj (Rae Pctora) ejected them for their sovereignty. Arang Pal came in banishment to Poondree, of Kythul, and from that place, the Toours spread. After the lapse of thirteen generations, Rana

† Toour Rajpoots.
Toonoe Rajpoots.
Mumdals.

Brahmins.
Jats.
Gorjurs.
Rorues.
Males.
Kains.
Rawuts.
Mooltanees.
Kumbhahs.
Dogurs.
Rulas.
Mughs.
Shaykhs.
Moghuls.
Puthans.
Qazees.
Wustees.
Uibookuleem.
Sawanees.
Peerzadas.

Singh Ra was head of the Toours, and owned 360 villages. Four generations later, Kana Deet flourished; he had three sons, and divided his property as follows :—

	To his son Dewut, he gave Kulsana, &c.	
To	Bayt,	Nulvee, &c.
To	Puhayt,	Gubthulla, of Pehood.

Rana Bayt was the ancestor of Rana Daysee, and Jajoo. The grandsons of Daysee and Jajoo, amounted in number to seventeen, and from these seventeen persons, all the Toours in this part of the country, both Hindoo and Mussulmans, are descended. Daysee remained Hindoo, and from him are descended the Zemindars of Lookhee, in Purgunnah Thaneysur, and of Phural, in Kythul. Rai Bhayl, who was a descendant in the third generation from Rana Daysee, had five villages* conferred on him, by one of the Emperors, as Chowdree, or Talooqadar. When the Sikhs conquered the country, they resumed half the grant, leaving the descendant of Rai Bhayl in the enjoyment of the other half of the rents and taxes. This is called a *Chuharam*, quarter share, and the holders Chuharmees. The revenue has been fixed on their holdings at one-half rates. The present holders are in the fifteenth, or eighteenth generation from Rajah Arang Pal.

* Lookhee.
Jenratherees.
Panwan.
Peepia Majra.
Husunpoor.

133rd.—Jajoo embraced the Mussulman religion, and from him are descended the Mussulman Chuharmees of Nulvee, &c.; two Puttees of Nulvee, as per margin,* were given rent-free to Gunoob Khan, a descendant of Jajoo, in the same way as Lookhee was given to their Hindoo relations. The Sikhs resumed half of this grant, as they did in the case of Lookhee, and the revenue has now, in like manner, been assessed at half rates, in this holding, as was the case in Lookhee.

* Puttee Shahelpoor.
Puttee Mulakpoor.

134th.—The Taoneers occupy a few villages in the N. W. part of the country, reported on; Khara, Ghunnee, Raiwallee, Taypla, and half Ghazcepore are held by them; they have a Biswadaree right in Singhpoora, and they own, a large number of villages between the Toongre and Morinda. It is said, that the ancestors of these Zemindars, conquered the country nearly 1,800 years ago. Their ancestor, Rai Tan, from whom they take their name of Taonees, was the grandson of Raja Salbahum, whom Princess (see Useful Tables, Page 112,) imagines to have lived about the year 15, A. D., Salbahum had fifteen sons, all Rajas, who conquered the Paunjab. Rae Umba was a descendant of Rai Tans, he built Umballa which is called by his name.

135th.—The Jats of Jatwar, Futtigurh, &c., Ilaqa Bhirog, Purgunnah Naraingurh, of the Baehul Gote, are descendants of these Taonees, by a Jat mother. They retain the name of their ancestress caste. They are relations of the Jats of Jowla, in Puttealla; they took a lease of the Bhirog villages from the Alhowalla Chief, and received an allowance in money, and a village rent-free. A pension has been granted to them by Government, and a village for the life of the present incumbent.

136th.—The Mundels, or Murhuls, who are the Zemindars of Ninola, Punjola, shared by the Shuheds, and Puttealla, are connections of an influential family of this name, whose

head-quarters are at Sumana, in the Putealla territory. Their name is said to have been at first Muriel, corrupted into Murhul, and Mundhul; and that they got their name from their ancestor, being found fresh born, by the side of his mother, who had died in child-birth.

137th.—What I have to remark regarding the other classes of Zemindars, I have already written in my report on the Thuneyaur district, paras: 102 to 109, copies of which I give here. The Brahmins are said to have received the villages which they hold as gifts, from the great Rajpoot Chiefs.

138th.—Of the origin of the Jats, there are two popular stories. One attributes their origin to Divine interference; the other which is the more probable, is, that they are the offspring of Rajpoots, the fruit of irregular connections with women of a lower caste. They are mentioned in the Mahabharat, as being impolished and uncivilized persons, *bara gaon-war*.

139th.—The Goojurs are supposed to be the offspring of a Gwalbums, with a Soodur woman; the children called Goochurs or Cowgrazers, which has easily been corrupted into the common word, Goojurs.

The fondness of these people for horned cattle, whether their own, or their neighbours, is still remarkable; and I have observed, that they almost always settle in the neighbourhood of water, and forest, where there is sure to be good grazing, and drink, for their herds.

140th.—The Rorees are said to have taken their name from Rora, which means a stony place. The story runs, that a Chutree's wife, who was pregnant, was turned out of her house by her lord, and was confined in a stony place in the hills, whence the name of this industrious class.

141st.—The Malces are said to be the descendants of a Rajpoot father, and Soonur mother, who (the *ma*) was (*lee*) taken, not formally married.

142nd.—The Raius, Rawats and Mooltanees, are said to be the descendants of Rajpoot fathers, and Kaharoo mothers. Those who have come here from the neighbourhood of Mooltan, take the name of Mooltanee, of which they are rather proud: the Rains certainly seem to me to be a peculiarly featured class. They have piercing black eyes, and are very fond of a turban dyed a black or dark color. I am told that Mooltan is famous for this kind of dye.

143rd.—The Kimlohs have the credit of being the offspring of an unequal connection, the produce being talked of as lower than (*kum*) the father (*Ooh* Persian for he) Kumoh becomes Kimloh, by a very easy change,

144th.—Dogurhs—under this head are included any cross-bred people, who do not fall into any of the above classes, from (*do* two *gur* a maker.)

145th.—The Kaluls are the descendants of a Brahmin father, and a Bais mother, the Bais being the third great division of the Hindoos. The Mughas are people of impure descent, the particulars of which I have not been able to give.

146th.—The original Mussulmans, which term I use in contradistinction to the converted Rajpoots, who go by the name of Rangurhs, which is considered a term of re-

proach, have obtained their Zemindaree rights, some by conquest, some by having held their lands in maafee, and jagheer, during the time of the Emperors ; some, particularly the Synds, by their alliances with Hindoo or Mussulman.

147th.—The Affghans of Ourungabad, have already been mentioned (see above para: 40 to 43) as assisting the Nurward Sikhs, to regain their possessions in Booreea and Dyalgurb, when the Bhunghees took possession. The Bhunghees granted them a *chuharm*, quarter share, of the revenue Government share of the produce, not of the rent, as in most other places. This, however, has put them in a better position than most of their brother Zemindars, and they have added to their income, by taking service as thannadars, police inspector, and the like, under the Sikh Sirdars, and under the British Government.

148th.—The Mussulman Zemindars of Sadhaura, require separate notice.

Taywur and Sutkoomba, which are now in the village of Thuska, about five miles

Name of Sect.	Number of villages in old lists.		Number of villages now held.		
	By old lists.	By the present arrangement.	In Zemindaree.	In Bistwadaree.	Total.
Synds Qazees,	11	14	2	6	8
Ditto Wastees,	5	5	2	2	4
Ditto Aboohuleend,	7	9	half a village in Jagheer.		
Ditto Sawanees,	6	10	4	8	12

north from Sadhaura, were formerly the abode of the Rajpoot Sovereigns. In the time of Shuhabooddeen Ghorī (A. D. 1192) four sects of Mussulmans, of the classes marginally noted, got possession of the town of

Sadhaura, lived in it, and got rid of the Hindoos. Four mohullas, or divisions, of the towns, were called by their names, and to the fifth, the name of the Peerzadus was given, from Peerzada Shah Koomay, who will be presently noticed. The town is mentioned in the Aieen Ukburee, as Sadhaura, which also states the number of villages, held by each class of acquirer, in Shuhabooddeen's time. I have inserted, in a parallel column, the number of villages which these persons own now. The land was nearly all rent-free ; only 195 beegahs were entered as paying revenue. This is now separately marked off, as Mouza Tibree, in which the Zemindars are Shaykhs.

149th.—At the time of the Sikh invasion, the Mussulmans were put down with a strong hand. Their holy groves were resumed ; their buildings destroyed. Their Mosques turned to rendezvous for the different classes of the Sikhs : their Zemindaree rights were resumed ; the lands made over to other parties, the old conquerors being only allowed a percentage on the rent, in acknowledgement of their ancient right. The Mohullas of Qazees and Wastees, went to the Burapindean, the Birk and Jubalean Sikhs, and those of the Uboohuleem and Sewanees, came under the rule of Lodpindeans. During the constant internal broils which existed between the Lodpindeans, who had the Pucka Fort, and the Burapindeans, who had none, the latter used to rendezvous and bivouac in the Mosque, which is close to the Pucka Fort, and which was conveniently situated for a parley or sally. The Sikhs took the rents from the five parties above named, and from the other cultivators, without distinction.

150th.—After the Qazees had been here about 350 years, the Rajpoot Zemindars of Gudowlee rebelled, and put the Qazee of the time to death. The Emperor Uk-

bur ; mulcted them of 2,000 kutchā bēgahs of land, which was given to the Qazees sons, and called Mohumud Ukburpoor, now Radionwalla, from which village the Qazees still get Biswadaree allowance. The old habitations, and buildings of the Qazees, are still to be seen in Sadhaura.

151st.—Uboohuleem is the name of the country whence the conquerors came. They were formerly Zemindars in 120 villages. The River has washed away all their old buildings. Mohumud Uman, the Rajpoot Zemindar of Kusour, bought some of their villages. At the Sikh invasion they lost nearly every thing. Their maafee was resumed ; and they found occupation as soldiers, and writers, and teachers. They have claimed several villages, but as they have been long out of possession, nothing has been granted to them.

152nd.—The Sewaneas, or Scaneas, are Syuds ; their ancestors first halted at Seana in the Kythul district, whence their name. They got several villages as maintenance, and many in jageer. During the Sikh rule, they lost every thing. Their groves were resumed. All they have now to show, are the dwelling places in Sadhaura. They subsist on the lands which have been given them rent-free as Syuds, and by the charity of the Sikh Sirdars, who consider they owe a debt to this family, for preserving, the life of Gooroo Gobind, who, when he was fiercely pursued by his enemies, fled for protection to a member of this family, and was saved. The Gooroo gave him a deed, and on the strength of this, the family used to get an income of about 800 Rupees a year, from Lahore, Putealla, Alhowalla, and other great Chiefs. They have now Zemindaree rights in four villages, and Biswadaree in eight, as noted in the Statement above given.

153rd.—The Wustees are also Syuds, who take their names from Waseet, their old place in the West, from which they migrated. They are Zemindars in two, and Biswadars in two villages, and are much employed in service and trade.

154th.—The ancestor of the Peerzadas, was Shah Roomays, who came here, as a Durvaysh, in 1,008 Hijree, A. D. 1601. He had the character of being a prophet, and able to perform miracles. He married into the Wastee family, and got, with his bride, a doury of quarter of the village of Thuska. He continued his pilgrimage to Behar, where he died. His corpse was brought to Sadhaura, and buried, and a Rouza (tomb) erected over his remains. A fair is held annually at this Rouza, and is numerously attended.

155th.—At the decline of the Empire, Mahomed Bux, or Shajehan, got a maafee Furman from the emperor Shah Alum, for four villages, of which the family were their Zemindars noted in the margin.*

* Ismailpore,
Shempore,
Boorj.
Mogulwall of Kulsees.

The three Sadhaura villages came to the Sikhs of Puttee Koocewalla, but the Sikhs, released one-third of the revenue as maafce. The case has been specially reported with other maafces, and the maafce upheld.

The descendants of Shajehan, are in possession of their shares in their villages, and live on this, on the offerings at the Rouza, and on the income derived from lands held rent-free, the produce of which is devoted to the support of the tomb. There is a great quantity of such land in the villages, for miles around.

AN ACCOUNT OF SETTLEMENT OPERATIONS.

156*th*.—Having thus described the country to which my operations have extended, and having given a sketch of the principal parties, whose rights and interests have been affected by the Settlement, I proceed to describe what has been done. When first I joined, in November 1846, with the powers of a Settlement Officer, under Regulation IX. of 1833, I found that the Settlement of boundary was going on, in the confiscated jagheer of the Ladwa Rajah; but that the only authority that existed for the survey of the Sikh States (the settlement of them does not appear then to have been thought of)—was permission contained in the Commissioner's letter, No. 803, dated 4th November 1846, to survey "the petty Sikh States, situate in the plains between the Jumna and Markunda." On the 6th of January 1847, I addressed the Commissioner, informing him, that this authority did not permit the survey of the whole of the Shahabad Ilqua, or the erection and survey of boundaries between Sovereign Chiefs. After a long correspondence, it was at last arranged, that boundaries were to be put up, village by village, in all the Estates, in which the British exercised police control; that the exterior boundaries of the Estates of the Sovereign Chiefs should be separately marked off, and their Estates surveyed geographically. After an unaccountable delay, it was ruled, in the enclosures of Commissioner's letter to me, No. 543, dated 27th July 1849, that those shared villages were to be separated, from the villages entirely owned by the chiefs, but it was not until the receipt of your letter No. 1892, dated 5th November 1851, that it was finally settled, that the boundaries in Estates of Chuharumees, of the Sovereign States, were to be put up, village by village.

157*th*.—I found that there was but little country with the boundaries marked off, ready for Captain Stephen, the Surveyor, and I lost no time in preparing for him, as much country as he wanted for the season of 1846-47. I, with the consent of the Commissioner, (letter No. 20, dated 9th March 1847,) took the Khusra work out of the Surveyor's hands, and completed the measurements in Naraingurh and Bhiorog, which had lately lapsed.

158*th*.—In the seasons of 1847-48, with the able assistance of the late lamented Mr. R. H. Greathcad, I put up the boundaries as far West as Wudni. I did not go further, partly as the season was far advanced, partly because I wanted to assess the Ladwa Ilqua, which had been measured in the previous season, and chiefly, because I did not want to put up the boundaries further in advance of the Surveyor, as two years rains, in the sandy country to the westward, would probably have effaced the marks. I therefore returned to Ladwa, tested the Surveyors Khusras and Shajras, the latter of which were nearly all good and passable, but the former were so full of errors, in the columns of proprietor and cultivator, that I was obliged to have them all re-done.

159*th*.—In 1848-49, I completed the boundary work of the States, with the exception of the Chuharumce villages before alluded to, regarding which I had received no orders. I commenced work at Roopur, and had visited many of the villages for Settlement, in the neighbourhood, when, from the disturbed state of the Jullunder Doab, it was considered advisable to bring the work in that neighbourhood to a close. I therefore came down to Thaneysur, and commenced my measurements of that Ilqua, and Rudour.

160*th*.—In May 1849, I declared the Jumas of Naraingurh and Bhiorog of the Umballa District, and of Ladwa of Thaneysur. In May and July 1849, I received the Board's Orders, as to what course was to be pursued with the villages of the Jagheerdars, and those shared by Government and a Jagheerdar. Shared villages were to be treated, in the same way as villages entirely belonging to the British Government, i. e. subjected to regular Settlement. For Jagheer villages, a Dustoor-ool-Umul, or set of rules, were to be

Note.—From this to para. 448, appears in the Thaneysur Settlement Report as paras. 112 to 404

drawn up, stating the position and rights of the Jagheerdars, Zemindars, and Tenants ; but the option was given, to either the Jagheerdars or Zemindars, to demand a summary, or regular settlement. I never failed, when an opportunity offered, to state my opinion, that all the trouble and time bestowed upon these *Dustoor-ool-Umuls*, were thrown away ; no regard was paid to my oft repeated warning ; on the contrary, my plan was disallowed—(See Commissioner's letter No. 639, dated 18th March 1850, and 373, dated 9th May 1849,) until at last, three years after I had first brought the subject prominently to notice, and when the *Dustoor-ool-Umuls*, or Settlement, had been completed in the country under report orders with retrospective effect were received, that all jagheer villages were to be settled.

161st.—In February 1850, I was relieved by Mr. Davidson, of the work in the Loodhiana and Ferozepoor Districts, confining my labours to Thaneysur and Umballa, In the first quarter of 1850, within three months of your taking charge of the Commissioner's Office, many difficult question were disposed of, and the Settlement Officer's operations, which had hitherto been limited to the scattered Government villages, were extended to the Jagheer Estates. At the same time Thanoydur lapsed, and the Koonjpoora villages declared for Settlement. I therefore, as I reported to you, in my letter No. 320, dated 5th April, confined my work to the Thaneysur District, until the following year, when I was enabled to recommence operations in Umballa. In this season, I declared Jummas of Rudour and Thaneysur. My time has since then been taken up by the numerous duties, which have devolved upon a Settlement Officer in these States, which I shall presently notice.

162nd.—In 1851, I declared the Jummas of Boorea and Jagadree, of the Umballa District, and since then I have completed, and recorded my reasons for, and declared, the assessment, in the villages known to be for Settlement in the Thaneysur District." Before the receipt of the late order for settling jagheer villages, I made over the papers of Thaneysur to Captain Larkins, on the 15th December. I have, in like manner, completed the assessment of the villages, known to be for Settlement, in the Purgunnahs noted in the margin,* of the Umballa District, and was relieved by Mr. Melvill of the current work, on the 1st January 1853.

* Jagadree.
Moostufabad.
Khizrabad.
Narsingurli.
Sadhoura.
Moolana.
Umballa.

163rd.—Besides the villages, which these Officers will have to settle, and for which I have, with infinite trouble, delay, and expence, had *Dustoor-ool-Umuls* already drawn up, there only remains for the Superintending Officer to dispose of the appeals, which may arise out of disputes, settled at the preparation of the *Kaywuts* ; to examine the *Wajib-oll-urz*, or Administration papers, to see that they are correct, to hear, and after comparison with my manuscript notes, and the English No. 2 Forms, to sign the final *Roobkarees*. In some few villages, too, the assessment is incomplete. This is almost, if not entirely, confined to the Estates of the late Ranee of Dyalgurli, which have lapsed to us, since I promised, in my letter No. 177, dated 8th March 1852, to complete and report on the work I was about, in March last. In these villages, there are many *Maafee* patches, on which, from unavoidable circumstances, orders have not been passed. Until orders are passed, either for resumption or release, the assessment cannot be completed, and with your sanction, I have marked these villages, in my general statement, with an asterisk. In several villages, the *Zemeendars* have declined to engage. I have, after carefully reconsidering my assessments, decided against further reduction, and have failed to get formers to come forward. In these villages, the District Officer will have to report for *Kham* holding.

164th.—I will now mention the duties which have been committed to Settlement Officers, in these States. After some correspondence, it was ruled that no interference, or enquiry

* Puttiala.
Nabha.
Jhond.
Mulair Kotla.
Kulsa.
Dyalgurh.
Raekota.
Furced Kote.
Mundote.

of any kind, was to be permitted, in the villages of the Sovereign Chiefs noted in the margin,* except such as was necessary, to enable me to carry out the orders contained in the Resolution of Government, dated 30th July 1846; that the Surveys were to be conducted according to the rules laid down for the Revenue Surveyors in the North-West Provinces, and were to have the same details, care being taken, to render the maps as useful as possible for Military

purposes. To effect this, it was necessary that the number of houses; of wells; of inhabitants; and the amount of water in the wells, should be ascertained. The Raja of Puttiala strenuously opposed this measure, and it was not without considerable difficulty, until after the imposition of a heavy fine of Rupees 1,450, for delaying the Settlement operations, that I at last succeeded in carrying out the orders of Government, See Commissioner's letter No. 1,508, dated, 13th July 1850.

165th.—The statistics required have, however, been completed, and you will find them in Appendices Nos.—IX to XXI to this report. The other work on which I have been employed, may conveniently be classed and treated of, under the following heads:—FISCAL, JUDICIAL—and STATISTICS.

166th.—Under the head of FISCAL, I shall notice:—I, *Measurement*; II, *Beers*; III, *Dustoor-ool-Umuls*; IV, *Road Fund*; V, *Commutation Money*; VI, *Assessments*; VII, *Kistbundee*; VIII, *Balances*; IX, *Remission*; X, *Forms*; XI, *Kham Holdings*; XII, *Rent and Revenue*; XIII, *Inams and Mokudum Allowances*; XIV, *Biswadaree Allowances*; XV, *Pensions*; XVI, *Lumberdars, and Sirkerdehs*; XVII, *Canoongoes*; XVIII, *Putwadarees*; XIX, *Settlement charges*.

167th.—Under the head of JUDICIAL, I shall notice:—I, *Boundaries*; II, *Maafee Investigations*; III, *Jagheer Inquiry*; IV, *Chuharumees Biswadars and Zumcendars*; V, *Tenants*; VI, *Baghs*; VII, *Bunds*; VIII, *Canals*; IX, *Subleases and Mortgage*; X, *Other Civil Suits*; XI, *Magisterial Cases*; XII, *Chokeedars*; XIII, *Records*; XIV, *Register of Mutations*.

168th.—Under the head STATISTICS, I shall notice:—I, *Soil and Area*; II, *Raw Produce*; III, *Agricultural Instruments*; IV, *Wells and Tanks*; V, *Amount of water in Wells*; VI, *Population*; VII, *Educational Institutions*; VIII, *Charitable Establishments*; IX, *Religious Institutions*; X, *Weights and Measure*; XI, *Coin*.

FISCAL.

169th.—*I Measurements*—I have already remarked that, early in 1847, I undertook the preparation of the measurement papers. This step was taken with the concurrence of the Surveyor, and the sanction of the Commissioner. In my letter to the Commissioner, No. 547, dated 7th December 1848, I noticed the very large amount of error, which a severe examination on the spot, proved to exist in the Surveyor's returns, in "*Name of Field*," "*Name of Puttee*," "*Name of Proprietor*," "*Name of Tenant*," even when these three last columns were filled up; while from disputes as to ownership, they were frequently left blank altogether. I mentioned that the amount of error, varied from 25 to 80, and even 90,

per cent., and I detailed the plan I proposed to follow, to prevent such mistakes for the future, and to obtain the first and great desideratum to a Settlement Officer, a true Khusra, without which, all the Settlement papers are useless, and worse, they become positive engines of evil.

170th.—One of the consequences of this arrangement was that, the Surveyor went far a head of the Khusra. In the enclosures to your letter No. 961, dated 4th May 1850, the Deputy Surveyor General states his objection to the plan, and expresses his anxiety that the Khusra should keep pace with the Survey. In my letter No. 444, dated 18th May, I stated my opinion that it was impossible, the Khusra Survey should keep up with the professional Survey, and that matters had better go on as had been previously arranged; and in this opinion the Board and Government concurred.

171st.—One of the consequences, of receiving from the Surveyor, Shujras and Khusras not properly tested, was reported to you in my letter No. 773, dated 24th September 1850. A new and perplexing amount of error crept into my work, in the Ladwa Tehseel, which vitiated many of my figured statements. It arose from the Surveyor's Shujra and Khusras, not having numbers attached to the patches measured, as barren and culturable waste. Captain Abbott, the then Settlement Officer, had received those Shujras and Khusras, and I was informed that he considered the separate numbering of these plots unnecessary. The case was fully gone into, in my letter above quoted, the substance of which is this; that since measurement, much of this culturable land had been broken up; that it could be allotted to no particular field, as the plot was marked with no number; that Mehtab Singh, the Deputy Collector, in trying to mend matters, made things worse; and that when the cases came to me, there was nothing for it, but to re-measure twenty-one villages, properly. In thirty-nine villages, I was able to correct the papers at no great expense. In your letter No. 2,141, dated 7th October 1850, you sanctioned the plan, and the villages have now been accurately measured.

172nd.—I am anxious to record my opinion, on the comparative advantages of the old and new system of Field measurements. It is with surprise and regret that I have heard, that the old fashioned Khusra has been altered, nay, sometimes rejected altogether; and that when the Khusra has been allowed to stand, the entry "*Kism Zumcen*" has been left out as unnecessary.

173rd.—I do not know that I can better express my convictions on this subject, than by sending you an extract from a letter, which I wrote to Mr. R. H. Greathead, who asked my opinion, whether the Khusra should not be done away with. I wrote as follows:—
 "The arguments used for its abolition are, 1st.—'It is slow to a degree.' True, but no
 "general register of every field in the country, showing what our *Khusra* does, (from
 "which is made an Abstract, showing what our *Khuteonee* does, every tenants holding; de-
 "tailing the number of fields held by, and the rent due from, him), can be made very quick,
 "and very well. Now to come to your second objection, that it is 'too awfully expensive.'
 "'Can it be done cheap unless it is also done carelessly?' This was the fault of the Khusra
 "in the provinces; they were made by Surveyors, who cared little about them, whose
 "reputation was to stand on their professional work, and who either paid no attention to
 "the *Kishtwar*, or did not understand it. I have seen a few exceptions, and these were
 "no doubt some Surveyors, whose *Shajras* were excellent, and *Khusras* good, but there
 "property was in a fixed state. If you want it done cheap, do away with *Purtal*, and you
 "get it quick and cheap, but bad to a degree; still you will have a register of fields and of

"tenants, which is of great use now, and will be of greater use in settling disputes hereafter for bad as they are, I hold that these Kishtwar papers of the provinces, have been of infinite use, to settle infinite disputes, since 1836. If you want a good article either here, in London, or at Paris, you must pay a good price for it; and depend upon it, it is the best economy in the end. Your third objection is:—"

174th.—'When it is done, it is a doubtful register, and becomes useless from not being kept up.' In this, I, to a certain degree, acquiesce, but the difficulty is not of such a nature, that it cannot be overcome. We have great drawbacks to the Register of Mutations, in this part of the world. *First*, from the unsettled state of the possession in land, Zameendars constantly re-dividing to admit of their brethren who have been forced to fly. *Secondly*, from the want of good Putwarees. I was very much of the opinion expressed in your letter, regarding the mutation of names in the provinces, (and I am still so regarding the mass of them) until I met the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, who told me, that on his visit to Etawah, Kulub Hossein, the Native Deputy Collector, brought up some six or eight Putwarees. They were examined out of book, as follows:—*No. 584, who holds?—How much does he hold altogether?—How much did he hold last year?—And the year before?—Explain the reasons for increase or decrease of rent?* Several Putwarees answered all these questions correctly. An English Steward could do it with ease, and our Putwarees can, but you must have patience with them. The difficulty can at once be got rid of, by appointing Persian* Putwarees, and giving them a large cluster of villages. (This plan has been tried by some Settlement Officers, but I do not like such direct interference on the part of the Government. In many instances, I have found the Zameendars quite satisfied with their clever Putwarees, who are quite *aufait* at their work. In fact, I cannot call to my recollection, an instance to the contrary, and the *dhurwaies* (weighmen) are entirely very dull.) If you wont do this, I will give you another plan. Be sure that your Putwarees have a copy of your Field Maps, and Khusras, in a language they can read. Having got this, appoint teachers. Pay the teachers, partly by Government, and partly by the Putwarees. Make the Putwarees pay him so much a month, till they pass, and after a certain number of months, which should be enough to pass out a man of ordinary ability, make the rest pay more for the second, and so on. The schoolmaster should report those too stupid to learn, and they should be turned out, and other men appointed. The teachers must first be taught to make a Shujra and Khusra, and to prepare the *hufi gana Kaguzat*, and the Putwarees should be examined by a Tehseeldar or numerous travelling inspecting Officers. It will take two or three years to get a District quite right, but there is strong hope, nay, with care, almost a certainty, of having your Register kept up for thirty years. There is another plan, which would cost more money, but be good. Restore the *quinquennial* Register in this way. Retain your Khusra columns, "Number," "Name of field," in fact every thing but "Nam malik," "Nam kashikar." Of course, every bit of bunjur in your Shajra has a number, so that if any of that has become cultivated, it will appear in your new paper in a note, 2 *Beegahs cultivated*, 3 *Beegahs Bunjur still, shamlat deh*. From this new Khusra you will get your Khuteonee, and make Khewats. I think this is the worst plan, but it is, I am confident, a practical one, and if your Putwarees were well worked, from now to 1855, in the cold weather of 1855-56, they should be able to give you in an excellent Register of lands."

175th.—"Mr. Barnes has been forced, by the nature of his country, to throw up the Kishtwar; he has got a Khusra from his Lumberdars, on which, having tested it by the

* I believe the system of Persian Putwarees was also carried out either in Moozafurnuggur, or Saharunpore, by Mr. Edward Thornton, and works well.

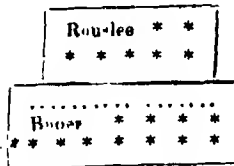
"survey, he has made his Settlement, I don't understand how he has tested a Khusra by
 "survey, unless, indeed, the surveyor has measured the cultivation. If so, and his Khusra
 "is much less than his Surveyors area, what does he do? Put his "*Cultivated*" up to Sur-
 "veyor's? If so, he might have done it without the Lumberdar's Khusra. He will probably
 "make a good assessment, but his papers will be of as much use in after years, as were the
 "papers of a settlement made under the regulation VII of 1822. If you have any of your
 "Commissioners within reach, ask them to tell you how *very useful* they were."

176th.—"There is no reason why you should look on the Kistwar with awe. Of
 "course, you cannot measure 10,000 Villages. The work must be divided. It had better
 "be divided by five; certainly by three. With regard to extortionate Ameens, which
 "do you think is more painful; that Ameens should go and measure the villages, and be
 "found in food, and take small *douceurs* from the Zumeendars, (which are given with no
 "outward pain, and certainly not extorted, by which means, our Collectors and Civil Courts
 "will be liable for thirty years, to work by the light of day, and uncertainty:) or that there
 "should be no measurements; that for thirty years no decree for land can be enforced either by
 "Civil Judge or Collector, without a doubt, no Summary Suits can be settled without mis-
 "givings? The feeling of uncertainty as to the execution of every order would, to me, be most
 "perplexing; and I confess I see no means, but a good Shajra and Khusra, of satisfying the
 "mind. I think you under estimate the value of these papers, and think that the people care
 "more about paying a *douceur*, than they do. They have no objection to pay a small bribe;
 "they think it money well laid out, as a merchant does when he has got his money into a
 "rising concern. The Zumeendar gets an easy Jumma, and thinks it is the twenty
 "Rupees he has paid the Ameen, and we hear nothing of it; but if the measurement is
 "rejected, and has to be done again, he complains of the Ameen's extortion. But
 "what folly!—not the giving the money, but the complaining of the bribe. Do we not all
 "pay for civility and good will, and for many things that can only be got by good will and
 "favor? Used not we to pay for the Box seat? Do we not pay to get into a good pew.
 "And what are these, but Coachmen's and Pew women's perquisites? What then about
 "the Ameens? Are his *all brides*? I say undoubtedly not. What would Mrs. Chaplain,
 "or a London preacher, say to one who complained of her Coachman, or his Pew opener?
 "What we say to the Zumeendars. 'Dont pay if you dont like.' The money is given
 "with a free will, and is taken as a matter of course. It is our look out, that the
 "Ameen does not cheat Government, and to forbid, though I am quite sure we cannot
 "prevent, their taking money from the people."

177th.—"I am decidedly, you see, in favor of the slow and expensive plan of Field
 "Measurement, and the preparation of Registers, which, if doubtful, I think I have shewn
 "might be made correct. The slow and expensive measure, is far cheaper, much quicker,
 "and better in every way, than the only register we had before, viz. the Register—VII. of
 "1822, before which time all was uncertainty. Take care lest, if you throw away the corks,
 "which Mr. Holt Mackenzie, and Mr. Robert Bird, have given Revenue Officers to swim
 "with, and taught them how to use, you sink to the bottom, and find your Tehseeldars
 "Conoongoes, and others, doing what they like, an incubus upon you, and you unable to
 "shake them off, or float yourself to your proper place over them."

178th.—"And if you are to have a Khusra and Shujra (for mind I look upon a Khusra
 "without a Shujra, as very nearly as useless, an article as a lock without a key, or a letter
 "in cypher when the cypher is lost,) you may puzzle at it as much as you like, but you will

"leave off pretty much as where you began, in perfect ignorance. If you are to have a Shajra and Khusra, do not give up *Kism Zumeen*. Your puzzlings over the difference between "Bhoor" and "Rouslee," has only, by your own confession, proved that the Ameen was right, and not such a rascal as you suspected him to be. I have told you before, and have told the Ameens; give up doubtful fields; soils lie in chuka. Now it matters not, whether the line which marks the junction of Bhoor and Rouslee, be the black or dotted line; but if a



"man puts Rouslee or Bhoor to the line marked. * * *, there will be a belt of *unmistakeable* soil beyond the doubtful, and your Ameen is detected. The difference in assessment would, perhaps, be eight or ten unnas an acre, on fifty acres, doubtful; from twenty-five to thirty Rupees on a village. If your Zumeendar's Jummas, "Jinswar" rates, old Jumma, and every other information, can enable you to fix a Jumma within twenty or thirty Rupees of the right sum, in an average village, whose Jumma is 500 Rupees—that is, if your Jummas are right to within 10 per cent, you can do without *Kism Zumeen*; but I have not found that I have been able to do so, and I have found the *Kism Zumeen* an excellent help in testing my other assumed grounds for assessment. I do not consider this a microscopic view of the soil question; on the contrary I consider it a broad one. There is, in almost every village, an acknowledged difference in soils. Why should we not record what all allow? Villages, like lands in a village, undoubtedly run in chucks. To have an equable assessment, why not put the same rates on similar villages? Do not stick to them with the resolution of a bull dog; but slacken or tighten, as circumstances point out. You allow that the Zumeendars expect twice as heavy—a crop from *Mujra* lands, as they do from *Ratelu*. If they take their rents by absolute division, on the thrashing floor, or by appraisement (*kun*), which I suppose they do, they will get it, but you are fixing for Government the tax upon the rent. Make no difference between these two soils, and upon a village three-fourths *Mujra*, and a fourth *Ratelu*, you put the same assessment (i. e. your rate of cultivation), as you do on a village one-fourth *Mujra*, and three-fourths *Ratelu*. If you keep a sharp watch, and a quickly returning Potal on your Ameens, and make the Potalers see that *Kism Zumeen* is filled up, as the work goes on, your Zumeendars will not be much plagued for bribes for *Kism Zumeen*, nor will you be much cheated. You don't like taxing industry by putting high rents on *Neai*. What will you do then? Will you lower the rate of Butai, and the rents on tobacco, sugar, poppy, and vegetables? If you do that, you will encourage the men by the sweat of whose brow the land has been made; but I would not. The land is now worth the rent; we have to tax rent. Let it stand, and if your tax is not too high, take my word for it, you will find more *Neai* ten years hence, than now exists. The more old dat are wanting for Jumma, and you say you have none but the Summary Settlement Jumma, the more you will find that good classification of soils will help you. Nothing but rates are to be trusted, too, for showing over assessment in our Jat and Mowlu villages. The Zumeendars, particularly Rajpoots, always screw them up, without knowing that they are doing an injustice, and say they can pay easily, for all their women work! but that is one strong reason why they do not pay easily."

179th.—"Without *Kism Zumeen*, and rates on them, how will you settle this claim. A says 'they have put me in the Kaywut to pay 100 Rupees. I have only 50 acres; B has only 50 acres, only pays Rupees 50. All the lands are Baranee.' B answers. 'My land is high and sandy, his is lower, grows rice in abundant ruins, and then gram is sown.' I defy you to settle this but by Punchayut. These cases come in swarms; and

“to the credit of the Amcens be it spoken, a large proportion of them are thus settled. The
 “Zumeendars are informed of the Revenue rate put on the lands, and they settle their Kay-
 “wuts, according to the kinds of land noted in Putwarees papers, which are a copy of the
 “Khusra.”

180th.—“ Without a Shujra to your Khusras, you have no cypher by which to read
“ your letter. Any one can make a settlement to look well, and run for three or four years ;
“ but no settlement is fairly tried, till it has been going for ten or twelve years, and then the
“ weak points of the machinery begin to rattle, more or less, according to the care taken at
“ first.”

181st.—“ Do not be too suspicious of your Ameens. Why should you suspect them more than any other of your Omla, or your personal servants, of being rogues? They all want looking after, and their returns, *if their work is properly pertalled*, are sufficient for all purposes. In Bombay, they have a Ryotwar Settlement; each man's holding, or rather what one man can cultivate comfortably, (what we call one plough here,) is separately measured by a chain, and the area calculated by anglos. A classifier then comes, and digs up the ground in nine places, and enters the class of soil, (of which there are nine) to which it belongs, in his Field book, (our Khusra,) but each class has three or four damaging or improving circumstances, which are marked on a Field book by symbols, $<$, $>$, &c. Each Field “ measurement, and classification, and symbol, is tested by European Officers, Mr. Wingate, of the Engineers, and others of his corps, who also settle. Now, this I think is going a little too far with the Shujra. By the bye, they lay down Roads, Rivers, Streams, &c. by professional instruments, and then fill up the Shujra. I think the Bombay Shujra system, is too complex in classification, and that we have quite classes enough.”

182nd.—“ Presuming that you have no measurements, or, of measurements, that you
“ have no further specifications, than wet and dry lands, I proceed to give you some instan-
“ ces in which I think your plan will fail. A is a chuck of Muzra villages, B one of
“ Ratelu.

In A your rates are, for Wet,	1	8	0
" " Dry,	0	12	0
In B they are, Wet,	1-	4	0
" " Dry,	0	8	0

"These being general for the chuck, let it be understood, that wet Mujra is worth two Rupees an acre; dry ditto, one Rupee; wet Rouslee worth 1 Rupee; dry ditto, worth six annas."

183rd.—“ Let Y. be a village in the middle of A, all Ratoșu, except fifty acres,
 “ through which you happened to ride going from Z to T
 “ finding it like Z and T, you agree, this was rightly class-
 “ ed, and proceed to assess.”

A diagram of a 2D grid. The top row contains a large rectangle labeled 'A' on the left and a smaller rectangle labeled 'Z' on the right. Inside rectangle 'Z' is a smaller rectangle labeled 'Y' with a dot inside it. Below rectangle 'Z' is a label 'T'. The bottom row contains a label 'B' in the center and a small rectangle labeled 'X' on the left.

450 acres dry, at 0-12-0	336	The value of the land, however:—	
50 „ wet, at 1-8-0	75		
	<hr/>	450 acres dry Roulee, at 0-6-0	168
	411	50 „ wet Mujra, at 1-8-0	75
	243		
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	168		243

"Your assessment is 2-3-0 and much too high. Suppose, again, that Y has a little Ratelu, but that the rest is good wet Mujra, it should pay

400 acres wet Mujra at 2-0-0	.....	800	
50 „ dry Ratelu at 1-8-0	.....	25	
		<hr/>	
		825	825
		<hr/>	
It will pay thus :—400 acres wet B. at 1-4-0	.....	500	
50 „ dry at 0-8-0	.....	25	525
		<hr/>	
			<hr/>
			300
			<hr/>

"and be assessed 300 Rupees too low, i. e. you will not put on enough jumma by half."

184th.—"Your reply to this may be, 'You may be as wrong with your rates and your *Kism Zemeen*,' so I may; but my experience goes the other way. I never stick absolutely to my rates. I always recollect that I may have wrong entries; but I am clearly of opinion, that the *Kism Zemeen*, is an excellent help to you in fixing your jummas, and well worth the trouble of recording and using, if only for this purpose."

185th.—"But let me ask, if, after settlement, you get a petition to divide a village, what will you do? Puttee A says, 'I have all the Ratelu, but because I have as much land as Puttee B, they have given me the same jumma!' B, replies it is a mistake; his land is as good as mine; and he should pay the same jumma. This must either be settled by Punchayat, or you must send an Ameen to do, what every *Butwara* Ameen does, and must do—put in *Kism Zemeen*. There is much more fear of bribery and corruption then, when the angry feelings are raised, than before the quarrel arose."

186th.—"If your *Chuk bundee* of villages is made without measurements, you are very liable to go wrong. It cannot be made by the eye alone, or by riding over the chuk. Visiting villages is very useful to test your measurements, but unless you go all over every village, and that more than once, you must depend a great deal on your Punches, and if you are prepared to make settlements on what they say, do so, but they are no better than Summary Settlements, and your pay, and that of your establishment, is money thrown away. I say, if you are to make a Summary Settlement, do so; guess at your jummas, and draw up a good *Kayout* and *Wajib-ool-urz*; and for all Revenue matters this will do. But when the Civil Court comes to act on lands; when dissensions take place among the brethren, when one Puttee will not, and another Puttee cannot, pay; when a rascal gets into the village and intrigues; then, when the good hard-working honest men come to you, with a tear rolling down their wrinkled swarthy faces, and tell you, that, by a decree falsely carried out, their land has been taken from them, and that they have lost, what you ought to have secured to them at Settlement, then you will be sorry, that you gave more weight than it deserved, to the present given to an Ameen. Then you will have to go up to Government, for an Act to prevent unlawful sales: and then you will be convinced, as Mr. Bird was, when Judge in Goruckpoor, that a Civil Court let loose in a village unchecked, is an infinite deal worse than fifty Ameens. That able man, when he was a Judge and Collector, saw the evils of the old system, which you are endeavouring to introduce; and he overcame them, by substituting our present system, for the cumbrous record of the Regulation VII, (Settlement). Who shall say it is not a better one? I say it is. The

“ universal evidence of Zemcendars, and the officers who recollect the old state of things
 “ go to prove the same position ; and until something better is given to our consideration,
 “ my cry will be, ‘ Mr. Bird and Regulation IX, of 1833 for ever.’ !

187th.—“ Do not think, I repeat for the third or fourth time, that rates, or *Kism Zemeen*, are everything. They are not. I do not think so; I do not act on them as such. But I am sure that they are an admirable test. They are a convincing test, and in settling jummas you will find you have to satisfy Zemeendars, your Commissioner, and the Board ; and to do this, there is nothing like a sum. Take all the evidence you can ; you come to a guess at the jumma at last, but it is a guess, fortified at all points ; and you can put your guess, on paper, so as to satisfy other minds. In short, I am of opinion, that *Kism Zemeen*, and the rates on it, are well worth the trouble, and time, and labor, which are expended in getting them ; and that in a large Revenue measure, such as yours in the Punjab is, they should on no consideration be omitted. ”

188th.—Having thus stated my conviction, that a *Khusra*, with a specification of lands, is a *sine qua non*, and is in fact the foundation of a Settlement Officer’s work, I proceed to add a few remarks upon the method adopted for testing the returns ; hoping that the importance of the subject, will be sufficient excuse for the lengthened notice I am taking of it. The principal alterations I have made, in the preparations of the *Khusra* and *Shajra*, were noted at full in my vernacular instructions for measurements, which were lithographed by the Board of Administration, for general circulation. It may here not be out of place, to note the most important of these changes. One was, that the *Ameen* was to write across the *Khusras*, every day, the date of his work, in red ink, thus :—

“ On the 24th of November, measurement began here.”

This I found to act as a useful check, to prevent men idling in the villages. Check officers were appointed over every eight or ten *Ameens*, to be constantly on the move, and to check their work while it was going on ; sending in reports to the Officers in charge of the measurements. This plan forced the *Ameens* to keep their columns, name of *Puttee*, Proprietor, and *Assamee*, and of kind of land, written up in ink ; a great improvement on the old plan, which was to make the entries in pencil, on the field, and enter them in ink, afterwards. All *Shujras* were drawn on a scale of one-half chain to an inch, and a number given to every patch of *Bunjur*, none of which was allowed to be measured of greater size than 100 *Pucka Begas*. If tracts of barren lands, of a larger size, existed, the *Ameens* were directed to divide it, marking the place with a Star, thus.* This mark would, in ordinary cases, last until after the final *Purtal*.

189th.—When the measurement was completed, the map was compared with the *Hudbust* and survey Maps, and the total area compared with the area by Survey. Any discrepancies of boundary, or disagreement in total area, cleared up, or accounted for ; otherwise, the measurement was rejected. A line was then drawn through the village, and the measurements of the fields under the line examined, according to the plan laid down in the printed letter on Settlements, issued by the Sudder Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces ; the further precaution being taken, that the *Purtalling Officer* should test the entry of crops, kind of land, and names of *Puttee*, Proprietor, and Tenants, in the fields immediately adjoining, as well as those cut by the *Purtaller’s* line. This extra examination, I found could always be done, during the time the measuring parties were testing the measurements under the line ; and thus, three times the number of columns

above noted, were tested in the same time, as by the original plan. Care was taken, that this last examination should include some of the work checked by the Purtailler, during the time the measurement was going on.

190th.—In many instances, the Shujras show nullahs and streams not shown in the professional plans. This arises from the shallow, plate like beds of many of the rivers. A Nullah, in one village, is in the next, only an impression on the earth's surface, holding water after rain, and when dry, ploughed out and sown with wheat.

191st.—*Beers*.—The Sikhs kept large tracts of land purposely uncultivated for the growth of grass and wood, for the necessary purposes of life. Where the Sikh Chiefs were sportsmen, as was the Ladwa Rajah, they kept up large preserves of the same kind, for hunting grounds. In the Bangur Purgunnahs, there are large tracts of *Dhak* jungle, some of them miles in length, in which Wild Hog, Neelguy, Antelope, Hog-Deer, and occasionally a Tiger, or Leopard, is still to be found.

192nd.—Sir Henry Lawrence, then Agent to the Governor-General, in his Circular letter No. 4, dated 20th April 1846, directed that such lands should be separately marked off for survey; and in my letter, No. 79, dated 28th February 1849, I sent a list of thirteen of these waste tracts, made up from villages, which had been previously surveyed and, in all of which the waste exceeded the cultivation by more than 300 acres; in all, but two by more than 500 acres. The jumma was fixed on these tracts, in accordance with the rules for assessing forest lands, laid down by the Government of the North-Western Provinces, in orders, dated 28th November 1848, (Agra Government Gazette, 2nd January 1849). I stated in my letter, that there were numerous parties anxious to purchase these lands, but that the Zemeendars were very indignant at their being sold. Mr. Erskine, the Commissioner, sanctioned the sale, and the Beers were sold, and sold well. The sale was reported in my letter, No. 401, dated 13th June 1851, sanctioned by the Board, in their letter, No. 1,827, dated 29th September 1851, conveyed to me in your letter No. 1,713, dated 7th October 1851.

193rd.—The lands from which the Beers were formed, came from twenty-five villages. It was arranged, that after the expenses, incurred in erecting the boundary marks, and measuring these lands, had been defrayed, the balance of the money realized by the sale, should be paid rateably to the Zemeendars, from whose villages the lands came. The Zemeendars had further the option of taking a percentage on the Government Revenue, if they preferred that mode of compensation, to a ready money payment. The Zemeendars of sixteen of these villages took their share of the purchase money. The Zemeendars of eight of the villages wanted *Malikana*, an allowance on the Revenue, but as it was not clear for which period the Board intended that the *Malikana* should be given to the ousted proprietors, I reported on the subject in my letter to your address No. 633, dated 9th December 1852, and no answer had been received when I made over charge of my office.

194th.—The arrangements above described, are so troublesome to the Revenue Surveyor, and to my office, and so distasteful to the Zemeendars, that I was very much averse to any repetition of the same, or a similar plan. In 1850, when the Estate of Ranee Chund Kour, of Thaneysur, lapsed, there existed in Dhon, and in the western villages of her Estate, a large quantity of this Beer land to be cleared. I reported on the subject, in my letter No. 542, dated 29th June 1850. The Ranee had offered to sell the wood to a Contractor, for the Umballa Bazaar, for 500 Rupees, but no

larger bid than 310 Rupees had been made, when the Estate lapsed. I found the Zemeendars selling the wood fast and cheap. There was no doubt that it was the property of the State. But, as the Zemeendars had not the advantage of a long summary settlement, to enable them, during that time, to clear their land, I recommended that they should be allowed till October 1855, to clear these lands. In your letter No. 1,455, dated 6th January 1850, you approved of the plan ; and as you have directed, a condition has been recorded in all leases for villages, where extensive wastes exist, that if, after five years from the date of the lease, the land fit for cultivation, be found to exceed the cultivated land, half of the former will be considered the property of the State, and be liable to be assessed as a separate Mouzah.

195th.—*Dustoor-ool-Umul.*—On the subject of drawing up the Dustoor-ool-Umul

Commr. to Sett. Officer, No. 507, dated 20th July, 1849.

Ditto, „ 599, ditto 4th Aug., „
Ditto, „ 545, ditto 5th March, 1850.
Ditto, „ 740, ditto 3rd April, „
Ditto, „ 1,402, ditto 1st July, „
Ditto, „ 1,669, ditto 1st Aug., „
Ditto, „ 2,162, ditto 9th October, „

Settl. Officer to Commr., No. 435 dated 30th June, 1849.

Ditto, „ 431, ditto 10th Aug., „
Ditto, „ 739, ditto 18th Decr., „
Ditto, „ 436, ditto 15th May, 1850.
Ditto, „ 440, ditto 18th do., „
Ditto, „ 784, ditto 7th Sept., „

and Zemeendars ; and after having seen such Dustoor-ool-Umul as had been formerly drawn up, to put an end to disputes between these parties ; after certain points had been set at rest relating to the appointment of Chokeydars and Putwarees, the term of the Summary Settlement, the payment and the division of the Revenue, the continuance of Beygaree, or forced labor ; I issued a paper of instruction, which I forwarded for your inspection, with my letter No. 739, dated 18th December 1849.

196th.—The Board approved generally of the instructions issued—(See Commissioner's letter No. 740, dated 3rd April 1850). But in reply to my letter No. 436, dated 15th May 1850, forwarding the first five Dustoor-ool-Umul, which had been prepared according to those instructions, for the inspection of the Board, these documents were disapproved of, because they were too long and complex ; because the cesses which both Jagheerdar and Zemeendar agreed to, were considered by the Board to be excessive and objectionable ; and an Ikrarnama, of a simple form, was substituted by the Board ; (Commissioner's letter No. 1,669 dated 1st August, 1850, and enclosurc.)

197th.—After the further correspondence noted above, the Board became convinced of what I had warned them, in Para. 8, of my letter No. 545, dated 5th December 1849, that all these Jagheer villages *must* be settled ; and after Dustoor-ool-Umul had been drawn up for all the Jagheer villages, not for Settlement, at great expense, trouble, and delay, I received the order, that all Jagheer villages were, for the future, to be settled ; which orders were followed by those continued in your letter No. 1,844, dated 24th September, that these orders were to have retrospective effect. Thus then, has all the time, labor, and expence bestowed on these documents, been literally thrown away.

198th.—*Road Fund.*—One per cent on the land Revenue, has been entered in the engagements for all settled villages, to form a Road Fund. In the Jagheer Estates, this tax has been collected for some years : but it was arbitrarily fixed, without any

kind of enquiry, on the supposed value of the jagheer. As I had received no orders on this subject, and as the Dustoor-ool-Umul gave me no knowledge of the Revenue of any village, I, at first, entered the sum due on this account for any jagheer, in the aggregate for all the villages of that jagheer. An objection was raised by one of the Jagheerdars, that this road tax was more than one per cent. on his income. The case was fully reported in my letter No. 314, dated 16th May 1851, and replied to in your letter No. 914, dated 7th June, directing that, for the future, the assets of all villages, for which *Dustoor-ool-Umul* had to be drawn up, should be enquired into the presence of Jagheerdars and Zemecndars, settled village by village, and that the road tax should be assessed upon the sums so ascertained. It was also arranged that, in those cases, in which the *Dustoor-ool-Umul*, had been furnished to the District Officers, those Officers should ascertain the amount of assets, and re-distribute the Road Tax.

199th.—“ The *Commutation* money in lieu of service, which was touched upon in the correspondence quoted in the preceding paragraph, and further in that noted in the margin, was assessed, like the Road Fund, a mere guess. It was finally arranged, (and the arrangement has received the sanction of the Government,) that with the exception of those Jagheerdars, regarding whom a specific amount of commutation had been separately declared, the old protected Sikh States were to pay two annas (one-eighth), and the Jagheerdars, late subjects of Lahore, four annas (one-fourth) per rupee, on the Revenue which might be assessed on their Estates.

* Settlement Officer to
Commissioner.
489, dated 24th July, 1851.
854, dated 8th Nov., 1851.
Commr. in reply 1252,
dated 28th July, 1851.

200th.—“ I have now come to the *Assessment*, one of the most important, and in a Country where payments are usually made in kind, where no accounts have been kept, when the Assessing Officer has no former fiscal history to help him, one of the most delicate and difficult duties of a Settlement Officer. Before I detail what I have done myself, I shall take a rapid glance at what had been done before me; in short, at the fiscal history, of the parts of the Umballa and Thaneysur districts, in which I have been employed.

201st.—It is useless to go back to a period prior to the Sikh invasion. When the Sikhs conquered the country, they spread over the surface of it, much as the Norman conquerors spread over England. The similarity indeed, between these two races of conquerors, has often struck me. They both came from a neighbouring country, within sight of their new possessions. They have both established themselves in the country of their adoption, they both continued, for many years, to invite their friends and relations, from the old country, to take a share in the conquered territory. They have both fortified their position, by uniting themselves in marriage with the conquered race, by building numerous fortified places, in which they kept armed men, in a constant state of preparation. Both races delighted in fighting their neighbours, and adding to their territory, and both races were addicted to the use of strong drink. But to return to my subject. When the Sikhs overran the country, they, having taken the place of the sovereign power, collected the Government share of the yield of each field, in kind, taking one-fourth, one-third, and two-fifths, or even half of the crop, according as their own weakness, or the strength of the Zemecndars, or *vice versa*, rendered expedient or politic. The above were the rates at which the butai, or division of grain at the threshing floor, was made. The crops for which rents were taken in kind, were all the spring crops; but tobacco, vegetables, poppies,* and all the autumn crops, but cotton, *churree*, vegetables, sugar-cane.† For the excepted crops, a money payment was exacted, varying from 12 annas to two rupees for a *kucha beegah*, from Rs. 4-12-8 to Rs. 12-12-8 an acre. Besides these rents, they used to take a share of the *Bhoos* (straw after the corn had been trodden

* *Souf, Dhuncak, Indigo, Ujwaine.*

† *Sun, Cholla, Chiles, Mehndee.*

out), a share of the grass, a share of the wood, of the rice straw, and of the *Mukkey* Straw. They used to have a quantity according to their wants, or their power, of *Mote*, *khond*, *khuvved* barley cut green, *Sunnes*, and *Churree*, always planted and cut by the Zemeendars as fodder for their horses. They used to take from half a maund to a maund of *Ghee* from each village, according to its size; the same proportion of cotton; one rupee a year for pay of *Hurkarrah*; the same amount for *Bheesties* wages; two Rupees a season for *Kuneeah*, the man who called the produce of the field; the same for the Superintendent of the *Kun* party; one and a half Rupees, besides other perquisites in grain, for the *Moonshees*, who accompanied the *Kun* party; half anna per Rupee on all zabtee produce; half anna per day for each sugar mill; two Rupees a season for chainman; one-fourth of the value of every horse foaled on the Estate; five seers of sugarcane juice, and fifteen cans of sugar per sugar mill; five or seven seers of the first *goor* made in the season; one or two men *Baygars* from each village, to attend on the Sirdar, who were paid by the Zemeendars; half seer per maund on the produce of each village, for the *Chuprassee* in charge of the crops, and his food, while in the village; *Kerai's*, $\frac{3}{4}$ seer per maund, of the Jagheerdar's share of produce, for expense of conveying it to the Jagheerdar's granary; 30 Rupees a year for Saddles; Cowdung from all married families; Charpahees, (beds); presents at Weddings; a Buffalo each year, afterwards commuted to a money payment of 20 Rupees a year; the milk of all the Cows in the village on certain fixed days. As an example of what a strong Government could take, I annex a list, copied from para 31. of Captain Abbot's Summary Settlement Report on the Ladwa Jagheer, dated 10th July 1846, of the Sewai, or extra collections, which that gentleman found in existence in the Ladwa state, when it lapsed.

Nuzzur Bhent.—From 1-4-0 to 12 Rupees per village.

Neem Aunee.—Or $\frac{1}{2}$ an anna upon every beegah of zabtee produce.

Bhutla.—Or 2 Rupees per cent on zabtee produce, being a supposed difference in the value between the Mahommed Shahee and present Kuldar Rupcea.

Nuzzur Kardar.—From one Rupee to 4 Rs. 4 annas per village, so called, but appropriated by Government.

Charcoal.—For household purposes, from 8 annas to 1 Rupee per village.

Goor.—One maund from each Sugar Mill, for the Motee khanah.

Choomaree.—Each village had to furnish 2 to 10 *Baygars* to attend at the palace; of these only a few were employed: for each man not employed, 3 Rupees was collected from the village.

Chaona, or Lime.—The carriage of lime from the Hills, for building the Bridge at Thanecysur, and the Rajas own houses, was charged to the Zemeendars, but it is not a permanent charge.

Arud Saie.—From 8 annas to 2-8-0 was charged to each village, for grinding grain for Motee khanah.

Putwarree.—A perquisite of Ghee, to the importunate Putwarree, rendered in cash, and appropriated by the State, at from 2 to 12 Rupees per village.

Bunoula.—At from 8 annas to 2 Rupees per village, to feed the cattle for the State.

Oil.—Per mill 10 seers kucha, for lighting the Dushera.

Khul.—Oil cakes to feed the cattle of the State, at one maund per Mill.

Sun or Tow.—For rope for Government Horses, at 4 annas to 1-4-0 per village.

Skins.—For Stable purposes, from one to two Rupees per village.

Churee or Jowar Stalks.—For the Government cattle ; where not taken in produce, 12 annas per beegah, kucha, was taken in lieu.

Nuzzur Thanadar —Generally 1 Rupee, but very small villages paid only eight annas; this was appropriated by the State.

Nuzzur Duftur.—One Rupee per village, appropriated as above.

Bhoosa.—For cattle, generally one rupee per village.

Opium.—In each village growing Opium, five to ten seers of produce, but if not taken, 2 Rupees per seer, kucha, was taken in lieu.

Cotton Combers.—For each Mill 1-8-0 to 2 Rupees.

Cotton.—From 8 annas to 2 rupees per village, for stuffing Ruzies and Purdahs of the household

Such were the extortionate taxes levied, amounting to 16-8-0 per cent, in addition to the Revenue demands.

202nd.—Of course, these large sums were not collected in all jagheers. On the contrary, the amount of these Sewaie Collections depended, in a great measure, on the strength of the Jagheerdar; and in some instances I shall have hereafter to notice, the Jagheerdars did not take more than half the rents from the Zemeendars. But it seems strange how they could have collected any thing like what they did, viz., the whole rent, and from 10 to 15 per cent for extra cesses. One reason, was the extreme devotion of the village Zemeendars to their paternal homestead, and acres; another was the politic grants of Inams, in money and land, to the two or three most influential men in every village, and larger, grants of land, either rent free, or paying only half Revenue, to the men of the best, and oldest families in each Talooqua. I might instance the Chowdrees of Goomthulla, Lokkee, and Shahabad, in Thaneysur, and of Oourungabad, Damuzra, and Doleana, in Umballa. By thus associating with themselves, the most influential men of every large Estate, those heads of society, to whom all the village headmen looked up, and by securing the assistance of the village Chowdrees, by the Inams above alluded to, the Sikhs were enabled to wring out of the country, a very large amount of rent and taxes; and though the condition of the million was very wretched, their complaints were not attended to, perhaps not heard, when all the heads of society were comfortably off, and contented.

203rd.—In some few instances, the general practice of taking the rents in kind, was departed from. In Ladwa, the Rajah made a money settlement; such also was the case in Ranee Sookkhan's Ilqua of Dyalgurh; and in the Allowallea Estates of Bhurog and Naraingurh, in the Umballa District. These money settlements were, for the most part very high; they were generally founded on the gross collection, rents, and taxes of former years; a very small remission, if any, was made, in favor of the Chowdrees, or Lumburdars, the engaging parties, who took the place of the Government, collected in kind from the proprietary brotherhood, and paid the sums for which they had engaged, to the State coffers. In Naraingurh, the principal Zemeendars of the Ilqua, engaged to pay a sum for the whole Estate. They sub let the villages to the Zemeendars for what they could get, and collected in kind in the villages, in which the proprietary body could not, or would not, engage. A Tehseeldar was subsequently sent by the Sirdar, but as the Zemeen-

dars did not like him, they offered to pay a higher Revenue, if a Tehseeldar whom they nominated, were appointed. This was agreed to. The Sirdar's income was improved; and the people got an Officer over them in whom they had confidence.

204th.—As the larger Estates lapsed to the British Government, they have been settled by different hands, at different times, and the settlements have generally been oppressively high. I have made every endeavour to obtain a sight of any settlement reports of Captain Murray, and Sir George Clerk, or of any of the Officers employed after them, in the Umballa District; but have only succeeded in discovering one Report of Captain Murray's, without number, dated 14th December 1830. I received from Mr. Cust, some valuable M. S. Memoranda of Sir George Clerk, containing the condition of each

Land which paid in kind.	Per Pucca Beegah.
	Rs. As. P.
Best,.....	1 8 0
2nd Best,.....	0 12 0
Worst,.....	0 8 0
LANDS WHICH PAID IN MONEY.	
Name of Crops.	Rent per Pucca Beegah.
Cotton,.....	Rs. 4 & 5
Chayree,	1 8 0
Sugar,	6 & 8
Thun and Toorals,	1 8 0
Vegetables,	4 0 0
Tobacco,	8 0 0
Opium,.....	4 to 6
Indigo,	4 0 0
Mehndes,.....	8 0 0

village he assessed, and the process by which he arrived at his jumma; but this was unfortunately not till after my assessments of Jugadree had been completed. It appears, from the enclosures to Captain Murray's report, that although the lands were measured, and an estimated rental, as per margin, fixed for the land, the Revenue was fixed by deducting *Puchotra*, an allowance of about 5 per cent, from the collections of the preceeding 5 years, or rather 11 crops.

205th.—Sir G. Clerk made his Settlement after measurement, and classification of the soil into three sorts, at the rates noted in the margin, for the Jinsee lands, i. e. lands where the rents are collected in kind. You will remark, that as well as three kinds of lands, he divided his lands into three classes; but there are very few villages in the second class, and not half a dozen in the third class. To the sum thus got at for the Jinsee lands, he added the rents paid for zubtee lands (land where rent is taken in money), and from this rental he deducted 5 per cent, for Inam and Puchotra. The remainder was the Government Re-

venue which he demanded. These are the jummas which I found being paid in Rudour,

Per Pucca Beegah.	Best Villages.	Middling Villages.	Worst Villages.
	1st Quality.	2nd "	3rd "
	1 8 0	1 4 0	1 0 0
	0 12 0	0 10 0	0 8 0
	0 8 0	0 6 0	0 4 0

Thaneysur, Jugadree Booreea, Umballa, and Majra; and it is a miracle to me, how the people have continued to pay such exorbitant assessment, for upwards of twenty years; the effect which these high jummas have had on the village community, I shall have occasion to notice under the head JUDICIAL, when noticing the Zemoendaree and tenants rights.

206th.—The Summary Settlements made by Captain Abbott Mr. Ford, Captain Browne, and Mr. Bowring, have all been oppressively high. I take the following extracts on the subject, from my Chuk memoranda of Chuk Lalpoor Kooralee. In writing on Mr. Clerk's assessments, I said "he added these

sums together for his rental, and deducted 5 five per cent. Puchotra. The Zemoendars generally engaged. At the expiry of these leases, Major (now Sir Henry) Lawrence, in almost every instance, raised the Revenue to the sum now paid. Mr. Ford made the settlement of the Lalpoor Talooqua, which was oppressively high, and has been, in one or two of the most glaring instances, let down. But it was left for Captain Browne,

who settled the Shahzadpoor Ilaua, which is under the Court of Wards, to cast all the heavy assessments into the shade. He, not content that his client should have any diminution from the rents of his Estate, not content with the full assets made a Summary Settlement, got it taken up, too, in a great many instances, where the jumma actually, in some cases, exceeded the average 5 years nikasses, including (*Huhoobs*) cesses, given in by the manager for the Court of Wards, an old servant of the Jageerdar. To prove this astounding and almost incredible fact, I give, in the margin, the

Rate of Cultivation of revised jumma.	Rate of Cultivation of revised jumma.
1 5 1	1 5 1
1 7 4	1 7 4
1 5 8	1 5 8
Revised Jumma on old Kasse.	Revised Jumma on old Kasse.
550 0 0	550 0 0
150 0 0	150 0 0
750 0 0	750 0 0
Rate per Acre on Cultivation.	Rate per Acre on Cultivation.
2 6 3	2 6 3
2 10 9	2 10 9
1 15 5	1 15 5
Jumma fixed by Capt. Browne.	Jumma fixed by Capt. Browne.
1,800	1,800
275	275
1,200	1,200
Jageerdars Assets 5 years including cesses.	Jageerdars Assets 5 years including cesses.
849	849
269	269
1,230	1,230
Name of Village.	Name of Village.
Nowroon.	Nowroon.
Manda Ma Jra.	Manda Ma Jra.
etia Chuk.	etia Chuk.
Buragson.	Buragson.

names of three villages in which this has been the case, and I add three columns, to show the rate at which Captain Browne's jumma fell, the assessment which I have fixed on the same lands, (exclusive of Maafees since resumed), and the rate of that assessment. Such cases are of course rare; but the Summary Settlement made by that Officer, is, throughout, most oppressively and cruelly high, and in many instances above the assets, exclusive of cesses. In some of these cases, the Zameendars were fortunately wise enough to decline their assessments, and a farmer came forward to suffer in their place; Buragson, for instance, was farmed, and the farmer has never ceased to repent his folly.

207.—Again, when reporting my assessment of Chuk Kaysree, I wrote eight villages, held under the Court of Wards, have been Summarily settled by Captain Browne. These assessments were notoriously and dreadfully high. In Deenarpoor, the jumma was refused by the Zameendars, and farmed by Hakim Raie, an old servant of the Sirdar's family, and now the Manager for the Court of Wards. He complains sadly of the heaviness of the assessment, and cannot collect the jumma from the village. The jumma there falls at Rs. 4-11-8 on cultivated, 4-3-4 on Malgozarea area. Kaysree, though a large strong Bhyachara village, the first in the Talooqa, was left to be taken up by one of the proprietors as a farmer, after the brotherhood had wisely declined to have anything to say, to so ruinously high an assessment as was fixed. Kussoor Singh was at last induced to engage, and afterwards admitted Man Singh, a hanger on of the Shahzadpoor Estate, to the share of one-fifth in his losses. The assessment of these villages was made on the average assets of five years, as put in by the Sikhs; containing, in the case of Kaysree, besides the rent, price of chumar's wages, presents of all sorts made to the Chief, the price of shoes, supplied *gratis* to the Chief, by the chumars, rent paid by the weavers, for their looms, the price of ghee and grass. This Man Singh was foolish enough to take shares in others villages, besides this one, in the hopes of making money, but I believe lost by all his speculations. The

* Assets, 14,902
Jumma, 13,025
Profit, 1877.

deduction made by these ruinously high assets was about 12 per cent, as shown in the margin.*

208.—Again, when reporting on Chuk Thirora, Zillah Umballa, after stating that a bund or dam, which forced the Tangree into the villages of the Chuk, had been destroyed, as it caused the flooding of the lands in the Umballa Cantonment, I added, since 1843, this "Chuk had not been flooded; the value of the land has, of course

"decreased immensely. No remission has been made from the Government jumma, although, I believe, it has been earnestly and unceasingly prayed for by some of the Zemeendars, who have been reduced to beggary by the high jummas, which might have been paid, had the floodings continued, but which it was cruelty to continue to demand, after the supply of water, the great means of fertilization, was out off. Recent bad seasons have added to the misery of the people. Cultivation has decreased. The villages and the people look in wretched plight. The Revenue has been paid by almost miraculous efforts on the part of the Zemeendars, and large and permanent remission must be given from the Government, if the Zemeendars are to be kept in their villages." They have managed to pay their land Tax, by working as day labourers, in the Umballa Cantonments, and on the Roorkee Canal, and by keeping carts for hire. When I was visiting this Chuk in the end of April 1852, the Zemeendars frequently compared our rule with that of Puteeala, and the comparison was much to our disadvantage. In Puteeala, the Rajah had thrown open his granaries to feed his starving subjects. In our territories, the Tehseeldars were collecting as carefully, nay, with more severity than usual. The proprietors of many an empty house had, I was told, gone to his relatives in the Puteeala territory, to get something to eat. It is fortunate, that but few of the villages are Khalsa, so that the sufferings I have above related, are confined to a few villages; but I may be allowed to notice specially Oogaruh and Baruh, as two of the most grievous cases of over assessment, improperly persevered in, which it has fallen to my lot to notice.

209A.—For this Chuk Thirva, I determined to demand a jumma somewhat below 10,000 Rupees—I continue to quote from my Memorandum for assessment. It will be seen that my proposed jumma assumes, that the assets of the Chuk are 14,984, about 15,000 Rupees. This is nearly 2,000 Rupees lower than the jumma of the Chuk, at the rate of the old jumma on the settled villages.

210A.—The assessment made by Captain Larkins, in Thaneyaur and Adhwa, have been, on the whole, fair; very good in Dhon, high in the Thaneyaur Khadir, and I think too low in Thaneyaur Bangur. I make this remark with considerable diffidence, for though I have raised the jumma in the Bangur Chuk, and though I think I have strong grounds for what I have done, fifteen villages have refused to engage, and twelve of the villages are now *kham*. The best Summary Settlement I have seen, are those made by Mr. George Campbell, in the Thaneyaur District. I have had little occasion to alter the jummas fixed by him. The Revenue of villages in which we had a share, were often collected in kind. Latterly, the Board issued Orders that these shares should be also assessed, which was done, some of the Zemeendars, or the Jagheerdars paying the jumma demanded.

211A.—I have spared no pains to master all facts, which might help me to arrive at a fair assessment. My first step was to divide the country off into Chuks, or circles of similar villages, to be assessed at the same rates. When any villages in the circle have been assessed before, I have seen what jumma the rate of that assessment would give for the whole Chuk. I have used produce tables, I have enquired of the Zemeendars, and of the Jagheerdars, as to the value of produce per beegah, of each different kind of land, and of every village in the neighbourhood. I have compared the assessments got, with the assessments, which the Officers who made the former Settlements, arrived at. I have taken the Tehseeldars's opinion, as to the proper assessment to be paid, and have gene-

rally found it good for nothing.

District.	Decrease by revision on old Jumma.
Zillah Thowayser.	12 per cent

I have applied to the lands of the Chuk, the rates of the neighbouring Districts, and, when I got on with my work, the rates I used in other similar Chuks. I have always borne in mind, that a Settlement, to be paid with ease, must be a light one, and I have never forgotten the constant injunctions, that the assessment should be moderate. My remissions from the old paid up jumma are heavy. I note them in the margin, and I hope and trust I have given sufficient relief.

212th.—Ladwa was the first Talooqua, I assessed. The relief I gave was large. Every body cried out, "Give us relief, as you have in Ladwa." As I have gone on with my settlement, year after year, I have been getting lower and lower, and now the Ladwa Zemeendars say they have not had relief enough. The same is the case in the Naraingurh Ilaua, in Umballa. It was the first Ilaua I assessed, in that District. The Chuks around it were among the last, and in them the Zemeendars had been almost crushed, by the severe assessments of Captain Browne and Mr. Ford. I gave very liberal relief in those Chuks, and the Naraingurh and Bhurog Zemeendars now cry out, that their assessment is too high. I have carefully reconsidered their case. Looking at my Chuk Memoranda,

* Naraingurh.
Dayrah.
Koolarpoor.
Rusoor.
Dhoodlee.
Laha.
Rusoor.
Na'wab.
Jalwar.
Kerwan.

I can see no cause for reduction, but when I look to the rates, paid in neighbouring Chuks, and in those of Naraingurh, and when I consider the general severity of the Sikh collections, of which when I made my first assessments, I was not so well aware as I now am, I would request you carefully to look over my assessments of this Ilaua, before reporting them for sanction. The names of the Chuks into which these Ilauas are sub-divided, are given in the margin.* I leave them with Mr. Melvill.

213th.—The Comparative Statement which accompanies this report, Appendix VIII, will show you the amount of increase or decrease from the old jumma in every Chuk, and should you require more full information, I beg to refer to the Produce Statements, Chuk Memoranda, and Rate Statements, for each Chuk, copies of several of which I send, Nos. 21 and 22 of Appendix. All these you have had before you when you approved of my assessments, before I declared them. I may state, that the end of all my enquiries has been, to ascertain as nearly as possible the true rental; to leave one-third of that for the Zemeendars profits; and to fix the remaining two-thirds as the Government jumma or land tax: The rental being, as I have before stated, a share varying from one-third to two-fifths of the produce, i. e. from 33 to 40 per cent. of the produce, it follows that my jumma on the Government land tax, varies from about 22 to 27 per cent. of the produce.

214th.—I beg to express my thanks, for the advice and support I have received from you, in the matter of assessment. It is not always easy to convince a superior of the existence of over assessment, of its amount, or of the necessity for the heavy reduction which I have thought it my duty to recommend. I have, however, been so fortunate as to obtain your consent to all the reductions which I have proposed. I also beg to acknowledge, with thanks, your advice on the subject of my assessments, and to state, that I have in almost every case acted on the suggestions you have made. Your council has, almost always, been, that my jumma should be lowered; and as that is certainly a change in the right direction, I have had little hesitation in adopting it. I was

at first opposed to this plan, and thought it caused useless delay, but experience has convinced me of my error, and I am now of opinion, that the inspection of assessments by a Commissioner, before the jummas are declared, is a very useful practice.

215th.—Before the receipt of your letter No. 1354, dated 17th July last, it was not my practice, to reconsider my jumma after I had once fixed it. I considered, that after well weighing all the information I had before me, and after having once decided on the sum I intended to take, to reconsider the matter, was waste of time. Agreeably to your instructions, I have, since then, carefully reconsidered all my assessments, for which the Zemeendars have refused to engage and have occasionally, after reconsideration, lowered the demand, and am happy to acknowledge the excellence of the advice you gave.

216th.—*Kistbundeas*, or Rent days—I have fixed the amount of instalment which each village is to pay, after a careful consideration of its capabilities, and after taking the opinion of the Zemeendars and the local native officers, on the subject. I may mention, that the postponement of the Rent days, to the dates now sanctioned by the Board, and noted in the margin,* is a very great boon to the people, and is much prized by them.

* 15th June.
15th July.
1st January.
1st February.

217th.—*Balances* during the operations under report. All cases of outstanding balances of former years, have been sent to the Settlement Office for report. It is only astonishing to me, how, considering the very heavy over assessments, the revenue* has been paid with such regularity, and so little balance, as has been the case. One great reason, no doubt, is that the Tehseeldars have been in the habit of enforcing the Government demand, by means that are contrary to law. In my letter No. 230, dated 17th April 1852. I brought this circumstance to your notice. In almost all the cases that have come before me, I have found that the Zemeendars have paid into the Government Treasury, a larger sum, than I have now demanded from them, and, this being the case, I have recommended the balances for remission, when the whole of the balance does not disappear at the rate of the revised jumma. I have recommended that the sum which appears realizable, at the rate of the revised jumma, should be collected, and the remainder remitted.

218th.—*Remissions*, in farmed villages have, however, been differently treated. In those villages, the farmer, being a mere speculator, has not had the same indulgence shown him, that a proprietor has. The whole jumma has been demanded from him, and fairly so. He has engaged like the Zemeendars to pay his Revenue without objection, but, like the Zemeendar, he has no claim for remission. On the contrary, in a case of over assessment, I look upon a farmer as a party to the mistake. He should have discovered, before he engaged, that the assessment was heavy, and should not have engaged. The Collector's eyes would then have been opened, and he would have had, either to lower his demand, or hold the village kham. But when a farmer came forward, he was satisfied, that his jumma was fair, and thought no more about it. For these reasons, no remissions have been given to farmers, but they have been allowed the option of holding on at their old jumma, or throwing up their lease; if they have determined to hold on at their old jumma, the difference between the revised and the old jumma, has been paid to the Zemeendars, the amount of the revised jumma only, which has now been determined to be all that Government has a right to, being carried to the credit of Government. This is the more desirable, as in the farms formerly made, no allowance was made for the ousted proprietors, as the law directs.

219th.—*Farms*.—Notwithstanding the large remissions I have given, and notwithstanding the conviction in my mind, that my assessment is, as it is enjoined it should be, moderate, I have had considerable difficulty, in many instances, in getting parties to engage. I entered fully into this question in my letter to you No. 230, dated 17th April 1852, above quoted; I stated what I then thought were the reasons of this recusancy. A succession of bad seasons was one; another was the increased assessment on the reported cases above; the excellently low Summary Settlement, made by Captain Larkins, whereas the difference had generally been the other way. A third reason, was the shameful harshness in collections in the Umballa District, already mentioned above. I may add the objection felt by many Zemeendars, who have been in the habit of paying their Revenue in kind, to take up a money assessment. This objection arises, partly from a feeling of uncertainty in the minds of the Zemcendars, whether they shall be able to meet their engagements to pay in money, (a kind of payment to which they have never been accustomed,) from a conviction, that although they may be badly off under the old *butai* system, many of their brethren, who have had to pay in money, have, in the over-assessed states, suffered more severely than those paying *butai*; from the dislike to change from a practice to which long usage has made them familiar; and from the knowledge, founded on long experience, that be the seasons good or bad, the Government Revenue has to be paid by the Zemeendars.

220th.—Another reason why farmers do not come forward is, I believe, the uncertainty which they believe to exist, as to their getting the lease after they have come forward. It has been too much the case, I fear, to hold up a farmer *in terrorem* over the Zemcendars, and to allow the latter party to engage after a farmer has come forward. I have set, my face most resolutely against this, in my opinion, short-sighted, and ill-judged leniency to the Zemeendars; and I have been very particular, in every instance, in which a farmer has come forward, to keep faith with him, and give him the farm, if he is able to furnish security, and totally to disregard the energetic representations of the Zemcendars, who are almost always too ready to engage, after a farmer has come forward. Farmers finding this to be the case, have lately begun to come forward a little less unwillingly, than formerly; still they hold back more than I have found to be the case elsewhere.

221st.—As all Farmers have engaged, not only for the Government jumma, but for 5 per cent. in excess of it, according to law, which allowance is to be paid to the refusing proprietors, any apprehension that the farmed villages are over assessed, is removed from my mind.

222nd.—*Kham Holdings*.—In consequence of the recusancy of the Zemeendars, and my inability to procure Farmers, I have been obliged to recommend that an unusually large number of villages, be held *Kham Tehseel*. In the first batch of cases reported with my letter No. 230, dated 17th April, the Board thought fit, to lower my assessment in every village, but one. As I stated in my letter No. 646, dated 20th November, the Zemcendars of only three of the villages engaged after this reduction had taken place. I cannot, but consider, that the lowering of the jumma in such cases, is a direct premium on recusancy, and that as the highest revenue authority decided, that my jummas should have been lowered in the cases of the recusant villages, a similar reduction should have been made in favor of the remaining villages of the Chuk, which are exactly similar to those, where reduction of jumma was forced by the recusancy of the Zemeendars. I have since had to recommend that several other villages be held kham, and I have no doubt, if

the present system of *Kham Tehseel* is found to answer,* because I confess, I have some doubts, whether a money rental fixed at 20 per cent above the Government jumma, and thrown on all the proprietors and tenants of a village, according to their holdings, can be collected, without more hands than it is proposed should be allowed for this work.

223rd.—*Rents and Revenue*.—I have before observed, that rents are generally paid in kind, and that for some kinds of produce a money rent is always paid. There has been little or no difficulty experienced in determining the amount of rent. In each village, the sum paid for *opium*, *sugar*, *tobacco*, *churree*, and other crops, for which money rents are taken, is as well known as the village *chowpal*; and the rate of *butai* is equally a matter of notoriety. In any cases, where complaints have been made, that the rents demanded are too heavy, the matter has been enquired into, and after it has been settled what is to be paid, the matter has been recorded in the proper place in the record. I may here mention, that numerous petitions have been presented during the preparation of the Kluteonee, praying that the share of the revenue, should be made proportionate to the amount, or produce, of lands held by the petitioner, or by some other of the community. These cases have been carefully gone into, and those which I have seen, fairly settled by the Officers employed under me. I have above had occasion to remark, when writing of the *khusra*, that these cases are not unfrequently decided, with the consent of all parties, by the Ameens' measurement papers.

224th.—*Inam and Mokudumee Allowance*.—I have had occasion to refer to these allowances above, when alluding to the Sikh revenue system. The inams in land, and the Mokudumee allowance, have occasionally been very large, the former, sometimes amounting to a whole village, and the latter, to six or seven hundred rupees per annum. It was, as I remarked, a politic expedient of the Sikhs, to make a handsome allowance to one or two men in a village, in order that they might wring an exorbitant rent from the remainder of the brotherhood, but when, by the substitution of a moderate jumma for the heavy Sikh rents, we raised the (*bhyachara*) brotherhood into their proper position, as co-proprietors, and allowed all proprietors an allowance of 33 per cent on the rent; besides leaving to the cultivators, the *Bhoos*, straw, wood, grass, milk, &c., &c., which had hitherto been heavily taxed, it appeared to me unnecessary, that this Inam land should remain rent, free. It has therefore been resumed and assessed. I have followed a somewhat similar course with regard to the Mokudumee allowance, or *Puchotra*, *Sutotra*, *Dusotra*, by all which names this allowance has been called, according as different Revenue Officers have deducted 5, 7, or 10 per cent, from the assets, as the Lumburdar's, or Mokudum's allowance. It was absolutely necessary to make some deduction from the gross assets, to get any body to collect them, and the estimated deduction of 5 per cent from the Revenue, in favor of the Lumburdars, was the very least that could be made. Such an allowance is, I believe, not general in the districts of the North-Western Provinces, where the position of the Lumburdars, and the management of the village expenses, is generally considered sufficient remuneration. As the people here seemed very desirous of retaining this allowance, I conceded to their wishes; but as I think 33 per cent is an ample deduction, for all purposes, from the rent, I have made the Lumburdars Puchotra, not a deduction from my assessed jumma, as has hitherto been the case, but an extra cess, of 5 per cent on the Revenue, payable by each sharer in the village, to recompence the Lumburdar for the trouble and expense of management, attendance at Court, and such like necessary expenses.

* The Zemendars will very soon be too glad to engage, I say, if the present system is found to answer.

225th.—The Biswadaree allowance had better be noticed here; for although the question of Biswadaree right is a judicial one, and will be treated of hereafter, the amount of the Biswadār's allowance, is exclusively a revenue matter. The Biswadars hold exactly the position of the partics, who are called Talooqdars in the North-Western Provinces. This holding is so ably described, and the manner in which it should be settled, is so clearly laid down, in paragraphs 211 to 224 of the Circular Order, of the Sudder Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces, on the subject of Settlements, that as I believe the order in question is out of print, I do not hesitate to quote the paragraphs mentioned here in full.

226th.—“ Para 211. The Board find a tract of country, occupied by men of one tribe and family, the Chowhans, whom the best evidence, which, in the state of the country, the Board can obtain, points out as the original proprietors of the tract. The Board finds them overpowered by the Thakoors, who in their turn are overpowered by the Rolillas; but through all these changes, the Chowhans have still retained their possession of the soil, and occupy it to this day. They also find that the amils selected Mokudums from among them, when they desired to redeem lands from the waste, and render them productive, and the Talooqdars, whom the power of Government established, also selected their Mokudums, or managers from the same class.”

227th.—“ Para 212. In order to prove a hereditary property in such a tribe, it is not necessary to show a line of descent of Mokudums, or managers, from father to son, through several generations, any more than it would be required to establish a similar descent to prove the rightful supremacy of the President of the United States, because such is not the habit or constitution of those communities. The community itself is the owner, the Mokudum being only the representative of that community, either selected by the Government Officer with the consent of the community, or elected by the community with consent of the Government Officer, as the case may be.”

228th.—“ Para 213. The Zemeendar, or Talooqdar, or by whatever denomination, the superior holder over a tract so owned, and possessed may be called, is the person to whom the Government rights are assigned, either as a grantor or rentee, and he exercises over the proprietary communities, the power which the Government would otherwise exercise, and deals with them through their representatives.”

229th.—“ Para 215. The Mokudums, therefore, were not Zemeendars, in the sense which they themselves attached to the term, and which is its right sense. They were not Government assignees, holding a superiority, which entitled them to collect and administer on behalf of Government, and having no property in, or occupancy of the soil.”

230th.—“ Para 251. But though not Zemeendars, they were not the less proprietors, or rather representatives of a community of proprietors, and when admitted to direct engagement with Government, should have been treated as such. It mattered not how they were called, but their rights, under whatever denomination, should have been respected; in fact, they should not have been called, or treated as farmers.”

231st.—“ Para. 216. When the Talooqdaree Settlement was proposed, and Government had an undoubted right to adopt that mode of settlement, if it thought fit, the rights of ownership should have been secured to the village communities, by an adjustment of the payments, and a sub-settlement should have been made for each village through its selected, or elected, Mokudums, or managers.”

232nd.—“Para. 217. It proves how strongly these hardly treated people clung “to their real rights, that when endowed with the Talooqdaree superiority to which they “made no claim, they were careful to record themselves as owners of the particular villages, under the term which best secured, in their own view, their right of property.”

233rd.—“Para. 218. The Board would not consider themselves warranted, in “attempting, on the ground of expediency, to create rights which did not exist. But they “consider, that strong evidence is found, of the existence of the ancient right of property “which they hold the Collector to be bound to recognize, the parties being in actual “possession.”

234th.—“Para. 219. The property in the soil, in all these communities, is vested “in the whole community. The Mokudum, or Mokudums, are the one or more, selected “from them, or by them, or with their consent, to manage their concerns, as the organ of “the general will, and to transact their business with Government.”

235th.—“Para. 220. The proper way of dealing with all such tenures, however “called, is that which is laid down in the instructions above given, for bhynchara, or “Putteedaree tenures. The Settlement Officer should fix a moderate jumma on the “mouzeh, and should, in concert with the community, fix on the person, or persons, to be “brought forward to engage, as the representatives. The arrangements for cultivating, “and payment, should be made by themselves, and recorded on their behalf.”

236th.—“Para. 221. The Settlement Officer should take care to secure, in addition to the Government jumma, a sum not less than 5 per cent, for the Mokudum, as “a remuneration for his trouble. The profit arising from the limitation of the Government demand, and from their own care, industry, and skill, in cultivation, will belong to “each individual. The additional remuneration to the Mokudum, will be derived from “the official perquisites of five per cent on the jumma.”

237th.—“Para. 222. Where the jumma does not exceed 1,000 rupees, it is desirable “not to have more than one Mokudum, in order to make the remuneration the more worth having, and secure the zealous services of the individual appointed.”

238th.—“Para. 223. The paper of arrangements, should state the mode of choosing “a successor in case of a lapse, and also the liability of the Mokudum to removal, on an “application of a majority of the constituents, on proof of fraud, of extortion.”

239th.—“Para. 224. The tenure being strictly proprietary, the land itself will “be the security for the fulfilment of the engagement, and under a moderate assessment, “will yield ample security. The Mouzeh will, of course, be liable to sale, or farm, in case “of arrears, and the community will lose all their profits and privileges. The Collector “must, however, understand, that it is the moderation of the demand which makes the “security. A property that yields nothing to the owner, is a mere misnomer.”

240th.—The holding above described is in full force here, the only difference being that the Chowhans, who are described there as Mokudums, Zemeendars, and Proprietors, stand here in the position both of village Proprietor and of Talooqdar. Their Talooqdaree right is generally known by the name of Biswadaree. I have retained that name, and where the double right of superior and inferior proprietors has been found to exist, I have retained to the former, the well known title of Biswadar, and to the latter that of Zemeendar.

241st.—These Biswadars, then, have been in the habit of collecting, from very many villages, an allowance of one seer per maund, on all produce, where rents are taken in kind, and of one anna per rupee on all rents taken in money. The former amount to one-fortieth of the produce, exactly two and a half per cent, (one-sixteenth of the rent,) the latter also to one-sixteenth of the rent. This is a little more than six per cent. But as the amount of rent paid in kind, very much exceeds that paid in money, I thought that if I commuted the allowance to 5 per cent in the jumma, which would be a percentage of $3\frac{1}{2}$ on the assumed rent, I should be fixing a fair commutation, and this amount I have fixed, except in special cases. The special cases, were those in which a fixed allowance in grain, or money, had been paid to the Biswadars, or when a larger share of the rent, than those already detailed, had been taken. In those cases, I altered the amount of Biswadaree allowance, according as circumstances required, giving, however, in all cases, a fixed allowance in money, which has been clearly recorded in its proper place, to be paid by the Zemeendars to the Biswadars, in excess of the Government demand.

242nd.—*Pensions.* Whenever the withdrawal of the allowances above mentioned, or the resumption of land, has so far reduced the income of the persons hitherto in the enjoyment of these lands, or emoluments, that they have become entitled to the favorable consideration of Government, pensions, suitable in amount to the former income, and present state of the proposed pensioner, have been recommended, and the pensions proposed have, in almost every instance, been sanctioned.

243rd.—*Lumburdars and Surkurdahs.* These are the headmen; the Lumburdars from among the Zemeendars, the Surkurdahs from among the Jagheerdars. The duty of the first, is to collect the revenue from the co-sharers in the village, and pay it into the Tehseel. The amount of their allowance has been noticed above. It is an office much esteemed, and looked up to, but I have not found such great competition for it, as I was led to expect, from the perusal of Settlement Reports on parts of these states, and of neighbouring districts. I have had, in many instances, to reduce the number of these officers, and such reductions have been made, with a view to keep those men in office, who are most capable of conducting the affairs of the village, to the satisfaction of all parties, and who, from their personal influence, or from their descent, have a kind of prescriptive right to the office. I laid it down as a general rule, that there should not be more than one Lumburdar for each 150 rupees of jumma. In cases of disputes, I used at first to determine the Lumburdars, by the votes of the majority of the sharers, but this method did not meet your approval, and the other plan above described was adopted. The old plan was open to one serious objection, which was that voters used to give their votes for a man, on condition of his giving them a share of his Puchotra, or of not collecting Puchotra from the voters.

244th.—Mr. Brandreth states, and with great justice, that in former times, the Officers employed in these states, created a quantity of Zemeendaree villages.

245th.—The Board, in the enclosure of your letter No. 1525, dated 11th August last, state that this has doubtless happened in some cases, but attribute it to intrigue and fraud, on the part of the Lumburdar or Chowdree, rather than to any act of our own officers. This may possibly be the case, but I must confess my conviction is quite the other way. My own impression is, that the Lumburdars, screwed every farthing they could from the brotherhood, as tenants, and that such a paper as a *khewut*, (statement of fractional shares,) was unknown, except where, in some few instances, the Lumburdars succeeded in persuading the community, to contribute each their quota of the heavy assessments, and to this *khewut*,

tenants and proprietors were alike admitted, the Lumburdar being too glad to get any body to take a part of the weighty assessment off his shoulders.

246*th*.—Surkurdahs have been appointed for each of the Putteedaree jagheers. They are selected from among the Jagheerdars. Their duty is to report the births and deaths of sharers in a Putteedaree Jagheer; to receive from the Tehseel, or the Zemeendars, as the majority of Jagheerdars may wish, the jagheer share of the revenue of a village, and to distribute it among the Jagheerdars. This also is a position of considerable importance. The Surkurdah gets an allowance of 5 per cent on the commutation money noted above. As many of the sharers in those jagheers live in the Manjha, it is not to be expected that a Surkurdah living here, should not be occasionally at fault; they are however bound to report all the domestic occurrences above alluded to, to the best of their ability.

247*th*.—*Canoongoes*—whose duty it will hereafter be, to superintend the Putwarees, and examine their work, under the eye of the Tehseeldar, have all passed the Putwarees examination, and have been appointed one for each Purgunnah. The sanction to the establishment has been received from Government, but no persons have as yet been nominated with the sanction of higher Revenue authorities. The Revenue laws all declare, that these Officers should be nominated by the Collectors, for the approval of the Board of Revenue, or the Commissioner. I appointed Canoongoes early in 1849, with Commissioners sanction, No. 142, dated 28th February. They were at first paid from the Contingent Bill, but since the revision of the district Establishments, they are borne on the

Name of Zillah.	Name of Purgunnah.	Canoongoes.
Thaneysur,	Rudour,	*Deendyal.
	Ladwa,	Dareepershaud.
	Thaneysur,	Jhundoo Lall.
	Shahabad,	Beharee Lall.
	Umballa,	Bunnoos Lall.
Umballa,	Moolana,	Umrooddeen.
	Naraingurh,	Duraub Singh.
	Sadhoura,	Munsook Raie.
	Jagadhree,	Sahib Singh.
	Khizrabad,	Bindrahund.
	Moostafabad,	Jumyeut Raie.

Zillah Abstract, and I therefore propose that the men noted in the *margin, who have now undergone a long examination in their duties, and have been employed on the instruction of Putwarees, and whom I have nominated to the acting appointments, be approved by the Board, and that they may receive a sunnud, of their appointments.

248*th*.—*Putwaries* have been appointed for every village, whether jagheer or khalsa, and have been carefully instructed in their duty. They have been taught the Nagri character of the Hindee language, in which, for the future, all these papers and accounts are to be kept; they have been thoroughly grounded in their work, by being taught to measure and map like an Ameen, to make a khusras, and all the papers that will be yearly required of them. No one has been admitted to be a Putwaree, until he has passed an examination, and obtained a certificate of his aptitude. After he has got this, he had a cluster of villages given to him, the annual revenue of which varies from about 2,500 to 5,000 rupees, according to the ability of the Putwaree. Two of these men passed their examination with such distinction, and were of such great assistance, as instructors of the other Putwarees, that with your sanction I gave a prize inkstand, and five rupees, to one in Jagadhree, and recommended another for a similar prize in the Thaneysur district, which was sanctioned after I made over charge of the work.

249*th*.—The Putwaries are paid by a charge of six pie per rupee on the assessed jumma—rupees three, two annas per cent. In the Beers of the Thaneysur District, it was

necessary to make some other arrangement, or the Putwaries who would have had the hardest work in correcting their papers, as the lands were broken up, would, from the very low jummas assessed on their lands, to encourage the breaking up of the jungle, be worse paid than other men who had easier places. In those cases, I fixed their allowance at half a seer per maund on the corn rents, and half an anna per rupee on the money rents.

250th.—*Settlement charges*, as you will be prepared to find, are very high. In Appendix XX, will be found a Statement showing the expence of the operations carried on, under my orders, from the commencement of the work, until the end of December 1852. The expence incurred in the parts of the country which I have not settled, viz.; the northern portion of the Umballa District, and the Protected States, have been separately entered, although of course no percentage on jumma can be given. The expence is 39 per cent on the assessed jumma. This is, as I have said before, very high; but when it is considered, how much more a Settlement Officer has to do here, than elsewhere, and how large a portion of my time has been devoted to the preparation of papers for jagheer villages, I think that the expense, though it looks very large, is not so in reality. I give below, a statement showing the total number of villages which lie in the country, on which I have been employed, specifying the number of villages of all kinds, settled, those in which Dustoor-ool-umuls have been prepared, and those belonging to sovereign states. It must be remembered, however, that many villages for which Dustoor-ool-umuls were drawn up, were afterwards settled. In both Zillahs, about twenty per cent. of the villages still remain for settlement.

Name of District.	Total number of villages in Purgunah under settlement.	Villages settled.					Unsettled measurement in complete.	Dustoor-ool-umuls written.	Of sovereign states.
		Khalsa.	Shared.	Jagheer.	Masfee.	Total.			
Umballa,	1007 ²	336	168	190	21	715	13	160	119
Thaneyasur....	640	298	298	143	11	534	0	103	3

251st.—It must be borne in mind, that the Settlement Officer here, has had to do the whole work done by the special Officers, for the investigation of rent-free lands in the Provinces; the whole of the Khusra work, which was done in the Provinces by the Surveyors; that a great part of the work which has devolved upon us, was left to the Civil Courts in the Provinces; that a great deal of our time has been taken up in the enquiry into escheats, and registry of jagheer shares, a work, I believe, almost unknown in other parts of the country; and I think I may add, certainly no where of so complicated a nature as it is here.

252nd.—Moreover, when you consider, that from 1846 to 1850, when you joined, scarcely any of the weighty questions, which required to be solved before the settlement work could proceed without obstruction, were decided; when you consider the delay caused by the Masfee Investigation, as directed by the Board; the delay and expense caused by the Surveyor having to go over the ground two or three times; and by the non-receipt of orders as to where boundaries were to be put up, and where such was not to be the case; I must say, that although the expence has been great, I am not surprised at it; on the contrary, from the first, I gave ample warning that such would be the case.

253*d.*—The expenses incurred in preparing the Shujra, Khnara, and Khutconee, in jagheer villages, was at first paid, half by the Jagheerdars, and half by the Zemindars, but when the settlement of the jagheer villages was ordered, the Board, in reply to a reference I made, directed that the expenso should be borne by the Jagheerdars—See Commissioner's letter No. 1137, dated 19th June 1852.

SECTION IV, JUDICIAL.

254*th.*—*Boundaries.* I have already in my Report on Thancysur, Paras 4 to 6, stated, that when I commenced work here, the orders on this first, and most important subject, were vague and insufficient. I at once requested distinct orders, but notwithstanding my repeated references, which commenced in 1847, a few only the most important of which

<i>Settlement Officer to Commissioner.</i>		<i>Commissioner to Settlement Officer.</i>	
No.	Date.	No.	Date.
205	30th May, 1847,	44	18th June, 1847,
224	17th June, „	54	8th July, „
443 444	{ 13th Decr., „	106	26th Decr., „

are noted in the margin, it was not until the 9th November 1851, that I received the orders contained in your letter No. 1892, dated 5th November 1851, directing that separate village boundaries should be put up in all Chuharmee Estates. At that time, the Revenue Survey had been completed, and this work

had to be redone at a heavy expense. The correspondence in your office, on this subject, will show you that I took every means in my power to elicit orders on this important subject, but without success.

255*th.*—The boundary work for the whole of the Cis-Sutlej States, with the following exceptions, have been done in this office. The boundaries in Khytul, and Talooqua Soolhur, had been put up by Captain Abbott, who settled these Illaquas. Only the external boundaries of estates, which had been surveyed before 1846, were put up, the interior boundaries being left for adjustment according to the old places. The boundaries of some estates were put up by the District Officers, in obedience to the orders of the Agent Governor-General; and I cannot congratulate them upon the success of their performances in this department. On examining some of the work done by Captain Larkins, who was then Deputy Commissioner of Loodiana, I found it so wretchedly bad, that I at once, in my letter No. 380, dated 3rd November 1847, requested him to let the work stand over, till it could be properly attended to in this office.

256*th.*—Some of these boundaries had afterwards to be set aside, both in the Loo-

* Settlement Officer to Commr., No. 365, dated 29th June, 1849. Commr. in reply, No. 203, dated 10th February, 1850.

diana and Ferozepore Districts—see the correspondence noted in the* margin. I cannot note the correspondence relating to the Ferozepore District, but I think that my letter No. 364, dated 29th June, was on the same subject. I mention this incorrect work thus prominently, because Mr. Brandreth, the Deputy Commissioner of Ferozepore, has brought to my notice, demi-officially, that many of the Hudbust maps in his district, are so bad as to be quite useless, and have no resemblance to the village out line. I was certainly mortified to hear so bad an account of work, with which I had taken so much pains and which I had flattered myself, I had succeeded in getting very good. On further enquiry, it turned out that the maps referred to by Mr. Brandreth, as so bad, were those of Choochur Chuk and Budnee, which were prepared by the District Officer, and noted

by my subordinates, as bad, and that his remarks do not relate to work prepared in my office. As Khusrā survey was so soon to follow the Hudbust, and as the Shujra would answer every purpose of the Hudbust maps, I did not think it worth while to go to the expense, of having new and good Hudbust maps made, where the District Officers had made any.

257th.—Boundary disputes have been decided generally according to the rules laid down in instructions for Settlement Officers. Cultivated land, or lands regarding which there was proof of possession, has been left with the parties holding it; land claimed by both parties, but to which the right of neither was clear, has been given to one of the parties, or divided between both, according to the decision of a Panchayat, agreed to by the parties themselves, or by a Government jury. The disputes for land, throughout these states, have been numerous, and not such as could be disposed of with ease, or summarily. The great chiefs, Puttialla, Nabha, Jheend, and others, had a large number of disputes, which had been running on for years, without being finally disposed of. In some of these cases, orders had been passed by officers who had not seen the disputed land; such orders had not unfrequently been disputed, and when we came to look at the ground, it was found that the order could not be obeyed.

258th.—You know how earnestly these chiefs have struggled, for what they considered their rights, when an adverse judgment had been given in the settlement office. Almost all the decisions of the Settlement Officers on these questions, have been appealed, but the decision of the Panchayat has been almost universally upheld in appeal. I may note the following cases, which are among the heaviest that have been disposed of in appeal:—

Date of Report.

Dullaw of Nabha, Jahilan &c. Puttialla, No. 480, dated 3rd November 1848.

Nurwana, ditto, Bunwayra ditto „ 461, ditto.

Duttoopoor, ditto, Dondralla, ditto „ 482, ditto.

Kuna Kheeree of Hissar, Khurrutta of Jheend.

The dispute relative to the Nilā lands.

Mindour of Nabha, Hurbunspoor of Puttiala, No. 517, dated 18th November 1848, to remind you how heavy the work in this Department has fallen upon the Settlement Officers. The boundaries have all been finally settled.

259th.—Permanent marks have been erected, when from a dispute of long standing, or from the sandy nature of the soil, earthen pillars, are not likely to last; and at every point, where three or more villages meet, a masonry pillar has been erected. I have done my utmost to get this masonry pillar, called a Thoka, erected of good and lasting materials, but I regret to say my efforts have been unsuccessful. Nothing I could do, no means I could think of, have been successful in preventing the parties, charged with the construction of these pillars, from putting bad material and bad work into them. When it is considered, that in these states, the boundary of about seven thousand villages has been put up, that each of these villages has at least three (some many more) of these pillars, it is not astonishing that bad work should be given, and even if the work is good, that these pillars should be constantly destroyed. The pillars are always far from the village, where the cattle graze. The cattle rub themselves against the pillars, so conveniently situated for them. The herd boys, amuse themselves by scratching off the *chunam*, then by taking away a brick or two; when the rain gets between the bricks, decay proceeds rapidly, and I have seen some of these pillars almost totally destroyed. The only chance I see of hav-

ing these marks kept in order is, that the Tehseeldar should insist, that every Thoka should be repaired and white-washed after the rains, every year, say at the Dewallee, or Dusserah holiday. The construction of these pillars was not concluded in January 1851, (see my letter No. 17, dated 7th January), so tedious has this work been.

260th.—A collection of two rupees a village, of each sovereign state, in which boundary marks have been put up, has been sanctioned by your letter No 1915, dated 31st August 1850. It may be well to state that in many places, where boundary marks have been frequently destroyed, I have found a trench to be an admirable plan for marking the boundary. It makes a mark which it is almost impossible to efface; for if it is filled up the colour of the top soil, or of the grass which may grow on, it is quite different from that in the neighbourhood.

261st.—I cannot conclude this portion of my report without bearing testimony to the efficient assistance, which was rendered me, by my lamented friend, Mr. Robert Harris Greathead. He was actively employed in the fatiguing, and trying task of settling these difficult and complicated boundary disputes. To his activity, intelligence, decision, amiability, and prepossessing manners, I am indebted for the favourable arrangement of many disputes which would with less care and management have grown into serious quarrels, and while I mourn for a departed friend, the Government has to lament the loss of a valuable servant, and an officer, who endeared himself to all who knew him.

262nd.—*The Maafee Investigations* This subject may well be divided into two classes. *First*, whole villages; *Secondly*, small patches held rent-free. The enquiry into both these classes has been conducted, and with a few trifling exceptions completed, in this office. All villages, which have been found to be held rent-free, have been fully reported on. In most instances, the orders of Government have been received on the recommendations which have been made by myself, or the higher Revenue authorities.

263rd.—The investigation into the smaller rent-free holdings, has been a very long business, as the Directions to Settlement Officers, published under the authority of the Lieutenant-Governor of Agra, contains no instructions whatever on the subject of rent-free lands. I commenced my work, as directed in the Circular Order of the Sudder Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces, on the subject, by trying these cases, and preparing lists for them—See paragraphs 155 to 162 of the Circular Order above quoted. I found that the Deputy Commissioner, or his Assistants, were employed, at the same time, in the same place, on the same enquiry, as were my subordinates; and I wrote the letters

* To Commissioner No. 65, dated 15th February 1847.
Ditto No. 441, .. 9th October 1848.
Ditto No. 486, .. 4th June ..
Ditto Para. 2 No. 514, .. 17th June ..
Ditto No. 425, .. 23rd July 1849.

noted in the margin,* urging the Commissioner, to direct the District Officer, to make over all Maafee cases to this office, for investigation, as directed in Paras. 159 of the Circular above quoted. It was not until

October 1849, that the Deputy Commissioner was directed to discontinue this investigation. As the Deputy Commissioner had no measurements on which to ground his enquiry, and as that officer and his Assistant often released land which I resumed, and resumed land which I released, the whole of the work done in the District Office had to be revised here; a great deal of the time of the District Officer, was wasted.

264th.—Shortly after you joined, I received your letter No. 173, dated 31st January, with the Board's Memorandum, and the orders of Government on the subject. On the 2nd of April, I sent my first batch of Maafee cases, 732 in number, and remarked on the

orders of the District Officers, who had resumed land held rent-free, for five or six generations, because no *suzana* was produced, because they were above ten beegahs, and for reasons even less sound than these—Settlement Officer's Report No. 306, dated 2nd April 1850. In the same letter, I pointed out the delay, which must inevitably attend the Board's plan, that every patch of rent-free land must be disposed of by the Commissioner, and you yourself, addressed the Board upon the subject. It was not however until July 1851, (Commissioner's letter No. 1091, dated 1st July,) that the Settlement Officer was released from the necessity of recording his opinion, on the opinion of the Deputy Collector, to be sent for orders to the Commissioner. By that letter, the Settlement Officer was required to record his opinion, for the Commissioner's orders, in those cases only, in which the land exceeded ten Beegahs. In the Commissioner's letter No. 562, dated 1st April 1852, orders were received that cases under 10 goomaos of land, need not be reported. Since that time, only cases relating to land above 10 Goomaos* have been reported to your office. In short, by the arrangement now in force, the Settlement Officer has exactly the jurisdiction laid down in the Sudder Board's Circular, save that the limitation is 10 goomaos, or 13 beegahs, instead of 10 beegahs, the limit laid down by the Sudder Board, and acted upon by me, previous to the alterations introduced by the Board of Administration.

265th. — The above remarks refer to the Khalisah villages, those which pay revenue to the Government. During the Settlement operations, many villages held by Jagheerdars have come under settlement; and the question arose, "Can a Jagheerdar resume land which Government cannot, or will not, resume?" The question was proposed in my letter, No. 631, dated 5th September 1851. I stated my opinion, that a Jagheerdar "should have no power for resumption, more than the Government allows itself, but that with regard to the release of land, the reasonable wishes of the Jagheerdar should be attended to." You were of a different opinion, and the Board concurred in your views. The rule which has been acted upon is, that the Jagheerdar may resume, at his pleasure, rent-free holdings (within the limit of his Estate), the continuance of which has not been guaranteed by a British Officer "and that in cases where the Jagheerdars are minors, the reasonable request of the Jagheerdars, whether for resumption, or release, shall be respected; the settlement or District Officer (as may be), being the judge, as to the reasonableness, or otherwise, of the request."—See enclosure to Commissioner's letter No. 1737, dated 9th October 1851.

266th.—Thus the Jagheerdars have had conferred on them a power, which if the British Government possess, they have never exercised. In such cases, nearly absolute power has been put into the hands of the Jagheerdars, nor have they been slow to use it. I mentioned in my memorandum on Chuk Umballa, that the Jagheerdars of Punjokra had resumed two-thirds of the village Junyatpoor, "which had been held rent-free by the Zemeendars, for 60 years, which was given for political reasons, at a time when it was an object to the Sikhs, to secure the cordial assistance of the Zemeendars. "The Sikhs," I continued "have availed themselves of a power, given them by the strength of our law, to carry out a resumption, which, even when flushed with victory, they did not dare to attempt."

267th.—Nor is this a solitary case. I fear that the Sikh Jagheerdars have resumed many of the religious Maafees given by the Mussulmen Zemeendars; and that Mussulman Jagheerdars have acted in a similar fanatical spirit, with regard to the religious Maafees given by their Hindoo Zemeendars. A case of this nature was reported in my letter No. 299, dated 31st May 1852, where, in a Chuharmee village, half the Jagheerdars, Sikh, wished that certain Maafees should be released; the other half of the Jagheerdars, Mussulmon,

NOTE.—* A Goomao is a measure of land unknown here. I have ascertained, of Ferozepoor, that 10 Goomaos are equal to 13 Pucca Beegahs, 7 Biewas, and all cases for lands in excess of that, have since been reported,

wished that they should be resumed. The opposition to release was carried by religious bigotry, or class feeling, and you ruled, in your letter No. 1071, dated 12th June 1852, that the division must, in such cases, rest with the Settlement Officer.

268th. — My last Maafee statement of work showed, that at the end of November last, 14,327 of these cases had been decided, of which 8,153 had been reported to you, 6,143 were not to be reported, and 32 were under report, 141 case had been decided in that month and 22 remained under investigation at the end of the month. When it is considered, that, for each of those 14,327 cases, the depositions of at least two or three persons had to be taken; that in cases in which the lands were released, *Sunnuds* had to be prepared for each plot held by each Maafedar; some idea may be formed of the large amount of work, which this Maafee enquiry entailed on this office. The contents of the *sunnud* are as follows: Number of the Misl or file; name of the village in which the land lies; name of the Maafedars, with name of father, caste, and residence; whether the land is released for life, or for ever, and if for life, on what dates the Maafedar is to appear to get his life certificate; number of each field, with name, of proprietor and tenant; the number of the plot in the Khuteonee; and the amount of the land, both cultivated and waste. This form of grant was approved of by the Commissioner in his letter No. 1207, dated 4th June.

269th. — These Maafee grants moreover had to be sent to the Board, to be signed and sealed, after which they were to be issued to the Maafedars. I may here state, to prevent the chance of confusion hereafter, that the Maafee grants for Illaqua Ladwa, were sent to the Board, signed and sealed, before the re-measurement of the 21 villages alluded to, in paragraph 127. I allowed the old grants to stand, and although the numbers of the fields in the grants, will not agree with the new papers, should a doubt ever arise, the old papers can be referred to, for the purpose of identifying a field.

270th. — When so much landed property is released, rent free, for the lives of incumbents, it became quite necessary that the Government officers should be kept informed of the existence, or otherwise, of the parties in whose favour the lands have been released. The correspondence noted in the* margin, relates to the registers which I proposed should be prepared and kept up. In your letter No. 1017, dated 11th May, you approved of this form of register. These registers cannot be considered complete, until the whole of the settlement is brought to a close, when they will be made over to the District Officer, and they should, when once introduced, be carefully looked after, or they will fall into disuse.

* Commr. to Settlement Officer,
No. 786 dated 8th April 1850.
Settlement Officer in reply,
No. 408. dated 8th May.
Commr. in reply No. 1017,
dated, 11th May.

271st. — The Jagheer enquiry was commenced by me. With your sanction, I made over all the papers and correspondence relating to this intricate and difficult question, to Mr. Melvill, on his arrival here in August last; but as the subject was cleared of many of its difficulties before Mr. Melvill joined, by which time, indeed, the cases for the country under notice were for the most part prepared, and ready to be reported on, and as any report on the Settlement operations would be incomplete, were no mention made of this subject, I will briefly allude to it.

272nd. — The whole of the land revenue in this division, previous to 1845, was created by lapses and escheats. Conflicting decisions had been given by different officers, on cases of escheats which came before them. Mr. Cust brought the subject prominently to your notice, and it was referred to the Board, and to Government. In the meantime, the ques-

tions, "what constitutes an escheat" and "what shares have escheated?" had during my

* No. 37, dated 15th Jan., 1851. operations forced themselves on my notice, and as I could
 .. 196, .. 24th March, .. not solve them, I requested orders, in the correspondence
 .. 299, .. 9th May, .. noted in the margin.* On the 14th June 1851, you for-
 .. 370, .. 31st May, ..
 .. 381, .. 5th June ..
 ment on this important question. They are detailed below :—

I.—That no widows shall succeed.

II.—That no descendants in the female line shall inherit.

III.—That on failure of a direct male heir, a collateral male heir may succeed, if the common ancestor of the deceased and the collateral claimant, was in possession of the share at, or since, the period of 1848-9, when our connexion with the Cis-Sutlej Territory first commences.

273rd.—From the above rules, the following cases were excepted :—*first*, cases in which collateral male heirs have received possession of shares, by order of any British Officer :—*second*, cases in which females obtained possession of Estates, by order of the Governor-General's Agent, but without the sanction of Government. In cases of the first class, possession was to be upheld for the life of incumbent only, as an act of grace. Cases of the second class were to be specially reported.

274th.—In cases where shares were in the possession of females, in regard to which no orders had been passed by the Agent to the Governor-General, or his Assistants, the females were to be dispossessed, the share declared escheat, and a pension in money, not exceeding half the value of the share, recommended for sanction. It was also ruled, that widows and daughters of male collaterals, who had obtained possession by order of a British Officer, should obtain money pensions, not exceeding half the husband's or father's share, and that the children of the widows who had inherited under sanction of a British Officer, (especially Sir George Clerk,) should receive some money provision, and that if she had no children, her brother should be pensioned.

275th.—All cases of past lapses in the Umballa District, and in the Shahabad circle of the Thaneysur District, which had not been specially reported, were committed to the care of the Settlement Officer ; as was the enquiry into, and formation of, the record of the state of possession in 1809, which last involved the preparation of a genealogical tree, tracing the descent of the present incumbents, from the parties in possession in 1809.

276th.—I lost no time in commencing on this task, which, in paragraph 7 of your letter No. 963 A, you designate difficult, laborious, and delicate. As you anticipated, in paragraph 13, of that letter, many cases of a peculiar nature did arise, "the application to which of the Rules now proposed, would appear either illiberal, or difficult, or both." You directed that such cases should be reserved for separate consideration, and reported on separately, for each Puttee, Illaqua, or known division.

277th.—In my letter No. 647, dated 13th September 1851, I forwarded to you the result of a week's consultation on this intricate subject, with all the Officers at work with me. I submitted a Register for your approval ; detailed the papers which it would be necessary, each misl or file should contain, with specimens of the genealogical tree, &c. ; and I reported on 16 cases, which had been brought forward, as not falling exactly under the rules, but on which I had passed orders, which I submitted for your inspection, that if approved, they might be considered as precedents for other similar cases. These cases were reported on to

the Board, and the consequence of this, and subsequent correspondence, was the promulgation of the following Supplementary Rules, on this subject, which I received with your letters No. 1781, dated 18th October 1851; No. 253, dated 6th February 1852; and No. 1016, dated 4th June 1852:—

Supplementary Rules.

278th.—I. “That a specific order of Government, even though opposed to the principles and rules now prescribed, shall avail in favor of the party concerned, and his lineal male heirs.”

279th.—II. “That the mere fact of a female having been in possession in 1808-9, shall not avail to stop succession, or to invalidate successions that may have since taken effect. This rule not to extend to females, who since 1808-9 have succeeded to shares, unless they should have so succeeded, with the knowledge and sanction, and under the orders, of the Political Agent.”

280th.—III. “That the official and recorded declaration of the Political Agent, as to the person in possession in 1808-9, shall be accepted without question, and the succession continued accordingly.”

281st.—IV. “That alienations by a Jagheerदार, or Putteedar, of portions of his holding, whether to his relations or strangers, shall neither be officially recognized, nor officially recorded.”

282nd.—V. “That one or more sons of a common ancestor, in possession in 1808-9, being entitled to the whole share possessed by such common ancestor, shall be held, and be declared, responsible for the maintenance of widows left by deceased brothers, who had they lived, would have shared with such son, or sons.”

283rd.—VI. “That private exchanges of shares, during times past, be recognised, provided that fraudulent intent be not established.”

284th.—VII. “That parties who have had no specified possession since 1808-9, have no valid claim, either to share or pension.”

285th.—VIII.—“That the Settlement Officer, on the Civil side, shall take cognizance of claims to recovery of shares, of which the claimants may have been wrongfully dispossessed, subject to the provisions of the Statute of Limitations.

286th.—IX. “That the enquiry shall not extend to the possessions of the zyldars, or dependants of an individual Sirdar, during the life time of such Sirdar.

287th.—X. “That on the estate of such Sirdar lapsing, the possession of his zyldars shall be enquired into, ascertained, and recorded, and that from, and after the date of lapse of the Sirdar's Estate, lapses of the zyldar's shares, and successions to the same, shall follow the first and second of the rules prescribed by the orders of Government, No. 461, dated 12th February, 1851.”

288th.—According to these instructions, the work was carried on. I had not time to report on what had been completed, when, as I above stated, I made over charge of this department to Mr. Melvill, my successor, who has, I believe, already submitted his reports on this class of cases.

289th.—*Chuharmees, Biswadars, and Zemeendars*, are all parties, possessing a heritable, and transferable, interest in the land. One of the most important duties of the Settlement Officer, is to enquire into, and “record all local usages, connected with the landed tenures, care being taken to distinguish the different modes of possession and property, and the real nature and extent of the interests held, more especially when several persons may hold interests in the same subject matter, of different kinds or degrees,” (*Clause I, Section IX, Regulation VII, of 1822*). I have written to very little purpose, if I have not convinced you, that all these parties are the village proprietors, the brotherhood, the *bhyachara* of this part of the country, and that the difference which we find to exist in the extent of their interest, is owing to the peculiar political history of the country. My own conviction is, that the brotherhoods here, are as strong and compact as any in India, and that although the country has, for nearly a hundred years before the Sikh invasion, been constantly suffering from the desolation caused by war, or from the scarcely less dreadful ravages of ruthless conquerors, and plundering soldiers, still, nothing has been able thoroughly to uproot the stronghold of the village communities. In most cases, we find the Rajpoots in full possession of their Zemeendaree rights. In other villages they are Biswadars, getting only a small percentage on the rents: the Biswadaree right being clearly distinguished in existence with, but independent, of the rights of the village community. In other cases, again, there are no traces of the Rajpoots, either as Zemeendars, or Biswadars. Another class of cases are those, when the Zemeendars have a *chuharmee* right, or a right to half, or one-fourth of the revenue, which they have held with the conquering class.

290th.—It is strange to find, that the Chowhans of Rohilkund, above alluded to, though immigrants, or conquerors, are found here, in the possession of precisely the same rights, though under a different title, which another class of conquerors, have been found enjoying in their old country. I have above detailed the nature and extent of those allowances, and need here only state how these cases have been treated by us, under the authority of Civil Judges, with which Settlement Officers have here been invested.

291st.—The claim has generally been laid for both rights, Zemeendaree, and Biswadaree; that is to say the right to engage for the revenue, and the right to collect the extra Biswadaree allowance. As directed by the Board, the defendants had been at once called upon for an answer to the claim, and both parties have, as far as possible, been confronted. When the matter at issue has been distinctly ascertained, the parties have been invited to settle it by arbitration by a jury, mutually agreed to by themselves, or by a jury appointed by the Settlement Officer, chosen, by lot, from a large number of the most influential landholders in the neighbourhood. The decisions of these juries, or umpires, have, almost without exception, been upheld. Some of the cases, however, in which the Jagheerdars claimed Zemeendaree rights, have been of such a nature, and the objections of one of the parties to a jury of any kind, have been so strong, that a regular enquiry has been made, before the Extra Assistants, and after all the proofs and evidences have been adduced, a formal judgment has been given. These however are the exceptional cases.

292nd.—I brought the subject of *chuharmees* to your notice, in my letter No. 482, dated 20th August 1852. I stated, that in the fourteen villages, or shares vil-

lages of this District, noted in the *margin, there were chaharmee holdings, and I then proposed, that the villages

Name of village.	Caste of Chuharmees.
* Boreepoor,	Moguls.
Puttee Boreepoor,	Puthans.
Shazadpoor,	Puthans.
Zynpoor,	Moguls and Puthans.
Bahadpoor,	Puthans.
Mulluckpoor,	Mus-ulmen.
Shahabpoor, } Puttees of Nulvee,	Toour Rajpoots.
Lokhe,	Hindoo Toour Rajpoots.
Hussunpoor,	
Jewurheer,	
Peeples Majra,	
Punwan,	
Shahabad, Purguneh Kankra, ..	Sheikhs, Dyers, Mahajuns, Moguls, Rajpoots, Sayuds, and Puthans.
Do. Ditt, Jumbra, ..	Moguls, Sayuds Carpenters, Dyers, Barbers, Sheikhs, Mahajuns, and Puthans.

should be assessed at 50, 25, or 20 per cent, below the usual rates, that they (Zemeendars) might continue to enjoy the rights they have held. You approved of the plan which I proposed, and directed me to bring the circumstance prominently to notice in my final report.

293rd.—On the receipt of your orders, I prepared to carry them out; but I found that Pundit Kedar Nath, on whose information I had acted, had misinformed me, in stating that these Chuharmees were Zemeendars, and I was therefore obliged to depart somewhat from my original plan. The cases which I have now gone into, are as follows :—

294th.—Certain parties, many of whom are Zemeendars, though some are not, laid claim to a certain portion of the (Hakim's) Government share, in the villages noted above : the portion was generally half, but in one or two cases it was less. The Jagheerdars acknowledged the right in some of the villages. They stated, however, that in some of the villages, the Zemeendars were entitled to a smaller share, and that in their villages (Nuzurana) tribute money, was paid, and service was performed, by the chuharmees, in lieu of their allowances.

295th.—It appeared, on enquiry, that the chuharmees have, from time out of mind, enjoyed half the rents, on a certain amount of land, in all the villages, with two exceptions. The exceptions are Puttees Mulickpoor, and Shahabpoor, in the village of Nulvee. That although in some of the villages, Nuzurana was paid, it was for causes completely irrespective of the chuharmee allowance.

296th.—The allowance was given to the chuharmees for the following reasons :—*First*, to pacify them for the loss of their property at the Sikh conquest, many of these chuharmees having held their land rent-free before that event. *Second*, to enlist the powerful Rajpoot Zemeendars of such villages as Lokhee, Nulvee, and Shahabad, on the side of the Jagheerdars. In some cases, we find a distinct condition, that these parties should support the Jagheerdars in the possession of their conquered country, and not allow the forces of any other chief to intrude.

297th.—These chuharmees are in fact sharers in the jagheer, by a gift of the Jagheerdar, but it is inconvenient, inexpedient, and contrary to orders, to admit this, and I proposed to settle these villages with the Zemeendars, for the term of settlement, at half the jumma which would otherwise be paid. I further stated my opinion, that when this settlement has expired, or when all the jagheer shares may have lapsed, it will be time enough to consider, how much longer this indulgence should be granted to the Zemeendars, but that as long as a Jagheerdar remains in any of these villages, the chuharmees are entitled to the share, which they have hitherto enjoyed in the jagheer.

298th.—I further recommend, that the full amount of commutation money should be paid by the Jagheerdars, as of yore, for the full value of the villages, including their own seer lands, but that the Road tax should only be collected on the jumma, which is to be actually paid.

299th.—I made these proposals, under the impression that the information I had received from Pundit Kedar Nath, was correct.

300th.—When I discovered, which I did when I proclaimed the jummas, that the Zemeendars were, in many cases, not the Chuharmees, I sent the cases back to the Pundit, with directions to make more particular enquiries, and to inform me, in what villages the Zemeendars were Chuharmees, and in what they were not; and to send me lists of the parties entitled to the Chuharmee allowance, with a detail of the share of each. This has now been done, and it turns out, the Zemeendars are Chuharmees only in seven villages, Shazadpoor, Zynpoor, Buhadurpoor, Hussunpoor, Jewarheree, and the two Puttees of the Nulvee. In two of these villages, Zynpoor and Buhadurpoor, Dustoor-ool-Umul have been drawn up; and it is only in five villages, therefore, that I have been enabled to carry out the plan I originally intended.

301st.—I proceed to detail what I have done in the remaining villages.

302nd.—In Shahabad, (and these remarks apply both to Puttee Kankra and Puttee Jhambra,) as I stated in my letter already alluded to, the Zemeendaree or Biswadaree rights formerly belonged to people of six castes. Land free of rent before the Sikh invasion, was conferred on men of many other castes, and was held rent-free till the conquest, when, the holders ceased to be Maafedars, and became Chuharmees. The land has frequently changed hands since. In many of the holdings, all traces of the Biswadaree rights are lost. I proposed that these Chuharmees should be considered proprietors, and hold the lands at half rates.

303rd.—On further inquiries, I found, that in Shahabad, there was much land, for which the Chuharmees got no share of the rent. Before settling the amount of the Chuharmee rights, it, therefore, became necessary to separate the Chuharmee land, from the land which paid no Chuharmee allowance. This was done, and the result is shown in the table below :—

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Jumma assessed on land paying Chuharmee allowance.	Government or Jagheer share of the Jumma of column 2.	Jumma of land not paying Chuharmee allowance.	Realizable Jumma.	Total Jumma fixed. (Total of columns 2 and 4.)
Puttee Kankra,	1,612 8 0	806 4 0	569 8 0	1,375 12 0	2,182 0 0
Puttee Jhambra,	1,478 0 0	739 0 0	536 0 0	1,275 0 0	2,014 0 0

304th.—*Boreepoor*, and *Puttee Boreepoor* :—This was originally one Muhul. Goojurs are the Zemeendars of Boreepoor, Puthans are Zemeendars of Puttee Boreepoor, and they are also Chuharmees. They will pay half the jumma of their Puttees. The Goojurs will pay the full jumma of their villages, half of which will be distributed among the Chuharmees, who are Moguls.

305th.—I may here remark, that the recommendations made in my reports, No. 359, and 360, dated 27th June 1849, regarding the Chuharmec claim in the villages of Gurhee, Beerbul, and Khoordbun, which, however, I have not by me, but in which I advised that the claim of the Chuharmees should be disallowed, may, probably, now that I have discovered the real state of the case, be wrong, and I would recommend that the cases be reconsidered.

306th.—*Panwan*. In this village the Chuharmees have been declared to be Zemeendars of part of the village, and Jats, the residents of the village, to be Zemeendars of the remainder; that the Toour Rajpoots, who are Chuharmees, are also Biswadars of the Jat's share. The Toours will pay half the jumma of their Puttee. The Jats will pay their full jumma; half of which will be credited to the state, and the other half with the Biswadaree allowance, will be enjoyed by the Chuharmee Biswadars.

307th.—*Lokhee*. In this village the Zemeendars are Hindoo and Mussulman, Rajpoots and Mussulman Jats, but the only people who have enjoyed the Chuharmee allowance, are the Hindoo Rajpoots. The whole jumma will be collected from the village, and half paid to the Chuharmees.

308th.—*Peeplee Majra*—The Zemeendars are Mussulman Rajpoots; the Chuharmees are the Hindoo Rajpoots of Lokhee. Settlement has been made at the full jumma, half of which will be paid to the Chuharmees.

309th.—*Rights of Tenants*.—I have stated above, that I have not experienced much difficulty in deciding the amount of rents to be paid by the tenants, but numerous and somewhat difficult cases have arisen, turning on the question, who is a tenant, and who is a proprietor. As I have before observed, the Sikhs made no distinction between proprietors, a body, and tenants. With the exception of one or two Headmen, or favored individuals, all were treated alike. Zemeendars and Asamees were alike made to pay the high rents demanded of them: nor were matters much mended under our early Revenue administration. Now, however, when the khewut and khuteonee are carefully read out in the village, and thoroughly explained to the people, and when they understand, that the Zemeendar has to pay only two-thirds of the rent, whereas the tenant has to pay the whole: in short, when they understand that we acknowledge the difference between proprietors and tenants, the latter persons, who have hitherto been in as bad a position as the Zemeendars, who have not engaged for the Government Revenue, think that they ought now to be placed in an equally good position, and have urgently pressed their claims to be admitted as proprietors. Each case has been tried either by Panchayat, (Jury,) or on its merits, and separately disposed of; many of the claims are utterly futile, and founded solely on length of possession, which though it does give a tenant a right to continued occupancy, without enhancement of rents, gives him no right whatever to a share in those rents. I have never failed to keep this distinction clearly before me, and to urge on the officers working with me, the great difference which exists, between a right to possession of land at a fixed rent, and a right to hold lands, paying only the share of Jumma due for those lands. The admissions of tenants to the proprietary right, is a certain way to weaken the responsibility of the brotherhood.

310th.—And yet it is not easy to dismiss the claim of a man, who has for years been bearing up against heavy assessments, and paying his share with the proprietary brotherhood. He is entitled to praise and consideration, but he is not entitled to another man's birthright, and I have thought it quite sufficient, if he is not one of the bhyachara, to record him as a tenant, and to fix, if he requires it for his protection, a money rental, 30 per cent in excess of the Revenue rates.

311th.—The difference between tenants at will, and those with right of possession, has also been enquired into, and carefully recorded; the later cannot be ejected as long as they continue to pay their rent: the former can be ousted, or their rents raised, if the Zemeendar give them notice of his intention before the first of Choyt, corresponding with the 15th of our June. This fixture of date, enables them to look out for land elsewhere. These particulars are all carefully recorded in the Khuteonee, and the administration papers. As a general rule, uninterrupted possession for and above 12 years, or succession from father to son, established within that time, was held to be, *prima facie*, sufficient proof, that a tenant should be entered as having a right of possession.

312th.—*Baghs*. When the Sikhs overran the country, they paid as little regard to private property in groves and orchards, as they did to the rights of the inferior holders in the village community. They took a share of all fruits growing in the villages, in the same way as they took a share of the agricultural produce. They also took a share in, sometimes the whole of, the wood of such trees, when they were blown down. In the estates which lapsed early, we stepped into the place of the Sikhs, but there was this difference, that in some cases, when the Sikhs took a share in the wood, we took all, when the Sikhs took a share in certain trees, we took a share in all the trees in the village, when the Sikhs gave one-tenth of the fruit to the Zemeendars, we gave nothing. The cases were never carefully gone into until the present revision. The custom has been, for the District Officer to give a lease of the fruit of the trees, to the highest bidder, and to take Government's share of the trees that fell, or such as might be wanted for any purpose, as the building of cutcherries, making Office boxes, &c., &c.

*Commissioner to Settlement Officer.
No. 2363, dated 21st November, 1850.
No. 1060, dated 28th June, 1851.

Settlement Officer to Commissioner.
No. 951, dated 20th December,
No. 747, dated 9th October.

313th.—With the first batch of these gardens, in which it was proposed, that the rights of Government should be disposed of in these properties, by public auction, I stated my conviction, that the land on which these trees stood, was not, as had hitherto been taken for granted, the property of the State, and that the Zemeendars had some rights, both in the lands and the trees. After the correspondence noted in the margin,* it was directed in the enclosures of your letter No. 2,117, dated 9th December 1851, that the following Rules and Bye-laws should be followed, in disposing of their properties.

314th.—I. When trees stand on land which is not cultivated, the land and trees are to be sold out right, chargeable with revenue, and an additional payment to the Zemeendar, of one-tenth of the produce of the trees, when they received such from the former Government, commutable to a money payment.

315th.—II. When trees stand on cultivated land, they are to be sold by auction to the highest bidder.

316th.—III. When the land called "*baghs*," are all cultivated, and there are no trees, the land is to be granted by Government to the occupants, and a writing given. The Board added, that in cases of the second class, the right of pre-emption should be given, to the occupiers of the land on which the trees stand.—(Settlement Officer's letter No. 747, dated 9th October 1851.)

317th.—The following are the Bye-laws :—

1. When the cultivated land exceeds the uncultivated, all the land should be declared the property of the occupant, who will have the right of pre-emption, in regard to

the trees, and should he not purchase the trees, will succeed to the possession of the land on which they stand, as it becomes gradually cleared.

318th.—2. When the uncultivated land exceeds the cultivated land, the occupant of the latter should have the option of purchasing the former, at the nominal price of one anna per Biswa, provided that he consent to purchase the trees standing on it, at a fixed price of four rupees a tree.

319th.—3. If the occupant of the cultivated land refuse to purchase the uncultivated land and trees, included in the plot, at the nominal prices above mentioned, the trees are to be sold to the highest bidder, at public auction.

320th.—4. That parties who may have the right of pre-emption, may purchase at the rate of four rupees per tree, and one anna a Biswa: should they decline to purchase at that price, the property in land and trees, are to be sold to the highest bidder. (Enclosure in Commissioner's letter No. 2117, dated 9th December 1851.)

321st.—In obedience to these orders, all gardens and orchards, in both Districts, have been since disposed of, and reported. The Baghs of Udhoa are an exception to the general rule. In these, the Surdarnee Chund Kour, used to take half the fruit, the Zemeendars the other half, and all the timber. I recommend that Government should relinquish their claim to the share. In your letter No. 1491, dated 11th July, you approved of my proposal.

322nd.—*Bunds.* In a country so dry as the Umballa District, and which can be so greatly benefited by irrigation, as is the case in Thaney-sur, the subject of irrigation and rights to water, has been one which has required attention. In my letter No. 292, dated 20th May 1852, I informed you what had been done to regulate the irrigation from the Rakshee, Choutung, and Sirsootee rivers. I gave you a history of the disputes that had formerly occurred, of the objections that had been made, and what had now been done to remove the difficulties. I mentioned, that the interests of the Zemeendars of 53 villages were concerned in the settlement of the case; that it was referred to a Punchayut, of which Toolseeram, the Superintendent was president, and that the Punchayut had made arrangements, which appeared to me most complete, with regard to the management and distribution of the waters.

323rd.—I may venture to recapitulate here, the chief points provided for in the vernacular proceedings. A large dam is to be built at Sooltanpore, and by its means the water, in the rains, is to be forced from its natural channel, into the country which required it. I was enabled by the kindness of Lieutenant Briggs, who was down here on special duty, to send you a plan of the proposed dam, prepared by that Officer. It has been clearly laid down when and where the smaller dams are to be made—by what parties, and in what shares the expense is to be borne by each village, and the share to be paid by the different proprietors in each village—what steps are to be taken, in the event of any parties neglecting, or declining to perform their shares in the work—how long each of the smaller dams is to stand—whether the dam is to stop the water in full, or in part—where irrigation cuts are to be made. The number of days that each cut is to be kept open; where the water is to go day and day, about the same has been specified. What is to be done in the event of unusually heavy floods, and what in the event of any party transgressing any of the above rules. Toolseeram, the Superintendent, deserved much credit, for the able way in which he conducted, and concluded, the proceedings in this case, and was much gratified by the complimentary manner in which you were pleased to notice his exertions.

324th.—I, at one time, thought it would be necessary to endeavour to restrain the Markunda river, in its own channel, and to prevent it from making its way to the East-

ward of its own old line. The evils of the Eastern passage were, that it left many excellent villages dry, and that it damaged the new Trunk Road. Lieutenant Hyde, the Superintendent of the Road, had fixed upon a place through which he thought the river might, with the assistance of a small dam, be coaxed to flow. In the heavy rains of 1852, the river itself choose the line he had pointed out, and for the present saved us further trouble.

325th.—Several villages of the Naraingurh Purgunnah, are watered by rivulets, drawn from the waters of the Roon Nuddee, and Markunda river. The dams by which these cuts are filled, are within the Nuhun Territory. I reported on this subject to you in my letter No. 669, dated 18th September 1851. The complaints which were made, both by the Nuhun people, and our own Zemeendars, have been listened to, and the evils of which they complain redressed; every thing has now been arranged—the places of the dams fixed—the parties who are to build them named—the share of water to be allotted to each village defined; and finally, as proposed by me, all matters connected with irrigating cuts from these streams, are made subject to the jurisdiction of Umballa. (See enclosure of Commissioner's letter No. 1786, dated 18th October 1851.)

326th.—*Canals.* A class of cases arose, which made it necessary that I should decide judicially, a question of property to land within the Canal banks; the matter was brought to your notice in my letter No. 700 A., dated 17th December 1852. Paragraphs 2 to 5 are given herewith:—

327th.—Para. 2. “The Canal Officers have, from time immemorial, been in the habit of taking land rent, from lands which are cultivated within the [Putrees] Canal banks. Of this, I was not aware when I made my assessments, when the Zemeendars brought to my notice, the fact, that they were paying rent to the Canal Officers, and revenue to the District Officer, for the same land. I went fully into the matter, in communication with the Canal Officer, who was the defendant in the case, the Zemeendars having claimed the land, occupied by the Canal Officer, as his own.”

328th.—Para. 3. “The Canal in the Thaneysur District is very difficult to manage. The waters often rise suddenly, burst the banks, and flood the country. The Canal is capricious in its course, sometimes leaving its own channel, notwithstanding all the efforts of the Canal Officers to keep it in its place. The consequence of this is, that the Canal bed is in some places very broad: that the Canal Officers are obliged occasionally to stop gaps at any price, and to do this, must have command of earth. In the broad bed of the Canal, earth is silted up, sometimes at the sides, and sometimes in the centre. This silt becomes culturable, and has been cultivated, under the authority of the Canal Officers. This is the land in question. It exists both in the Canal, and in an escape called the Khulassce. I have treated the lands, both in the Canal, and in the escape, in the same way.”

329th.—Para. 4. “After visiting the place, with the Canal Officers, and hearing both sides argued, I thought that it was better, on every account, that the land should remain, as heretofore, in the possession of the Canal Officers. Instead of the Revenue which I should have taken for it, Government will be credited with the rent. The Zemeendars having once clearly understood that the land is taken up for Government purposes, will cease to claim it, and I hope that correspondence between the Deputy Commissioner, and Canal Officer will be avoided.”

330th.—Para. 5.—“I therefore sent an Amreen, with an Officer deputed by the Superintendent of the Canal, to mark, in the field map of settled villages, all such lands as had

" been assessed ; and I directed him to note the number and size, in current cutcha beegahs, of such lands, in the villages, for measurement. This note was put up with the Misl of the village. I directed that land thus in possession of the Canal Officers, should, in the villages which were about to be measured, be entered as Government's, and not assessed."

331st.—I recommended that the Revenue on the lands assessed by me, in ignorance, of the real state of the case, should be deducted from the jumma, and that the amount collected on account of this land, since my settlement, should be remitted : these remissions were sanctioned by you.

332nd.—I have since, in my letter No. 44, dated 26th January 1853, proposed a similar plan, for lands similarly situated in the Umballa District.

333rd.—*Subleases and Mortgages*—will be noticed when I write of Records and Registration.

334th.—*Civil Suits.* Under this head, I shall note such Suits, besides those already detailed, as have engaged the time and attention of the Settlement Department. Previous to the Board's Orders, dated 8th June 1849, received with the Commissioner's letter No. 507, dated 20th July, the Jagheerdars had full power, Civil, Fiscal, and Criminal. They were, however, amenable, in certain flagrant cases, to our Political Courts. In 1847, their Magisterial power was taken from them, but they still remained possessed of plenary power, in all Fiscal and Judicial matters. In 1849, all the Jagheerdars were reduced to the level of other British subjects, and made liable to the jurisdiction of our Collectors and Judges, and in the Board's Letter No. 760, dated 28th September 1849, (forwarded to me with Commissioner's docket, dated 21st October,) all claims to rights in the soil were made cognizable in the Settlement Offices only.

Urnawlee.	Dhunowra.
Knunjpoora.	Moostefabad.
Shahabad.	Shubeed.
Booraea.	Thool.
Kutaba.	Kurhal.
Munnee Majra.	Bydwan.
Pubhat.	Byrsal.
Singhpooreea.	Hullahur.
Sealba.	Leda.
Ludhian.	Ramgurb.
Koelce Nihung.	Raiepoor.
Mul dh.	Kakur.
Khuree.	Bagurean.
Shangurb.	Budrookan.
Beyr and Cheena.	Sekundra.
Seekree.	Jhoomba.

335th.—The Chiefs of the thirty-two houses noted in the margin,* were excepted from the above Regulations. (See enclosure to Commissioner's Circular Letter No. 1121, dated 24th May 1850.) In these cases, the Government ruled, in the orders which accompanied your letter No. 347, dated 14th February 1850, that :—

I.—Claims against these Chiefs should not be tried by the Civil or Revenue Courts, if the cause of action arose before the 8th June 1849, the date of the Board's letter to the Commissioner, Cis-Sutlej States above quoted.

II. and III.—Relate to Criminal Offences.

IV.—For any Civil claims preferred to the Revenue or Civil Courts, against the same parties, their persons should be exempt from arrest, and their dwelling houses from attachment.

V.—The landed Estates of the Chiefs above named, being held under conditional tenure, should, with reference to the rights of heirs, be only liable to attachment of rents and profits, under decrees of Court, during the lives of incumbents.

336th.—In my letter No. 75, dated 25th January 1851, I reported two cases, those of Bodee and Sheregurb, of the Umballa District. These villages have been located by the

Sikhs. In the case of Bodee, the Jagheerdars had died, and the Government had become at once entitled to the revenue, and the proprietary right. In the other case, some of the shares in the jagheer had lapsed, and the Government had become a sharer in the jagheer, and in the proprietary right in that village. I proposed, that in cases of the first class, the proprietary right of Government should be conferred on the resident tenants, and that the following rule should be for the future observed, in regard to such cases.

337th.—“ When there is no proof of Zemecendaree right in a jagheer village, the “ Jagheerdar is to be considered Zemeendar. In the event of a share in the jagheer, and “ consequently on the Zemecendaree lapsing to Government, settlement of the whole village “ will be made with the remaining Jagheerdars, as Zemeendars, of their own shares, and (as “ farmers) of those of Government ; as each share in the jagheer lapses, the jumma to be “ demandable from the remaining Jagheerdars. Zemeendars will be increased according “ to the size of the lapses. When the whole village becomes khalsa, the Tuhseeldar will “ report the case to the District Officer, for final orders, regarding the Zemecendaree right “ of Government.” In your letter No. 200, dated 7th February 1851, you approved, generally, of the rule I proposed, which has since been followed.

338th.—As might have been expected, the Zemeendars, the gentry of the country, had been, in many cases, deeply injured by the conquering and powerful Sikhs, who, knowing no law but their own will, had exercised their power, in some instances, in the most arbitrary manner. I may mention an instance of the religious intolerance of the Sikhs.

At Chumoon, of Shahabad, was a Mosque, built in years long past, at which the Zemeendars, and their ancestors, had been in the habit of assembling for their devotions. The Sikhs pulled this holy building down, and built their own dwelling house of the materials, within sight of the desecrated fane.

Many of the Sikhs, whose forefathers had been husbandmen, and who are themselves hardy, industrious, and skilful agriculturists, were anxious to turn their hands to the plough again. To accomplish this end, they ejected the Zemeendars from their lands, and cultivated them themselves. The Rajah of Ludwa, (and no doubt other powerful chiefs did the same,) insisted that a certain number of the farmer's sons should serve in his army. For a long time there was no redress to be had, from these and similar grievances. Our Officers rarely interfered in disputes between Jagheerdars and Zemeendars. But, when it became known, that the Jagheerdar was to be treated as a British subject, and was no longer to be regarded as an autocrat, the Zemeendars began to bring forward their claims, and have, in many cases, recovered lands, of which they had been improperly dispossessed by the Sikhs. From 1849, until now, a tremendous struggle has been going on between the Jagheerdars and Zemeendars, for the possession of lands. It has been declar-

* Commissioner to Settlement.
No. 2518, dated 14th Dec., 1850
and enclosures.

ed in the correspondence noted in the margin,* that possession of land by the Jagheerdar, even within the period of limitation (12 years) in jagheer estates, shall form a valid title against all parties, other than the *bona fide* proprietors, who were originally ousted ; or their lineal heirs ; that possession by a Jagheerdar is, *prima facie* proof, that the Sikh is proprietor. This has become known, and every endeavour has been made by the Sikh, to hold what he has, and get more on any excuse, in order that he may be recorded as proprietor.

339th.—Such being the law, and such the anxiety to be found in the possession of lands, claims for possession of lands, of which one party has been unfairly

ousted, have been numerous. From the absence of old papers which were of any use, and from the bias of the witnesses, the decision of these cases have been very difficult. The Zemcendars party all swear one way, the Jagheerdars party all swear the other. Papers are produced by the Putwaree, but it is, in many cases, impossible to say, whether they refer to the lands in question, or not. Many cases of this nature have, as you will recollect, arisen, with regard to the lands called Beers, in the Koonjpoora jagheer, and with regard to cultivated lands, in that, as in many other parts of the District, under report. They have all been heard, and disposed of in the Settlement Office, and a clear distinct order passed on each case, with a detail of the number of fields adjudged to either party. In the jagheer villages, these lands have been excluded from the Malgoozaree, and entered as the Jagheerdars seer. Subsequently, all lands cultivated by the Jagheerdars, in jagheer villages in which we had no shares, were treated in the same way. (Settlement Officer to Commissioner, No. 196, dated 22nd March 1852—Commissioner in reply, No. 734, dated 28th April 1852.)

340th.—*The Division of Estates*, whether khalsa or jagheer, falls under the head of a Civil Suit. The rights and interests of all parties have to be ascertained, and the proprietors divided off. I have decided only a few cases of this description. The principle one is the division of Talooqua Ninoola Purjoba, shared by Puteealla and Shahzadpoor. After great delay, and an ineffectual attempt, made by Captain Browne to divide this estate, I reported on the matter, in my letter No. 684, dated 7th December 1852; the former correspondence on this subject is noted in the margin.*

341st.—*Magisterial Cases*. I have been invested with the powers of a Magistrate, to hear, try, and determine all cases, which might occur in my own Camp, or in those of my Subordinates. This plan has many advantages, and I know of no objection to it. I think that all Settlement Officers should have similar powers. Of the time which has been devoted to this class of cases, the greater part has been taken up with prosecuting, to conviction, Jagheerdars, and their witnesses, for perjury, in cases connected with the preparation of the record of jagheer holdings. In almost all the cases I committed, the Judge has punished the prisoners.

342nd.—*Chokeydars*. A variety of orders have emanated from higher authority, concerning the pay of the village watch. In my letter to the Commissioner No. 49, dated 2nd February 1849, I reported, that the custom of the country was to pay these officers in money or grain. In the correspondence, which took place between Mr. G. Campbell, then Deputy Commissioner of Khytul, and myself, (see my letter to him, dated 20th January No. 49,) I mention that the allowance for these Officers would have to come from the State. I noted the large number of foreigners, whom I saw employed as Chokeydars in his District, and expressed my regret, at what I considered to be a great mistake, in an important branch of police management. Mr. Erskine, the Commissioner, in his letter No. 89, dated 12th February 1849, entirely concurred in my opinion, and directed that the custom of paying the rural police in money, should be continued.

I continued to act on these orders. After I fixed my revenue, I deducted 24, 30, or 36 Rupees per annum, for each Chokeydar, from the jumma of the village. Captain Larkins, the present Deputy Commissioner of the Thanecysur District, agrees in thinking that this is the best way of paying the Police. (See his letter No. 108, dated 29th April 1850.) The Chokeydars of Ladwa, Naraingurh, Bhiring, Rudour, and Thanecysur, are paid in this way, by an allowance in money, deducted from the jumma of the village.

343rd.—Subsequently, in the correspondence noted in the margin,* relating to the

* Commissioner to Settlement Officer.
No. 740, dated 3rd April, 1850.
No. 1402, dated 1st July, 1850.
No. 422, dated 23rd March, 1851.
No. 553, dated 15th April, 1851.
Settlement Officer to Commissioner.
No. 739, dated 18th December, 1849
No. 436, dated 15th May, Paras 6-8, 1850.
No. 158 dated 6th March, 1851.
No. 232, dated 7th April, 1851.

preparation of Dustoor-ool-umuls in jagheer villages, the subject of the remuneration of Chokeydars, engaged your attention, and that of the Board. The Board approved of the scale which I fixed, for the number of Chokeydars to a village.

This scale was laid down in my letter No. 738, dated 17th December 1849, and

* *Scale for the remuneration of Chokeydars under 20 houses.* If the people are not professional thieves, and bear a good character, appoint one of the Chokeydars of the nearest village to look after, and report for this one, each village bearing a share of the wages. If the jumma is above 500 Rupees, or the people notorious thieves, give them a Chokeydar to themselves, at 24 Rupees. From 20 to 50 houses, a Chokeydar, at from 24 to 36 Rupees according to character of Zameendars, and amount of jumma. If inhabitants are thieves, or jumma large, allow 36 Rupees.

If Zameendars honest and jumma small, allow 24 Rupees, or club them up with another village.

From 50 to 119 houses, one Chokeydar, at 36 Rs. a year.

From 120 to 179 houses, two Chokeydars, at 36 Rs. a year, each.

From 180 to 230 houses, three Chokeydars, at 36 Rs. a year, each, and an extra Chokeydar for every 60 houses.

Notoriously bad villages, may, perhaps, require more from 50 to 119 houses.

is given in the *margin. It was, however ruled, that these servants should be paid in grain. The Board directed, as I mentioned in my letter, to your address, No. 158, dated 6th March 1851, that in the Dustoor-ool-Umul should be recorded, the quantity and description of grain to be received by each Chokeydar, the parties by whom it is to be contributed, and the periods at which it is to be delivered. The Board further direct, that this record is to be revised every harvest. The letter above quoted, was written to show the heavy amount of work which was forced upon my office, in carrying out the instructions laid down. I

submitted a list, prepared in obedience to the Board's Orders, which filled eighteen pages, and took four or five days to prepare, whereas the rest of the Dustoor-ool-Umuls did not take more than two. In the correspondence which followed, I was informed, that the objections I had raised were unnecessary, that I did not view the instructions I received in a liberal spirit, and that I did not exercise my discretion as I ought. In obedience to your directions, in April 1857, I discontinued recording the detail of the Chokeydar's dues in the Settlement Record.

344th.—In August 1852, however, I received your letter No. 1471, dated 3rd August 1852, with its enclosures. In their orders on this subject, in their letter 1046 to the Commissioner of Lahore, dated 11th June 1852, the Board state their opinion, that it is more advantageous and less troublesome to the Chokeydars, to receive cash, and that they should be paid on a sliding scale: that one Chokeydar will suffice for a village containing from 50 to 100 houses; for above 100, there should be two, above 200, three, and so on: they direct, that at the time of settlement, every village should elect to pay in cash or grain, or both ways. That when a village is too small to make good all the pay of a Chokeydar, which should not be less than three rupees a month, the Government should aid in doing so, by

* Village.	Chokeydar	Cash.	Or, if in grain, maunds.	Land.
50 Houses and upwards.	1	36	45	Nil
40	1	30	37½	Nil
30	1	24	30	Nil
20	1	18	22½	1 acre free.
15	1	15	18¾	1½ acres "
10	1	12	15	2 acres "
under 10....	1	6	7½	3 acres "

giving land rent-free. A schedule noted in the *margin is given, according to which these servants should be remunerated. The Board further state in Para. 10 of their letter above quoted, that when land is required to be set apart, the settlement Officer should select it, give possession, and record having done so in the settle-

ment proceedings."

345th.—I felt it my duty to bring this subject again to your notice, and in my letter No. 501, dated September 2nd, I stated that, "there could be no doubt, that the schedule alluded to, by the Board, in Para : 9 of their letter, was to be drawn up in the Settlement Office." I requested instructions, relating to what lands the Settlement Officer was to select, in reply to, which the Board, in Para 6 of their letter to your address, No. 2037, dated 20th October, received with yours, No. 2067, dated 6th November, inform us that the people "need not give land, unless they prefer doing so."

346th.—Thus then, the Chokeydars, in both Districts, are paid, in some villages in money ; in other villages, they are paid in grain, the amount due from each resident, being entered in the Putwaree's books, and revised each harvest. *Thirdly*, there are those villages in which payment is made in grain, or money, or in land, at the option of the Zemindars. In these villages, no revision of the assessment is to take place, by special order.

347th.—I have mentioned above, that the custom of appointing men to be Chokeydars, who are foreigners to the village, was very common in the Thaneysur District, and it is so still. In a very large proportion of villages, the Chokeydars are people who have been hanging about the Thanahs, or Sudder Station, as Oomaydwars, and have, when a Chokedar has been dismissed, stepped into the vacant post. Many of them have been appointed, or nominated, by the present Thannahdars of Shahabad, and a common answer to my question of "who appointed you?" was, "*Nawab Sahibka chootya hooa*. ("I was let loose in the village by the Nawab.") The utter uselessness of this system, in a police point of view, and the cruelty of it to the people, cannot better be illustrated than by a question, which the Zemindars of Chinarthul, on the road between Shahabad and Thaneysur, put to me. The Chokeydars or Burkundazes, had taken possession of the village *Chowpal*, and established themselves there; the Zemeendars asked me whether it was the order of Government, that the Zemeendars were to keep guard over the Chokeydars, while they slept at night, as the Chokeydars had four men told off for this purpose every night. The sooner this kind of Police is reformed, in my opinion, the better. I found foreign Chokeydars in several villages, in the Umballa District, but the practice is not so common, as in Thaneysur.

348th.—I may mention, here, what I omitted to state under its proper head, (Fiscal), that the correspondence noted in the *margin, has passed between your office and mine, on the subject of the collection of the Biswadars allowances, the Puchotra, or Lumberdars allowance, and the Chokeydar's wages; and that arrangements have been made, and approved of by you, that the Biswadars allowance should be collected with the jumma, by the Tehseeldar; that the Lumberdars should collect their own Puchotra, and that the Chokeydars pay, when as at first fixed, it was a sum of money deducted from the Revenue, should be collected by the Tehseeldar, and paid to the Thanadars.

349th.—*The Records*. It may be well to note, for facility of reference hereafter, the correspondence which has passed relative to the disposal of the records, connected with the statistic and boundary papers of villages, belonging to the sovereign chiefs. Although these sovereign Princes are under the orders of the Commissioner only, it has been found convenient to distribute the records to the different Districts,

Settlement Officer to Commissioner, No. 398, dated 4th May, 1850.
Commissioner to Settlement Officer, No. 970, dated 6th May, 1850.
Settlement Officer to Commissioner, No. 476, dated 1st June, 1850.
Settlement Officer to Commissioner, No. 181, dated 15th March, 1851.
Commissioner to Settlement Officer, No. 646, dated 30th April, 1851.

according to the survey rounds, or main circuits. The correspondence quoted in the margin,* will show to

what District the papers of any Division have been committed.

350th.—I have spared neither time, trouble, or expense, to make the record, first true, then complete. Much of what I have written regarding the khusra, relates to the preparation of the record, and I will not repeat it. A bad Settlement record is a most mischievous thing, and must sooner or later be found out. Already have some of the Settlements made since I have been employed here, broken down in the record. I received a Roobkaree from Bunsce Lall, an Extra Assistant in the Jullunder Doab, dated 19th August 1852, stating that the possession of the land, as recorded in the Khewut, was at variance with the facts, and requesting the Extra Assistants working with me, to send him some Mohurrirs, to put the papers to rights.

351st.—To obtain true entries in the khusra, without which all the record must be wrong, there is nothing so useful as a quick, and often returning purtal, in the field, and a careful examination in the Office. After the Khuteonccs or abstracts are made, it is most necessary that they should be slowly and carefully gone over, with every land holder, that each man should be made thoroughly to understand the importance of this document, and whether all his fields are entered or not. It is impossible to lay too much stress on this point. I have lost no opportunity of impressing the great necessity of care in this matter, upon all my subordinates; and I hope that my record will be found tolerably correct. I do not expect—I do not believe, that it can be made perfectly correct, because I know that errors do, and will, and must creep into all manuscript statements. In proof of my assertion, I may mention, that in the railways in England, where everything is done to secure accuracy, statements much more simple than our Khutconees, contain a large amount of error. I quote the following passage from "Stokers and Pokers" No. 66, of "Murray's Home and Colonial Library," Chapter XIV, Pages 137-138. "From each of the Railway clearing house stations, 684 in number, there is forwarded to the London Office, a daily Abstract of Goods, printed in black ink, containing the invoice, amount carted, the sums paid, or the sums to pay, the under charge, the over charge, and the description of the traffic forwarded, each day, from each of the other stations, enumerated in the return."

"2. From each Railway clearing station, there is forwarded daily to the London Office, a return similar to the above, (but for distinction printed in red ink) of the description, weight, &c. &c. &c., of Goods received, at each station."

"3. As soon as these returns (black and red) are received at the London Office, they are carefully examined, to ascertain if the articles received in each are correct; that is, if the declaration of the Goods despatched, corresponds with the return of the same Goods, from the point at which they should have been received. About 30 per cent, however, of the number of items in these returns, do not correspond. Ten clerks are constantly employed in checking these two sets of returns."

"4. As fast as these errors are detected, a statement of *omissions and inaccuracies* (in one month 7,000 of these statements have been transmitted), are sent from the London Office, to both parties, for explanation, and when returned by each with 'remarks,' the errors are corrected according to their replies."

352nd.—When such an amount of error is found to exist in simple statements of Goods received and forwarded, prepared by precise and business like English Clerks, how is it to be expected, that complete accuracy is to be obtained in Settlement papers, prepared by men, (who I think are remarkably wanting in accuracy from the statements of the villagers) how are more wanting in precision and accuracy than the native clerks.

353rd.—The *Wajiboolurz* has been drawn up with great care. I obtained from all the Collector's offices in the North-Western Provinces, copies of these administration papers, and formed a set of questions, which were to be put to the Zemeendars of every village, so that no point might escape the memory of the Mohurrir. The answers to the questions compose the *Wajiboolurz*.

354th.—The final Roobkarce is an index to the whole Settlement Misl. Before signing it, I always compared the entries in it with the English No. II. Form, and until my office were well used to their work, detected numerous discrepancies. At the end of the Roobkarce is a list of cases settled during the Settlement operations.

355th.—In the Settlement of Responsibilities (No. 4, of the English papers,) the cultivated land is only shown; and many villages which are imperfect Putteedaree, look in that statement, as if they were pure Putteedaree estates. I state this, lest when my papers are being examined, this statement should mislead any body into the idea, that because a village looks to be a pure Putteedaree village, in the statement of responsibilities, it is really so.

356th.—The English No. II Forms, submitted with this report, were, for the most part, prepared before the receipt of the Board's Circular Order, on the settlement papers, forwarded with your Circular letter No. 85, dated 18th August 1851. The remarks are not so full as the Board require. The remarks which I have written since the receipt of these orders, are much fuller, as you are aware, for they have all been before you. They will be forwarded by Mr. Melvill, with the No. 2 Forms, completed when the work is done.

357th.—The No. 5 Statement has been drawn up in conformity with the Board's Orders. I think the arrangement of preparing it, Illaqua by Illaqua, is inconvenient, and confusing. It is very difficult now to find any village. I would suggest that all khalsa and shared villages be put together, all the jagheer villages together, and all the villages of sovereign states together; the villages under each class to be arranged alphabetically, without regard to the Illaqua to which they belong.

358th.—It is very probable, that my Statement of Tenures may not be correct, when the work is finished. In some instances, the Extra Assistant has settled with one party, who, on the case being appealed, has been declared not to be the Zemcendar. My statement only shows the tenures on which the villages were held, when it was prepared. This statement, as also the statement No. 5, will have to be prepared afresh by Mr. Melvill, for the Umballa, and by the District Officer, for the Thaneysur Pergunnehs. The above Officers will have to complete the statements No. 2 to 4, which I have not had time to do, and to have them bound up with the index, which I did not prepare, as I had too many other things to attend to.

359th.—And now for the Register of Mutations, without which very much of the value of the settlement work is lost. I have stated above, that in the earlier periods of our rule, proprietary rights have been sadly trifled with. The consequences have been, that in some cases, the Lumberdars have had all the power and profit, the proprietary body none; or that mere tenants have taken the place, and performed the functions, of proprietors.

360th.—The question of subleases and mortgages has been mixed up with the above question; I think it more convenient to take them both together. The Board have prohibited sublettings, and directed that such lesses are not to be recognized; and the Government have confirmed the order of the Board. In my letter No. 630, dated 26th July

I forwarded some curious cases of this kind, which were most of them met by the orders, communicated in your letter No. 1846, dated 21st August.

361st.—Gobindpoora, of Jagadree, was a peculiar case, and was again specially reported in my letter No. 538, dated 2nd August 1851. The village was sublet for 16 years. The lessee paid a balance to Government of 1350 Rupees, which was to be repaid by the lessors, by instalments, on or before the expiry of the lease, in 1854. This lease was converted into a farm, by an order of a Government officer, and the sublessees were ordered to give security. I reduced the jumma from 674-14-0 to 564 Rupees, and, as usual, gave the farmers the option to hold on at their old jumma. They declined, but claimed to hold on at their revised jumma, on the strength of an agreement entered into with the Zemeendars, that the farmers, then lessees, should be entitled to any reduction in the jumma, during the term of the lease. I thought that the farmers had good grounds for what they asked, and recommended that they should be allowed to engage at the revised jumma, until the expiry of the old lease. In your letter No. 1376, dated 12th August 1851, you concurred in my view.

362nd.—Regarding the Registry of mutations of property, the correspondence noted in the *margin, has taken place. I have contended that the Putwarees Register should be kept up by him, without any order from higher authority, and that it should record nothing but absolute facts, without any reference to rights. With my letter No. 663, dated 18th September, I forwarded some rules for the instruction of Putwarees, Canoongoes, and Tuhseeldars, in these duties ; which you approved of, and recommended for general adoption. The Board, however, did not see reason to circulate any special rules on this subject. They consider, that there is a great advantage in leaving a discretion, as to registry, with the Putwarees and Tuhseeldars ; that under good and efficient officers, these subordinates will be careful and discreet. The Board state, in their letter No. 647, dated 1st March 1852, (which was forwarded to me, with your Assistant's letter, No. 424, dated 6th March, 1852,) that they " give the Putwarees a power not to register, which they state is a very different thing from authority to " make improper entries." It appears to me, that this power to do nothing which the Board have conferred on the Putwarees, is tantamount to allowing improper entries to remain in their books ; and I cannot help thinking, as I stated in my letter No. 3, dated 7th February 1852, that an ill-disposed Putwarree can do an infinity of mischief, as long as he is the person, who has to decide whether a mutation is worthy, or unworthy, of registration.

363rd.—I cannot help stating my conviction, that a great deal too much power is left to the discretion of the Putwarees and Tuhseeldars. In your letter to me, No. 299, dated 12th February, you confess that no specific rules can be based on the instructions of the Board, which would not be open to numberless exceptions. I do not believe, that even under the best and most efficient officers, all Putwarees, or Tuhseeldars, will be honest. They may become more careful ; they may become more discreet : but if they are determined to do wrong, this will only make the detection of their mal-practices more difficult. Until some clear and distinct rules, regarding the registry by Putwarees, are laid down, and circulated by authority, I see but little hope, that the record which I have begun, will be properly kept up. I am firmly convinced, that these registers should only be registers of facts, and that a Putwarree should by no means have the discretion not to register, which is allowed him by the Board.

SECTION V.—STATISTICS.

364*th*.—The Commissioner in his letter No. 47, dated 28*th* April 1848, requested, that in the course of my Settlement operations, I would collect, and record the Statistical information, required in the letter of the Court of Directors to the Governor-General, No. 6, dated 3*rd* June 1846.

365*th*.—In my letter No. 231, dated 20*th* April 1849, I pointed out, that the letter in question, directs the attention of the officers collecting statistics to fifty-seven heads, on each of which, information of the most accurate and precise nature is required.

366*th*.—It is unnecessary for me to quote from that letter, which you have in your office, to refer to if required. I pointed out the extensive enquiries, which it was necessary should be made; that there were some points in which my office could furnish correct information. I noted the necessity which, in my opinion, existed, that all the returns should be collected and recorded on one system, under one set of rules, and under the direction of one officer, and that the information required, should be called for from the officers who could most easily furnish it. I then proceeded to state what returns I was myself collecting, and that I was collecting them, principally, according to the Tables given in the Appendix to Colonel Jackson's useful work, called, "What to Observe."

367*th*.—I have already noticed, in another part of this report, the obstinate resistance which I met with from the Maharajah of Putteealla, when the Statistic Returns were being collected in his territory. I give *below the number and dates of the correspondence on this subject.

368*th*.—I now do myself the honor to submit the Statistical Tables, numbered from 1 to 11, which form Appendix IX. to XXII. of this Report, and I proceed to offer the following remarks on them.

369*th*.—I. *The table of soils and area* presents, at one view, the amount of the different kinds of land, which have been found to exist, in the villages which have been measured for settlement. The following extract from my answers to the questions of the Lahore Agri-Horticultural Society, will explain the nature of the different kind of soils.

370*th*.—The classes of soils which have been introduced during the measurement of the district, with a view to the assessment of the land revenue, have supplanted any customary classification, which may have been in vogue before the commencement of the Settlement proceedings, and these classes are now generally well understood. They are as follows :—

371*st*.—*First*, there are two great distinctions, Khadar and Bangur. Khadar lands are low, generally the beds of rivers, or tracts which have at some period been the beds of rivers, or constantly flooded by rivers. In these lands, generally, wells are but little used. They fall in quickly, and they are not so much required as in the (Bangur) high up lands. Pucca wells are generally worked by a *hurth*, a rude kind of persian wheel round, which is a belt made of rope, to which small earthen pots are fastened, and by them a constant supply of water

Commissioner in Settlement Officer.	Settlement Officer to Commissioner.
No. 267, dated 9 <i>th</i> February, 1850.	No. 63, dated 17 <i>th</i> January, 1850.
No. 1121, dated 23 <i>th</i> May, 1850.	No. 578, dated 9 <i>th</i> July, 1851.
No. 1508, dated 13 <i>th</i> July, 1850.	No. 276, dated 7 <i>th</i> May, 1851.
No. 677, dated 7 <i>th</i> May, 1851.	No. 622, dated 3 <i>rd</i> September, 1851.

is maintained.) The kucha wells are generally worked by a wooden lever, called a *Deengullee* by means of which the water is raised in an earthen pot, which holds about five or six gallons. This is the most laborious, and the least productive, of all methods of irrigation. The men's hands often get cut by lowering and raising the *Gurha*. Distance to water, in Khadar, lands, varies from six to twenty feet. In these lands, the spring harvest is generally grown independent of artificial irrigation. In Bangur, high uplands, the autumn crop is the staple, where artificial irrigation is not procurable. As a general rule, no spring crop is sown where artificial irrigation is not obtainable. The water is far from the surface; distance to water, varies from thirty to sixty feet. Water procurable from these wells, in large quantities, but the labor of raising it great; water raised almost entirely by the *lao churus* (*churus* a large leathern bucket, *lao*, a long rope which runs over a wheel); two pairs of bullocks are employed to each *churus* a day. Wells are sometimes worked all day, and all night. The labor at these wells is so valuable, that, in the Thaneysur District, a bullock shares even with a man in the produce of a shared field; thus if a field belongs to two men, and one has two bullocks and another four, the produce is divided into eight shares; the man with two bullocks gets three shares, the man with four bullocks gets five shares. The yield in this watered Bangur land, is greater than in the watered Khadar land. The action of the river on Khadar lands, appears to weaken the land by the sand which it deposits.

372nd.—These two great divisions have been, as I have before said, sub-divided, for purposes of assessment, into *Neai*, *Rouslee*, *Dakur*, *Bhoor*. *Neai* land, is the richest land in the village: manure is applied to it. It is generally, though not always, in the neighbourhood of the village. This is what Mr. Thornton, in his Settlement of Suharunpoor, called "*Meesan-Rouslee*." It is a soft loamy soil; a mixture of clay and sand, which is easily ploughed and wrought, and which grows every crop but rice. *Dakur* is a clayey soil, generally low, in which the water lodges; it is difficult to plough, and its clods are never broken up small, as is the case with *Roslee*. It is generally of a dark colour. The crop generally grown in these lands, is rice; gram is also frequently sown. There is a worse kind of this land, called *Rakur*; this is like *Dakur*, but harder, and of worse yield; nothing but rice will grow in this. *Bhoor* is a sandy soil, in which there is less than the necessary quantity of clay, to make it as productive as *Roslee*. It is of a light color; the general crops sown in this land are *Bajra*, *Mout*, *Mash*, *Jowar*, and *Churree*. This land is generally found in high spots, or where the country is uneven. The people of the country call a back bone, or ridge from which water drains off quickly, *Muggra* and *Thullee*. They have also a distinguishing name for such lands in the Khadur, as are constantly flooded, and so from want of draining give but little yield. This land they call *Choi*.

373rd.—2. *The statement of Raw vegetable produce.* The land is given in acres the produce in pucca maunds and seers, and the valuation made for a very good, a very bad, and a moderate year.

374th.—The staple of the country is Wheat, in the spring: *Bajra*, *Jowar*, and Rice, in the autumn harvest. The *Dhak* Jungle to the westward, between Shahabad, Thaneysur, and Ladwa, is being rapidly cleared away, and is used for firewood. It is of the first importance, that every encouragement should be given to the plantation of trees. I would suggest that a prize be given once in two, or once in five years, to the man who has planted the largest number of trees. For any further particulars relating to the preparation of the soil, sowing, weeding, rotation of crops, &c. &c. I would refer you to my answers to the questions by the Agri-Horticultural Society.

375th.—*The Table of Agricultural Instruments* appears to call for no remarks, other than those which are given in the column set apart for that purpose, in the table.

376th.—Remarks will be found in the column set apart for that purpose, in the tables.

377th.—*Amount of water in wells*, ditto ditto.

378th.—*Population return*. These returns have been procured by collectors, who visited each house, and took down the census from the lips of the head of the family. I have made no attempt to obtain the annual number of births, deaths, and marriages. This information may possibly be obtained hereafter. The population, however, is doubtless, and has been long, on the increase, but to what extent, it is impossible to say. The increase of population is owing to prolonged peace, which this country has enjoyed since 1809, and which it had not known for at least 100 years before; to the security which is given to property under the British rule; and to the return to agricultural pursuits of many, who, in the late troubled times, were engaged in war.

379th.—Famines, or rather years of unusual scarcity, are not uncommon. They have not in my opinion much effect on the population. I have, in the course of my operations, been led to make enquiries, as to the frequency and severity of their visitation, and their effect on prices. I give in a Tabular form the result.

Sumbut.	Years. A. D.	Prices of wheat &c.—Pucca seers per rupee.						Remarks.
		Wheat.	Gram.	Burley.	Joor.	Mukkee.	Dhan.	
1883	1824	20	20	20	16	16	20	Both crops severely damaged by drought and locusts. Hardly any rain at the proper season.
1890	1833	18	20	22	21	22	22	
1894	1837	12	16	16	24	16	16	
1909	1851	28	32	36	36	32	28	

The great famine year is still talked of and well known, in Sumbut 1890 (*Nubbea*), corresponding to 1833 A. D. I give in the statement opposite, the prices of the staple grains in that year, and in the year 1883, (Sumbut, A. D. 1824-5,) which appears to have been nearly as bad. Then came the dreadful year 1837, when the famine was so bad in the Agra Presidency. In 1909 (A. D. 1851-52,) there was a very great scarcity, and prices were high, they were kept down by the importation of grain from the West. Prices do not fairly represent the sufferings of the agricultural population. When the crops fail, the people have to pay their revenue, and eat; if their share of the produce is sufficient for both purposes, which in those bad years it never was, well and good; otherwise they have to borrow, and become involved in debt.

380th.—With regard to the morals of the people, I would observe, that they are ignorant, and unimaginative; phlegmatic, unless their own interests are concerned, when they are very active, and stickle at no means to attain their ends. They are rather impetuous, than brave. They are proud of their descent, and devotedly attached to their homes, families, and lands. They are hospitable to strangers, and have generally a rest house in the village, for the accommodation of travellers. They are humane; confiding to those they know, and have been brought up with, peaceably disposed, have no feeling of patriotism, further than the love of home above mentioned. They are industrious in their lazy way. They toil all day, with a perseverance and slowness, which astonishes the white man from the west; under a sun which would kill the more energetic and hot blooded white. They are sober; not given to communication with strangers till they come to know them, when they give what information they have, as accurately as they can, if it does not concern themselves. They are careful in the observance of their religious feasts, especially the women.

381st.—Suttee was in vogue here, until a very short time ago—1836. In that year, when Mr. Clerk wrote to Rao Nutha Singh, installing him as Sirdar, he mentions that he had heard there had been a Suttee in that family, and hoped the practice would be discontinued. As an instance how the followers of both the Mussulman and Hindoo religion, tolerate, nay protect, holy men of the other sect, I may state, that when Gooroo Gobind was wandering in the Himalayas, he came to Sadhoura, and was hidden by a Suyud, from the Royal Army. The Gooroo gave him his comb and some of his hair, which is still in possession of the Suyuds, who can raise money from the Sikhs, by showing this, and the writing which accompanied it. The reverence paid to Googa Peer, and Surwur Sooltan, by both Hindoos and Mussulmans, is also a curious fact connected with the religious habits of these people.

382nd.—As a body, they are not, I think, addicted to thieving. The crime of the country is, I believe, cattle-stealing, which is followed by some of the Rajpoots, with perseverance and success. All Rajpoots have the character of being thieves, but I believe the accusation is ill-founded. The Sikhs are given to eating large quantities of opium, drinking bhung, and smoking churus. Both husbands and wives are unfaithful to the marriage couch. They, and the rest of the people here, are fearfully disposed to lie, if a lie will suit their turn, though, I must express my belief, that many of the falsehoods which are told, arise from the apathetic want of accuracy, which is, I think, a most remarkable want in the native mind.

383rd.—Their manners are good, courteous and natural. The Rajpoots intermarry with Rajpoots of their own tribes, which, I believe, is not the case elsewhere. The Sikhs persevere in their old division by Sowars. In the village of Bylolepoor, Illaqua Koongpoo-rah, and Goregurh, Purgunnah Ladwa, the Zemeendaree shares are divided by Sowars.

384th.—Of the physical constitution, I may say, that the men are tall, the upper part of the body stout, and well proportioned, with fine shoulders and chests. They fall off in the lower part of their body; their knees are large, legs crooked, and heels projecting. This arises partly from the squatting position in which they invariably sit. Their legs, though, ill-formed, are good for work, and both men and women are excellent walkers. Their hair is black and smooth, eyes, nearly always black or brown; a very few blue-eyed men are met with. Their beard is flowing, and generally they are a handsome race. They have but little muscular strength, great power of endurance, and are not swift of foot. They can fast long, and work hard, upon an empty stomach. The people marry, and bear children at an early age, but they are short lived. I have not made any particular enquiries on the subject, but I think, that the age of sixty-five is reached by very few of the population. The common complaint is fever and ague: people of every age are liable to be attacked with it, all the year round; but from August to December, is the period of its most serious ravages. Thaneysur is notorious for its severe fevers.

385th.—The dress of the men, consists of a turban, twisted round a skull cap; a dhottee, or cloth fastened round the waist, and drawn up between the legs; shoes; and, in the cold weather, a sheet, or counterpane stuffed with cotton. Only a few of the better dressed men wear the chupkun, (jacket,) or meerzaie (coat,) so common in the provinces. The fact is, that only a few of the Zemeendars have hitherto been sufficiently well off to afford these luxuries. Those who can afford it, wear a thin cotton jacket, in the hot weather and rains, and one of dyed cotton stuffed, or padded, in the cold weather. The houses are for the most part what is called *kotah*. The walls are made of mud, or clods of dry earth, taken out of the tanks, when they are dried up, or from the dried up and cracked rice fields. The

roof of the *kotah* is also of mud; the beams which support it, and which are principally made of saul wood, rest partly on the mud walls, and partly on upright beams, of dayk or bukayne, about six feet high. Across these beams are placed smaller ones, of the Bukayne, or Mulberry tree; over this grass, and over the grass, about three inches of earth is laid. Some of the houses possess a chimney, or rather a hole in the roof, to let the smoke escape. It is always made in the middle of the room, and covered up when it rains, with a ghurra. Every house has a *kota*, a large chest, made of earth, about five feet square, outside, and four feet square inside, with a door in the middle on hinges. In this, grain, and the cooking utensils, are placed. The *kotas* are more or less ornamented, according to the taste or wealth of the owners. The rest of the furniture of their houses, consists of a *tand*, or shelf in a corner and *alla*, a cupboard in the corner, or in the wall; the doors of this, and of the *kota*, are made of mangoe, or jainun. There is a *munjha*, or *charpahae*, a bed for sitting and sleeping on: this, however, is only used in the warm weather, and then out in the open air, by the men. In the cold weather, they make a bed on the ground, of sugar-cane leaves, and straw, for the sake of warmth. Two or three ghurras for water, a *churka*, or spindle for the women, who all occupy themselves in spinning; a *chukhee*, hand-mill for grinding grain, which also falls to the lot of the female members of the family. *Butta*, a round stone (pestle) with which they bruise and pound the spices on sil, a flat stone, which they use as a mortar; *kuthra*, a wooden bowl like dish, used as a kneading trough *bailee*, a small brass drinking pot; *kutorah*, one of a larger size; *loonda*, or *kurcha*, a large iron pot, used for cooking; *chenka*, a swing table, hanging from the roof; *chulnee*, a sieve for the *otta*; and *doe*, the wooden spoon. The doors are all fastened from the outside, with an iron chain, and lock at the bottom; and in the inside, by a chain over a staple.

386*th*.—No light is procurable but through the door. The women sit outside to spin. Spinning, grinding the corn, destroying the vermin in the heads of their children, or friends, and nursing, are the only occupations of the women, except of the *jutnees*, and low caste woman, who work in the fields.

387*th*.—The villages are generally compactly built, on ground a little raised, with one or two principal lanes, about eight or ten feet wide, running through them; from these lanes other blind paths branch off to the different *huwallas* or houses. In the *khadur*, between the *Jumna* and the canal, the houses are generally on high ground, to avoid inundations. To the west of the canal, they are built on the high (*Dhang*) precipitous bank of the old *Jumna*; by this plan the people are near the water, and generally conveniently situated for their *Bangur*, as well as their *Khadur* lands.

388*th*.—The houses are generally smeared with mud, once a year, after the rains which give them a tidy appearance. Thatched houses, (*chuppars*) are cheaper than *kotahs*, but they are colder in the winter, and generally inhabited by the lower castes, *Goojurs*, *Choorahs*, *Chumars*, &c. &c. I consider it a sign of an inferior village to have more *chuppars* than *kotahs*. The *Rajpoots*, both *Hindoos* and *Mussulmans*, the *Jats*, *Kimbohs*, and *Brahmins*, are all comfortable about their houses.

389*th*.—*Rajpoots* when they can afford it always, and *Jats*, generally have a mare, large or small, to ride and breed from. The *Rajpoots*, because they consider it more like a gentleman to ride than to walk, and because they are fond of horses. *Goojurs* and *Kimbohs* are more attached to cattle, *Goojurs* as a pursuit, *Kimbohs* as the means of improving their lands. It has been before remarked, that the *Rajpoots* have an unfortunate longing for other men's cattle. The other domestic animals, are pigs and poultry. Pigs are kept by none but *choorahs*, who eat the flesh of these filthy feeders. Fowls are kept by *Mussulmans*, *Koonjurs*, and *Chobrahs*, who all eat the birds and their eggs. I should

not have omitted the Dog. The village dogs generally belong to the village; they are sometimes the property of the Guderheas, or shepherds. There are, but a few shepherds in the country under report. The dogs are more valued than Europeans have any idea of, guard the village from strangers, and thieves, and assist the sweepers, chumars, cows, pigs, and sheep, in doing the work of scavengers of the village.

390th.—The enclosures for the cattle, near the hills, and in the heavy Dhak jungles, are made of wood; where wood is scarce, of mud. There is generally a house attached to the enclosure, to shelter the beasts at night, I have many other notes of the manners and customs of the people, but I fear, I have already detained you too long, on a subject which may not be considered to warrant a more lengthened notice.

391st.—Educational institutions are of six kinds :—

1st.—*Muktubs*, where Persian is taught.

2nd.—*Chutsals*, (from “Chutta,” a schoolboy), where Hindee is taught.

3rd.—*Pathaallas* (from “Path,” reading), where Nagree or Shastree is taught.

4th.—*Muktubs*, where Arabic is taught.

5th.—Schools in which Goormookhee, and

6th.—Schools in which English are taught.

392nd.—Persian Schools are not much in vogue; they are only found in the quahs, or large villages. They are generally set up in his own house, by some individual who wants to teach his children, and employs a teacher on two or three rupees a month; others, who wish to have their sons educated too, send their boys, and give the teacher from two to eight annas a month, according to their means. The income of the teacher is thus made up to eight or ten Rupees a month. Boys come to school at from 5 to 6, some as late as 10: they read for eight or nine years, some as long as 12 or 13. Many then get paying employment of some kind, and discard their books. The parents are too lenient, and do not insist upon the attention of the children; some cannot pay the teacher, and the boys are withdrawn.

393rd.—The teachers are men of unfinished education. They are not examined previous to their appointment, and are many of them ignorant of every thing, but how to read and write. The teacher reads out the lesson, which the children repeat after him; some few repeat from memory. They have a repetition day once a week, generally Thursday in the forenoon. In the afternoon of that day, they learn poetry, and in the evening, cap verses. In some schools, one of the boys is employed as an assistant to the Master, and hears, every day, the repetition of the previous day's lesson. The course of reading is very low; works on ethics, and morals, are not read. They are taught to read and write in all the schools, and in some they are taught to cypher. The first attempts at writing are upon a chalked board, with a pen made from the surput grass. Then they come to paper doubled twice; a finished penman writes on a thin piece of paper, only supported by his hands.

394th.—Absence is punished by admonition, pulling the ears, and caning. If a boy does not come, another is always sent to bring him; every boy is numbered when he comes into school, and when they are dismissed, are sent away in the order they came, the first with one pat on the hand, the second with two, and so on. The last boy who comes into school, and who is called a *phadee*, gets the most pats, and these a trifle harder than the rest. Inattention and stupidity are punished as above, and by refusal of the indulgence of holidays. Boys are expelled for theft, and any other serious misconduct. Tutors are respected, and looked up to, and the appointment is one much sought after. Fridays are holidays, as are the Akheera Char Shumba, the last Wednesday of the month, Rujub, and other feast days, and (Teeohars) festivals. On the occasion of their festivals, the chil-

dren give small presents of three or four pice to their tutors, calling it "Eedec." Nothing of artizanship is taught by any respectable schoolmaster.

395th.—A Persian school, and Pathsalla, were established in Umballa, by Sir G. Clerk. He got up a subscription of eleven thousand Rupees from the Native Chiefs, the interest of which, 34 Rupees a month, was devoted to the instruction of children. I understand that the management of these schools, is now entrusted to the American Missionaries, at Umballa. In these, the holiday is Sunday. A public yearly examination takes place in November. Prizes are given to the best boys. The Bible, I believe, is not insisted upon, but read and explained to the boys, once a week.

396th.—I give, below, a tabular statement, showing the number of institutions of each kind, in each district, with the allowances in land, grain, or money, paid to the tutors. Muhtab Singh, Extra Assistant, employed on Settlement duty founded a Hindee school at Ladwa, and endowed it. The Government sanctioned a grant of ten rupees additional, for its support, from the Khytul Local Agency Fund :—See enclosure to Commissioner's letter No. 226, dated 7th February 1850.

397th.—Statement of Educational Institutions in the Zillahs of Thaneysur and Umballa, under report.

Zillah Thaneysur.

Kind of Institution.	No. of Schools.	No. of Teachers.	Allowances from Government.						From Individuals.						Estimated actual pay of Teachers.				
			Land.		Grain.		Money.		Land.		Grain.		Money.						
			B.	Bis.	M.	S.	Rs.	A.	P.	B.	Bis.	M.	S.	Rs.	A.	P.			
Persian, ...	29	29	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	21	80	1,438	"	"	1,440	"	"	
Hindee, ...	19	19	1	5	"	"	"	"	"	"	3	"	486	"	"	489	"	"	
Sanskrit, ...	4	4	1	7	"	"	60	"	"	"	"	"	13	"	"	73	"	"	
Arabic, ...	12	12	6	10	"	"	"	"	"	14	10	"	"	67	"	"	67	"	"
Goormookhee,	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	"	"	2	"	"	

Zillah Umballa.

Persian, ...	59	59	12	18	"	"	"	"	"	6	15	1,542	4	1,991	"	"	2,762
Hindee, ...	21	21	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	26	5	57	16	442	8	"	474
Sanskrit, ...	9	9	"	"	"	"	120	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	180
Arabic, ...	14	14	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	17	"	202	10	42	"	"	143
Goormookhee, ...	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	34	"	6	"	"	23
English, ...	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	960	"	"	960

398th.—The *Chutsals*, or Hindee schools, are generally held at the house of the *Padha*, teacher, if not at the chowpal, or other public place. These schools are principally attended by Bunyas, and the attention of the pupils is confined to accounts. The first thing taught is the *Puhara*, multiplication table. Each table, is called a *kotah*, from its similarity to their roof. The master receives one anna from the pupil, for each table he learns, up to 10 times. These tables do not stop at 12, as ours do, but they go on to 100 times. After the first ten tables have been mastered, the master gets paid four annas for every additional ten tables taught. Boys generally learn up to forty or fifty times of each table, a few however learn up to one hundred.

399th.—When the Multiplication Table is learnt, which it generally is in four or five months, the Masters get one Rupee four annas in advance, and in the month of Bhadoon, they visit each house, and are paid four annas in coin, and get cloth, worth eight annas, from each house. This visiting is called *chouk chukuree*. They also receive $1\frac{1}{2}$ seers of grain from each pupil, on Sunday, which day is a holiday.

400th.—The rudiments of writing are taught on the ground ; letters are formed in the dust with a blunted reed ; when the pupils have learnt how to form the letters, a board is given to them, and the tutors then receive a present, of from one Rupee to one Rupee four annas. When they have completed their education in writing, a present of one or two rupees, or a cow, or clothes, are given.

401st.—Children go at five or six years of age. There is no previous examination. They take about two and a half years to finish the course. The teacher says the lesson, and the boys repeat after him. Some times the cleverest boy says the lesson, and the others repeat after him. This is called *Maharnee*. The first thing they are taught, is to praise God, which they do by repeating and writing the words "*Onamassee Dhun*," a corruption of the three words, "*Ouj Numa Siddung*," which mean "Obeisance to God and the Saints."

402nd.—Punishments are of the same description as in the Persian schools. Boys are expelled in the same way, and for the same reasons ; and the tutors are respected and looked up to.

403rd.—*Pathasalla, Sanskrit schools*.—Boys generally come to these at six or seven years of age, and read 10 years ; some less than this ; sometimes a Pundit teaches young Brahmins of from 15 to 20 years of age. These latter live by begging in the villages, and give the teacher the benefit of their services. These learners are called *Biddhyaratees*. They have many holidays ; about eight a month ; on the days of change of the moon. Chowdus is repetition day. Nothing but Sanskrit is taught.

404th.—*Muktubs for learning Arabic*.—Zemeendars who wish that their children should have a finished education, send them to the Mouzzima at the mosque. These men generally know some portion of the Qoran by heart. They teach the youth what they know, though very often neither of them understand the meaning of it. The person who recollects the whole Qoran, is entitled to the distinguishing name of *Hafiz* ; but it is very often given to those who recollect very little. The instruction is not confined to boys ; grown men sometimes come to learn it, and little girls. The teachers are paid by cooked food, grain, or clothes. Repetition is generally on Thursdays ; sometimes on Mondays and Thursdays. Fridays and other feast days are holidays. Punishments, &c. as above.

405th.—There are not only two places where Goormookhi is taught. The learners give according to their ability. Their education is completed in two or three years.

406th.—*Charitable Institutions*.—Full remarks relating to those in Thaneysur, will be found in the Statement, Appendix to Report No. 16.

407th.—In Umballa, there are 186 *Tukyaa*, (pillows, rest places.) Government has released 691 beegahs, 9 biswas, of land, for the support of these. Other parties have given 24 beegahs, 6 biswas, of land, and 10 maunds, 10 seers, of grain. The places are appointed for the comfort of travellers. A *Fuqeer* is generally in attendance, with water and hooka, (pipe) for the wearied. When the income allowed for the support of the *Tukya* is large, food is sometimes given. These *Tukyaa* are for the Mussulmans.

408th.—There are four *Dhurmsalas* ; for the support of which 8 beegahs, 10 biswas of land are released rent-free. *Fuqeers* reside here, and see to the comforts of Hindoo travellers, as the *Fuqeers* in the *Tukyaa* do to those of the Mussulman.

409th.—*Religious Institutions*.—The country under report, contains the religious edifices noted in the accompanying Statement, which shows the number of attendants at each description of temple, together with its receipts for each District.

410*th*.—Of the Mundurs, dedicated to Dabee, some in both Districts, are sacred to Sectla, the small-pox, which is here considered another name of the Goddess Dabee. The Hindoos worship here, and present offerings, which are taken by the incumbent Jogeess. The other Mundurs are sacred to Dabee. The Hindoos worship here. Fairs, or large assemblages, are held on two days in the year noted in the *margin, which are fast days in honor of Dabee. The offerings are taken by the incumbent Brahmins, who are called Pundahs. They have to keep the temples lighted, and to remain and officiate at the temples.

*Cheyt Soodee Choudas.
Kivar Soodee Ushtamee.

411*th*.—Hunooman was a devotee of Ramchundur's, so considered holy and worshipped.

412*th*.—Shewallas are temples sacred to the worship of Mahdao, who is always prayed to ; but more particularly on Phagun Budee Choudus, the birth-day of Mahdao Offerings are made by each worshipper, according to his means.

413*th*.—Thakoordwaras are not all entered in the Statement as such ; some are called Ramchundur's, and others Saligram's Mundurs ; but as these are only other *avatars*, incarnations of Bishun, who is called the Thakoor, I have included them all under the head of Thakoordwaras. He is worshipped in the different temples, under that incarnation to which the temple is dedicated. The incarnation of Kishun is the most common and most worshipped. Hindoos worship in these temples at all times, and make offerings occasionally. There are particular days set apart for particular worship, principally the birthday of the *avatar*.

Bhadon Budee Ushtamee, or Jumun Ushtamee, Kishun's birth-day—Bysakh Soodee Choudas, Nur Singh's birth-day—Jeyt Soodee Nowmee, Ramchundur's birth-day—are the principal of these dates. Worshippers give food which is dressed by the Priests ; a part of it is placed before the image, a part given to the worshippers, and the rest is consumed by the Priests.

414*th*.—The bathing places are numerous in Thaneyaur. The Hindoos consider the bathing in the holy waters of the Soorsootee, a very praiseworthy act, and that by this act, their sins are washed out ; this place is thus selected as having been in former ages the abode of the Hindoo Deities. The incumbent Priests are paid according to the liberality of the Devotees.

415*th*.—The Sumadhs were formerly places where Fugceers were buried alive. That fashion has now fallen into disuse, and they call the tomb built over a Fugceer, who had died a natural death, a Sumadh. The Sumadh is generally watched by the late Fugceer's pupil, who keeps the building clean, and strews flowers on it.

416*th*.—The men who attend at the Suroogees Mundurs, get no allowance from Government. The worshippers present offerings according to their means. Bhadoon is the month in which religious exercises are mostly performed, and the most holy days are the 5th, 8th, and 14th of the month.

417*th*.—The Grunth is the holy book of the Sikhs, which they come to hear read by the readers (Grunthees.) It is considered advisable to hear the Grunth read at all times ; but the most favorable dates are the holidays of Dewalee, Holce, Dusserah, and the 11th April (Shunkuraynt Mekh,) Bussunt Punchamee, and the 5th and 10th evenings of the

light half of the Lunar months. The reason of the 5th and 10th being selected, is that Gooroo Gobind Singh died on the 5th, and Baba Nanuck died on the 10th, of the light half of the month.

418th.—The statements do not exhibit any Suttees in the Thaneysur District. On this point they are undoubtedly in error. These Suttees are the shrines, built over the remains of those misguided women, who have put an end to themselves, on the death of their husbands, and who by that act, considered holy, have become objects of devotion. I have above mentioned, that until of late years this custom was rife in these states ; the marks of it are every where visible.

419th.—The shrine of Birhm, is a stone under a Burgut tree ; offerings are made to it, with a view to cure people of fever, and to find lost property.

420th.—The Oodases Fugeers inhabit the place of prayer which they have built. They live on the allowance of one rupee on the occasion of weddings, and one quarter seer of grain on the total produce of the land, which is made them by the Zemeendars, and on presents of a similar nature from the Jagheerdar.

421st.—The Ushtuls are inhabited by Fugeers and Jogees, to whom offerings are occasionally made by the Zemeendars.

422nd.—*Bhoomes*.—These places are called indiscriminately *Bhoomes* and *Khe-ruhs*. They are looked on with religious veneration, by both Mussulman and Hindoos. They are small square mounds of earth, or brick, generally made at the time a village is located. Offerings are made to it ; on Saturdays and Tuesdays, the women of the village assemble and present offerings.

423rd.—Goga Peer was a Chowhan Rajpoot of Gurdudhayra, in the Sirsa District, a descendant from Raja Gung. He is worshipped by both Hindoos and Mussulmans, in Bhadoon-budec Nohmee. The Devotees present to the shrine a churree, money, and sweetmeats. The Mussulmans say that he was the pupil of Ruthan Hajee. Goga is supposed to have complete power over snakes. He was sanctified shortly after his death. People prayed for what they wanted, and those who got it, raised temples to his honor. He is principally worshipped by the lower classes, Jogees, Chooras, (Mehtars), Kuhars and Koombars. His flag, which is blue, with a white snake on it, is carried round the village, and the praises of Goga, and his victories, are shouted forth. The Bhuguts, or Priests of Goga, are generally self-elected, but confirmed in their appointment by the receipt of a turban from the Head Temple at Gurdudhayra. His prayers are supposed to be particularly efficacious in obtaining families. His votaries believe, that if they do not worship him, they will be destroyed by snakes.

424th.—Thursday is the day on which worship is performed at the shrine of Surwur Sooltan. Hindoos and Mussulmans both worship at these places. The offerings at the shrine go towards lighting it up. Huzrut Suyud Ahmed, *alias* Surwur Sooltan, and Luckdata Shah, went on a pilgrimage to Bagdad. It is supposed that they can give people what they pray for. These Peers are much venerated at Nikaha, near Kabul, where Surwur Sooltan died.

425th.—Worship is performed in the mosques ; in some few of them is a Mouzzim, to call the people together at the hour of prayer. The mosques are always made open to the East, so that the Devotee has his face to Mecca when he prays.

426th.—The Durgahs and Khaukas, are the burial places of men who have died in the odour of sanctity. Mussulmans of the Shceah sect do not worship at these places, and consider such worship a sin. The worship here is all performed by the Soonees. At the most famous of these Durgahs, feasts are held on the anniversary of the death of the sainted man. A Mujavur, or attendant, is generally attached to these places, who lights the place and keeps it clean.

427th.—There are three places in Thaneysur, called here Makan cheyla kushee, where Mussulmans sat for forty days, absorbed in devotion. These places are now looked upon with reverence. Feasts are now held at two of them.

428th.—There are two Eedgahs, where prayers are offered upon the dates, Eedool fitr, and Eedool-zooha.

429th.—There is one place called Lal Gooroo, at which the choorahs, or sweepers worship; two Fuqeers of the cast of the worshippers presides here.

430th.—The tables of weights and measures, and of coins, seems to deserve no particular notice. It may be well to mention, that Major Abbott, when he set on foot the settlement work at Ladwa, made particular enquiries as to the size of the kucha beegah, which is universally in use in the part of the country under report. The kucha beegah is a patch of land, the square of twenty kudums; a kudum is two paces. If there is a dispute about the length of the kuddums, it is settled by the length of an ordinary man's arm; if a dispute arises as to the proper length of that, it is settled by the breadth of his fist, and if that also be disputed, the measurement comes down to barleycorns, or grains of rice, I forget which, as I am writing from memory; but you can, if you think it worth while, satisfy yourself on this point, by reference to Major Abbott's report. The result of his enquiry was, that four kucha beegahs are equal to one pucca beegah, which is 625 of a standard acre. Thus eight pucca beeghas equal five acres. Captain Stephen had tables prepared and printed, for the conversion of beeghas into acres, and acres into beeghas, and they have been found very useful.

431st.—I made some enquiries relating to the ferries and fords in the country under report, but I have already written much more than I intended, and I fear your patience must be exhausted, so shall hasten to a conclusion.

CONCLUSION.

432nd.—My work then is done, and reported upon. That it has taken a long time, and cost a large sum of money, I admit; but must remark on this head, that the delay was not caused by me, as I think any candid judge will allow, when he has read my remarks, and the correspondence on the subjects noted below. Maafecs, settlement of jagheer villages, or Dustoor-ool-umuls, putting up the boundaries in Chuharmee estates, collecting statistics in sovereign states. I may mention that the lapse of certain estates, at inopportune seasons, was another cause of delay. Thaneysur lapsed at the close of a season when I had no Ameens to work. At the beginning of the season, I had plenty of Ameens, but no work for them to do. In the Booreeah estate, Dustoor-ool-umuls were drawn up in nearly every village. In June 1851, the estate was taken out of the Court of Wards, and put under the care of the Rajah of Putteeala. The Dustoor-ool-umuls were completed, and the measurements left unfinished. By the last rules, all the villages will be settled. How is it possible that any thing, but expence and delay, should follow such changes of management.

433rd.—I will take this opportunity of stating here, what I ought more properly to have noticed; when writing of the expense of the settlement proceedings, that the smallness

of many of the villages, which have been settled, and the extreme poverty of some parts of the Umballa District, should not be lost sight of, when the expense of the Settlement is taken into consideration. Many of my Chuks containing ten or twelve villages, do not

Name of Chuk.	Number of villages.	Jumma.	Average Jumma per Acre.
Thuska,	22	6 336	Village. 310
A'tar,	8	1,086	136
Munglour,	22	7 821	355
Rumnowlee,	26	9,381	360
Kaleysur,	10	2,714	271

yield a jumma equal to that paid by one village, in other parts of the country. I would instance the jummas of the Chuks noted in the *margin. Many of the villages subdivided into more than a hundred shares, (witness the villages noted in the margin*) have given me as much, or more trouble to settle, than a good large strong village, of four or five thousand rupees jumma; for there, if one is 500 Rupees high or low, it is only 10 per cent;

* Name of Chuk.	Name of villages.	Jumma.	Number of Sowars.
Khizrabad,	Lerdah,	670	103
Kaleysur,	Raionwalla,	637	206
Attaree,	Nagul,	228	103
	Subree,	87	186

here a mistake of 15 rupees may break down a village. The jumma of several of my Chuks, does not come up to 10,000 Rupees, which is the jumma of only one or two fine villages like Beana. But would it have been better, because the country is poor, and the villages small, if I had taken less care to divide my chuks for assessment? Would it have been better, if there had been no distinction of soil? If the amount of good, or bad land, had been decided by the estimate of a native Overseer, or the guess of the Settlement Officer, made during his ride through the village? I trow not.

434th.—It must not be forgotten, that it is the number of Mouzehs, which make a Settlement Officer's work heavy, and not the amount of Revenue, which is settled; and that it follows, of course, when the revenue of a country to be settled, is low, that the expense must be comparatively high. In many of my Chuks, there are only four or five masonry, and from fifteen to twenty kucha wells. These do not give as much irrigation, as is obtained in one tolerably good village, in other places. No settlement should be judged of, till it has been tried; cheap settlements may answer, but experience leads me to think that the reverse is the case. I have seen so many of these hurried affairs break down, and have to be done over again, that I determined to have what was done under me, done thoroughly, and tested severely. I have exerted myself to the utmost, to make my assessment low, and my papers true. The question, whether I have been successful in my efforts, or the reverse, will not be answered, I think, for the next ten years.

435th.—I have to request that you will obtain the orders of Government, that the proprietary title may be conferred upon the parties, whom I have recognized as Zemeendars, and Biswadars, with power to sell and mortgage their property. That the privileges which I have conferred on tenants with right of possession, be confirmed. That the allowances from the Revenue, which I have guaranteed to the chuharamees, be approved of, that the kannoon-goes I have appointed, be established in their appointments by a Sunud: in short, that you will obtain the sanction of Government, to the arrangements I have made.

436th.—But before I conclude this, already too lengthy letter, I must not forget to make honorable mention of the Officers who have been employed with me, throughout this long and important duty.

437th.—Captain Stephen, the Revenue Surveyor, gave me every assistance, and every information in his power. It has happened, that since he left, the comparison of the new field maps, the old Thakbust maps, and the professional plans, has given great trouble. Had he remained here, I have no doubt, things would have proceeded much more rapidly and efficiently, than has been the case under Mr. Foy, the Assistant Revenue Surveyor, now employed here. It is undoubtedly a great object to get these three maps to agree. I have done every thing in my power to assist Mr. Foy, with the work, but I cannot help thinking, that a good deal of unnecessary delay has taken place in his office since Captain Stephen's departure.

438th.—The Extra Assistants, Kalee Rae, Mehtab Singh, Sulamut Raie, Mahomud Sooltan, Pundit Kedarnauth, and the Superintendents Toolseeram, and Khosheeram, have been employed with me.

439th.—Mehtab Singh has been transferred to Mr. Davidson, who will doubtless report on his work, when it is concluded.

440th.—Sulamut Raie, and Mahomud Sooltan, have been transferred from this office. The former, whose health was not sufficiently strong, to allow him to continue in this department, has been exchanged to Umballa, and has carried with him as high a character for probity, as any man I ever heard of. The services of Mahomud Sooltan were required in the Ferozepore District, and I lost a clever hard-working pains-taking officer in him.

441st.—I cannot speak too highly of Kala Rae's official capacity, and thorough information on every subject, connected with Revenue matters. His character has been assailed more than once. Whenever any specific charge has been brought, I have enquired into it, and have in every instance ascertained, that the charge has been without foundation. He stands as high in my estimation as ever he did, and I believe the Government does not possess a more efficient Native Revenue officer.

442nd.—Pundit Kedarnauth has worked with me very well, and has given me great satisfaction. His fault, I think, is, that he is apt to hurry over his work, to make a good show, I have more than once had to point out to him the mischief, that must occur, when the rights of people to landed property, are treated in this hurried manner. On the whole, however, he has done his work well; he has had a good deal of it on his shoulders, and the people are, I believe, well satisfied with him; at least I have heard of no complaints.

443rd.—Toolseeram, and Khosheeram, the Superintendents, with powers of Deputy Collectors, have also done me good work. They are intelligent; Toolseeram very pains-taking with the people; Khosheeram, a little too hasty, but still a good public servant. Complaints have been brought against both these officers, but they turned out, on enquiry, to be destitute of foundation, and were dismissed. I would recommend that the pay of both these officers be raised, from 150, to 200 Rupces a month, and that they also receive travelling allowance. They have done the work of Deputy Collectors, on low pay, for some time, and are fully entitled, I think, to higher emoluments.

444th.—A few last words, may be permitted to an officer, who has for more than six years been employed, almost exclusively, among the rustic population, and has enjoyed opportunities, which fall to the lot of but few European officers, of becoming acquainted with the feelings and opinions, of this large and influential class.

445th.—It is impossible that the Magistrates can be too careful, that the Zemeendars, of villages on and near the high roads, are not plundered, and forced to labour. I have above noticed the immense and cowardly respect, which is paid to any one, who has the shadow of authority ; and I may here state, that notwithstanding the order of the Board, and I believe the exertions of the District officers, the Bygaree system, that of forced labour, and no pay, is still in force. I saw only in December last, two of the new Mail Carts (which were being sent up from Delhie to Umballa), being dragged along the new Kurnaul road, by three men each, and on my asking them about their pay, they told me, that they did not expect any that the carts had been brought into their village, somewhere near Thancysur, by Bygars, and as the carts were the property of Government, of course, they were obliged to take them on to Shahabad. The village of Peeplee, on the Kurnaul and Umballa, and Ladwa and Thancysur Roads, is nearly abandoned, from this or some other cause ; the Zemeendars say it is from this.

446th.—Another thing I would notice, is the destruction caused to property, especially to trees and grass, by the camp followers of Troops marching, and of those who daily leave the large cantonments of Umballa. No place is set apart for grass for the grass-cutters, who have to feed 13 or 1400 horses. The elephant men too go into all the villages for miles round, and lop, with unsparing hand, the *Bargut* and *Peepul* trees. These are often the only timber trees in the village ; also it always the only protection to the people from the mid-day heat ; and not unfrequently sacred to their gods, or temples. This latter evil may, perhaps, be, to a certain extent, alleviated, when the plantations directed to be made by the order of Government, shall have grown up ; but I would strongly recommend, that a portion of land, of ample size, should be set apart for the growth of the tree fodder for elephants, and of grass for the cantonment grass-cutters ; to which place all the grass-cutters should be ordered to go, and they should be forbidden to trespass on the lands of the Zemeendars, as they now do, and rob them of what is very valuable to the Zemeendars, as the food for their cattle.

447th.—The District Officer will have to keep constant watch on the cases of alluvion and diluvion, which are very common in both districts, and have hitherto not been disposed of, with that expedition which is desirable.

448th.—I have placed in the hands of Mr. Melvill, a case which I had hoped to have been able to dispose of myself. It relates to the land taken into the Umballa cantonment. It is a case that requires considerable care, lest the interest of Government, the Zemeendars, or Jagheerdars, should suffer, and I doubt not that gentleman will bring it to a satisfactory termination. I would myself have endeavoured to dispose of the case, but I found, when I began my report, that there were so many subjects requiring notice, that I found it impossible to attend to both. As it is, this report has been written in great haste, and the greater part of it during the time when I might have been on leave of absence. Hoping this will be some excuse, for the numerous imperfections you may trace.

I have one reference from your Office unanswered. The Board directed the preparation of a dialectal glossary of the words in use, in these states. I have taken some trouble in collecting the information required, and submit, herewith, a compilation, in Oordoo and Nagri, of 2723 words, alphabetically arranged.

The correct meaning of each word is given in Oordoo ; to complete the work as you wish it should be done, it will be necessary to add the English meaning of each word. I

have not found time to do this ; but I think it better to send you the books, prepared by the

* Kales Raie,	..	1	Officers noted in the *margin, and that of this Office, from which
Kedarnath,	..	1	the Dictionary Appendix 24 to report was prepared, in order
Bunseelal,	..	1	that when the returns called for from other Officers reach you,
Tooleeram,	...	1	
Hur Lall, Assistant }			the work of this Office may be incorporated in the general
Supdt. for Khosheeram }		1	glossary, which I understand it is intended should be furnished.

to the Board.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

W. WYNYARD,

Settlement Officer.



सत्यमेव जयते

Extracts from Mr. Wynyard's Report on the Thaneysur Settlement, alluded to in para: 109 of his Report on the Settlement of the Umballa District.

Para: 81st.—Rama having taken his share of his fathers, Phool's, territory, lived for a long time by plunder, and added to the possessions he had inherited. He left six sons, one of whom died before him. The Sirdarship descended to his eldest son, Alha Sing, who dwelt at Hydyaha, and Burnala.

The Empire was fast falling to decay, and the Chief, following in his father's footsteps, increased his conquests, in the direction of Sirhind and Bhutinda. The terrible defeat of the Sikhs, in 1762, took place near Burnala, the residence of Alha Singh. He was taken prisoner, but was declared a Rajah of the State, and dismissed with honor*.

82nd.—In the following year, however, fortune again smiled on the Sikhs. Alha Singh headed the Sikhs, when Sirhind was destroyed, and the Affghan Governor, Zein Khan, slain. He settled at Putteeala, the present residence of the Maharajah, possessed himself of the whole country between the Jumna and Sutlej, which, however, he could not retain, and died in 1765 A. D. The name of this Prince is in every body's mouth, to the present day, the country being always called Alha.

83rd.—Umur Singh succeeded his grandfather, Alha Singh. Ahmud Shah, on his final descent, in 1767, bestowed on him the title of Maharajah, and the office of Military Commander in Sirhind.† He extended and consolidated his authority, and acquired Sirsa and Futhabad. He died in 1781, and was succeeded by a minor son, Sahib Singh, of imbecile mind. Two years afterwards, a famine desolated Hurreeana; Sirsa was deserted, and a large tract of country passed from the Sikh rule.

84th.—Sahib Singh had six wives, he drank hard, died in 1812, was succeeded by his son, Kurrum Singh, who reigned till 1846, when he died, and was succeeded by the present Maharajah Nurundur Singh.

* Cunningham, page 120, and page 123.

† Ditto History, page 109.

SUPPLEMENT

Detailing the grounds on which the Assessment has been based—(submitted as Appendix XXI. of the Report.)

CHUK MUNGLOUR, PURGUNNAH KHIZRABAD, ZILLAH UMBALLAH.

This chuk comprises 35 villages, and one chuk, of which 22 villages are for Settlement. Dastoor-ool-umul has been drawn up in 6 villages of the chuk, and 7 villages belong to Kulsen, a sovereign chief. The land is better than that in the Soondurpoor chuk, which lies to the North of it, but many of the Northern villages, as Peepceewalla, Naiwalla Nuthumpoor, and Bodee, are without wells here, and the people have to drink from pools filled by the rain water, which they call *Khaburans Kaburans*. The surface is generally uneven, and sadly cut into ravines; the water, consequently, at once runs off the culturable lands into the ravines, thence into the Markunda and Sooroostee, and though of little or no service here, fertilizes the country below. In the Northern villages, the houses are almost all thatched; further South the soil gets stronger, and earthen roofs are supported by the walls, but they are scarce. Water is deep and scarce. The level land, in both Khadur and Bangur, is more valuable than that in the slope, and if I were going to re-measure this chuk, I should certainly have recorded, in the Khusra, what fields were so much sloped, that the water could not be kept in them, and should assess such lower than level fields. The Zameendars here fence with mulla hedges. The dagg, or bukayn, flourishes in the Southern villages, which are like the rest of the chuk very small, *i. e.*, thinly inhabited and poor. Little rice and sugar are grown; although I may remark what I have before noticed, that whereas the well watered land only amounts to $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., sugar and cotton are grown to the extent of 7 per cent. The Khadur land is that in the bed of the Hudaka, or Adwa Rou; it is of indifferent quality; 15 per cent. of the cultivated land is Khadur.

2nd.—There is no Jungul worth noticing in the Northern villages; there is a good deal of uncultivated land, but the climate is injurious, the land indifferent, and we must not, I think, expect that it will be reclaimed. There is a good deal of similar land in Muchrowlee, but it is a large village, and the land is mostly used for grazing.

3rd.—The general comparative statement, will assist the judgment to decide on the capabilities of this one. In produce, it is below Bumnowlec, Belaspoor, and Kulawur, like Uttaree of Naraingurh Tehseel, and Kulaysur of this; but the rents in money here, are higher than are taken in any of the neighbouring chuks; so is the proportion of rent taken in kind, with the single exception of Uttaree, where they take 16 seers per maund, in lieu of the $14\frac{1}{2}$ taken here.

4th.—The best villages in this chuk, are those entered in the well statement, with the lowest figures in red ink marked over their names. This arrangement of villages, has been made principally with reference to the amount of Khadur, the percentage of best crops grown, the industry of the zameendars, and the high and low rents paid.

5th.—Irrigation is obtained from 40 kucha wells, not one of which has a spring in it, nor is there one pukka well in the chuk, for purposes of irrigation. The irrigation obtained from these wells is very little; 40 wells only water 31 acres—not an acre a well. Wells last but for a short time; water is generally at a great depth below the surface, and sand and stones have to be dug through before water is got at. The depth to water varies from 10 feet to 63 feet, and depth from 11 inches to 11 feet 8 inches.

6th.—Measurements took place from April 1849 to March 1852. I was very particular in my instructions, that the returns should only show the area absolutely under water. I was also very particular in seeing those returns carefully tested. I have no doubt that the returns are correct; they are well borne out by the average irrigation obtained from kucha wells in other similar parts of the district; the average is generally from half an acre, to an acre and a half.

7th.—Rent has been taken in this part of the country, by (Butai) division, and (Kunkoot) appraisement. In the latter case, the rent is declared to be from 19 to 29 seers per maund, but as 2 or 3 seers less than what is called is always taken; this comes to 14 or 16 seers per maund, which is about the same as is taken at Butai. The average of the chuk is 14½.

8th.—The Tehseeldar states, that the Zameendars of Bhowaneepoor, Peepleewalla, and other villages, are in affluence; that the men of Rampoor Heccean, and Toonda-ka-Tupurreean, are in distress, and that the rest are in tolerable circumstances. None of these villages have been ever settled. I do not believe that the Tehseeldar had ever seen them, and there may be some excuse, therefore, for the incorrectness of his statement. Bhowaneepoor belongs to industrious Jats, and is one of those villages which natives almost always consider should pay high, as belonging to an industrious, hard-working, community. Muchrowlee is a strong village of Rajpoots, but they are far from being in affluence. The Sikhs have always butaid their village, they have no personal allowance, and have had no opportunities of amassing wealth. I have seen Peepleewalla and Uzeezpoor, and I think the Tehseeldar is as wrong in his estimate of them, as he is in the other villages. He has been accustomed to collect, with severity, the former high jummas of this district, and I imagine he thinks, he shall best meet the wishes of his employers, if he gets those jummas perpetuated. He is right about the distress in Toonda-ka-Tupurreean, and Rampoor Heccean. The people in this chuk—(I give in the margin the number of villages held by such class)—appear to me to be in difficulty and poor. It has been the custom, from time immemorial for the ruling power to take all the rent, and I cannot see that much improvement could have been looked for. The more industrious classes thrive better than the idle ones, because they make more out of their fields than their idle Rajpoot neighbours, and what they thus save, they are more disposed to spend in buying agricultural stock, than in weddings and fine clothes.

Jats,	10
Rajpoots,	3
Gonjurs,	3
Mixed classes,	6
Total,	22

9th.—The 22 villages for settlement belong to the different classes noted in the margin; * four of them have been settled before. Mr. Greathed settled the villages of Milluk and Mouree, which lapsed with the Milluk estate, in 1841. Toonda-ka-Tupurreean, Mithunpoor, and Naiwallah, lapsed with Kotra, in 1842, and were settled by Major Lecch, at the jummas now paid. The Tupurreean men have run away in consequence of heavy jumma. In this, as in other cases, settlements were made with the village Zameendars, who appear to have engaged readily. There have been no balances.

Khalas,	5
Shared,	6
Jagheer,	11
Total,	22

10th.—The rate of the old jumma on the settled villages is 1-1-6 an acre on cultivation. The jumma of the Government shares in shared villages, being extended to the whole of the villages so shared, falls at a rate, on cultivation, of 1-9-6.

11th.—The jumma of the chuk, at the rate of the old jumma on settled villages, is Rs. 7,510 falling at 1 1 6

The jumma of the whole chuk, at the rate of Revenue in shared villages, is „ 10,917 „ 0 0 0

The Tehseeldar proposes jumma, „ 10,762 „ 1 9 2

Punches ditto, „ 7,405 „ 1 1 4

„ jumma by rates, „ 7,877 „ 1 2 5

Jumma at which the Road Fund was settled, „ 11,067 „ 1 9 10

Jumma at Revenue Rates of Uttaree, „ 8,948 „ 1 4 11

The jumma at the rate of the formerly settled villages is low, because 2 out of the 5 are in the Northern part of the chuk, and settled at a jumma which falls at 12 annas on cultivation. Punches propose a jumma of 7,400 at their mouzawar assessment, and of 7,900 Rupees by their Revenue rates, on the Uttaree chuk, which are somewhat like this, give a jumma here of about 9,000 Rupees. I determine to take a jumma of 7,900, or 8,000 Rupees. I give up the 1,000 Rupees gained by the Uttaree rates, as they have in that chuk a larger proportion of sugar, cotton, and wheat and gram than we have here; they have moreover a little land watered from wells, and we have none, and though the average of money rents here is higher, the corn rents are considerably lower than in that chuk.

12th.—The rates below give a jumma of 7,807, which falls at 1-2-3. At these rates I determine to assess the chuk.

		Neai.			Roumlee.			Dakur.			Bhoor.		
		Chahoe.	Abee.	Dry.	Chahoe.	Abee.	Dry.	Chahoe.	Abee.	Dry.	Chahoe.	Abee.	Dry.
Khadur, ..	Artes.	25	2	199	4	„	635	„	„	74	„	„	95
Bangur, ..		2	„	589	„	„	4,724	„	„	244	„	„	259
Khadur, ..	Rates.	3 8 ..	3 8 ..	2	2 8 ..	2 8 ..	1 6 ..	1 8 ..	1 8 ..	1 4 ..	1 2 1	2	10 ..
Bangur, ..		3	3	1 8 ..	2	2	1 1 ..	1 2 ..	1 2 ..	1	12 ..	12	8 ..
Khadur, ..	Punches Raibun- deo.	3 9 7	3 9 7	2	2 6 5	2 6 5	1 6 5	1 6 5	1 6 5	1	1 3 2	1 3 2 ..	9 7
Bangur, ..		2 12 10	2 12 10	1 8 ..	1 12 10	1 12 10	1 1 7	1 1 7	1 1 7 ..	11 2 ..	12 10 ..	12 10 ..	6 8

After distributing the jumma on the villages composing this chuk, and altering them where either at the Commissioner's suggestion, or from reasons given by the Zumeendars or from further consideration alteration appeared advisable, the result was as follows :—

				Jumma.		Rate.	
Total Jumma fixed on old Khalsa, ...	...	...	...	7,499	4 0	1 1	6
Resumed Mafees, ..	..	..	...	322	11 0	1 2	1
Total,	...	...	...	7,821	15 0	1 1	6

W. WYNYARD,

Settlement Officer.

Settlement Office, Cis-Sutlej States, }
Camp Umballah, the 8th February, 1853. }

CHUK SOONDURPOOR BUIHADURPOOR, PERGUNNAH KHIZRABAD, ZILLAH UMBALLAH.

This is a straggling thin chuk, lying along the roots of the Himalayas and broken in two by the villages of Bhugwanpoor and Nuthource, of the Bumnowlee chuk. It consists of 8 villages, 6 of which are for settlement. The papers in 5 are ready, and one village is under measurement; 1 village, Salempoor, belongs to Kulsea, a sovereign state, and Rampoor Gunda is a jagheer village, for which a Dustoor-ool-umul has been prepared. The land in the chuk is all uneven, bangur, and much cut with ravines. There is but little even land for cultivation, and the crops are devoured by wild beasts. Soondurpoor is the (muygra) watershed line between the Bolcc and Loligurh Rous. The khadir is poor, worse than in the chuks, further from the hills. The villages are very small and poor. Kunayts from the hills are here mixed up with the plain people. The villages consist of little thatched cottages, the walls of which are for the most part made of wattles, and which are built round a small square yard in which the cattle are kept. The Zumeendars are Goojurs. There is a great difficulty about drinking water, which is generally got either from the koles in the hills, or by digging a waterhole in the bed of a neighbouring stream. The climate is bad. The Sooroostee runs through the chuk, but it is of no use for irrigation. There is no jungle worth mentioning; what there is, is not sold, and is only sufficient for the village cattle to graze.

2nd.—It will be seen from the general comparative statement, that this chuk is not only inferior in the quality of crop grown, and in the quantity of yield, but also that the rents paid are lower here than elsewhere. The chuk which it most resembles, is Kullyasur.

3rd.—The best villages are Kutgurh and Soondurpoor. Choolurpoor is in the 2nd, the rest in the 3rd class. There are no wells of any kind for irrigation. In Soondurpoor there are pucka and kucha wells for drinking, and from one of them a little irrigation is obtained, (5 biswas). The depth to water varies from 8 to 33 feet, and the depth of the same necessarily is, from 2 inches to 4 feet. A pucka well costs about 300 Rupees. A kucha well costs 7 or 8 Rupees, but very little water is got from them, and drinking water has often to be fetched from a khud in the hills. The word used here for that is khader, a curious mixture of the hillmen's khud and the plainmen's khullu. The measurements were made from March 1849 to May 1850, and one village was still being measured when this report was drawn up.

4th.—The rate of rent varies from 9 to 11 seers in butai, averaging 10. This, considering the badness of the climate, and ravages made upon the crops by the wild beasts, appears fair enough. The Zumeendars are none of them well off, though the Soondurpoor people are in middling circumstances. The Tehscelder makes the most of a community, and doubts the Zumeendars of that village *moorrufu-ool-hal*, prosperous and affluent. The people are generally Goojurs, Rawuts, and Jats, who, from the smallness of their villages, and poverty of the soil, can never be wealthy. They are in general in tolerable circumstances, when compared with the other men in the district. Some are worse off than these people, in consequence of severe over-assessment; others are better off, from having had a tolerably fair jumma to pay, and having larger properties.

5th.—These villages have been formerly assessed. Ootumwalla and Paneewalla lapsed on the death of the Kotra Sirdar, and after being held kham for one year, were settled by Major Leech. Soondurpoor lapsed with the Belaspoor state, has been settled by Captain Murray, after which Mr. (Sir G.) Clerk made the settlement, which is now in

force. The Zumeendars engaged for all their villages, as for Choohurpoor and Kutgurb, parts of which have lapsed to us, and have been settled at various times, by different hands.

6th.—The settled villages pay a jumma of 309 Rupees on 558 acres. This jumma falls at 8 annas and 10 pie an acre. The jumma of the Government shares of the shared villages falls at 1-8-4 per acre. The average of the 2 is 0-13-9.

7th.—The jumma of the whole chuk then, at the rate of the settled villages, is Rs. 500 falling at 0 8 10

The Tehseeldar proposes a jumma of Rupees	„ 912 „	1 0 1
Punches, ditto ditto,	„ 745 „	0 13 2
Jumma at Punches, Revenue rates,	„ 570 „	0 10 1
Assets on which this chuk was assessed for Road Fund, „ 897 „	„ 897 „	0 15 10,
Jumma at Thuska Revenue rates,	„ 683 „	0 12 1
At rate of Jumma of shared villages,	„ 1,376 „	1 8 4

8th.—The jumma should be below the jumma of chuk Thuska, which, however, this much resembles. We have here about the same percentage of sugar and cotton that we find there, but the rents for every thing in this chuk, are lower nearly to the extent of one-third. In butai, (and most of the land is butaid) the rents are exactly one-third lower. Here they say there is no khadur, and the khadur, or what I entered in my note-book as such, is so indifferent, and so doubtful, that perhaps they were right to measure it as bangur. The fact is, that the lands in the hollows between the hills, looks very like khadur, but as the Zumeendars, who know much more about this than I do, give it against me, I consent, and let it go as bangur. I determine, therefore, to take one anna an acre on rouslee and bhoor and 2 annas less on dakur, than I did in Thuska, and to assess the Neai land at Thuska rates. These rates give me a jumma of 629 Rupees, falling at 0-11-1 an acre, and by the help of them I assess the chuk.

	Neai.			Rouslee.			Dakur.			Bhoor.		
	Chabee.	Abee.	Dry.	Chabee.	Abee.	Dry.	Chabee.	Abee.	Dry.	Chabee.	Abee.	Dry.
Acres,	0	0	63	0	0	628	0	0	22	0	0	192
Zumeendars } Raibundee, }	.....	.....	1 0 0	.....	.....	0 11 2	.....	.....	0 8 0	.....	.....	0 4
My rates, .....	.....	.....	1 0 0	.....	.....	0 12 0	.....	.....	0 8 0	.....	.....	0 7

9th.—After distributing the jumma on the villages composing this chuk, and altering them, where, either at the Commissioner's suggestion, or from reasons given by the Zumeendars, or from further consideration, alteration appeared advisable, the result was as follows:—

	1st Year.			Standard.		
	Jumma.	Rate.		Jumma.	Rate.	
Total Jumma fixed on old Khalsa,	515 0 0	0 9 1		555 0 0	0 9 10	
Resumed Maafees,	29 8 0	0 9 5		32 8 0	0 10	
Total,	544 8 0	0 9 2		587 8 0	0 9 10	

Settlement Office, Cis-Sutlej States, }
Camp Umballa, the 8th February, 1853. }

W. WYNYARD,
Settlement Officer.

CHUK BUMNOWLEE, PERGUNNAH KHIZRABAD, ZILLAH UMBALLA.

This Chuk lies to the south of Soonderpoor, to the west of Kalayser, to the east of Munglour, and the Belaspoor Chuk encloses it to the south and west. It contains 48 villages, of which 26 are for settlement as per margin*; 19 villages belong to Nulvea, a sovereign state, and in 3 Dustoor-columnuls have been drawn up. Toward the hills, the houses have chuppurs, the earth not being of sufficient consistency to support the weight of a mud roof. The Chuk is principally the Khadir land of the Somb, Soroostee, and Gungajonee rivers. These, however, are hill torrents; they speedily dry up after rain, and are useless for purposes of irrigation, although the land which lies in the neighbourhood is damp. The Chuk is almost entirely dependant on the rains for crops, as there are hardly any wells. The surface watered from wells is only 1 per cent to the total cultivated acre. As we leave the hills behind, and get towards the plains, the land gets more level, the yield better, the houses stronger and better built. To the west of the Chuk, is the high steep of country which forms the western bank of the Somb, and the eastern bank of the Adwa Roo. This has been made into another Chuk (Munglour), and is terribly cut into ravines. From these ravines, the western villages of this Chuk suffer, but in a slight degree. Vegetables and other rich crops are grown in the khadur. The fields are well fenced with Malla hedges. The land is generally undulating, and the surface variegated with small knolls. The villages of Bumnowlee and Beeta, struck me as presenting an appearance of comfort, which is unusual in this district. The villages are many of them unhealthy in the autumn, the water becomes putrid, and breeds fever. There is a considerable quantity of abandoned land, but it is in the neighbourhood of the jungles, and its reclamation uncertain, and must be a work of time. There is a large proportion of *defuslee* land—10 per cent.

2nd.—The produce of the land here, as compared with that in other Chuks, will be seen from inspection of the general comparative statements of land, crops, rents, and produce. It ranks above Soondurpoor, Munglour, and Belaspoor.

3rd.—The 4 worst villages are those entered last in the statement of wells and crops; the 4 next above them in the list are also those next above them in produce; the first 18 on the list are the best villages.

4th.—Irrigation is obtained from one pucka, and 87 kucha, wells. The pucka well waters a garden in Manikpoor, for which it was probably built. The kucha wells are worked by hand levers. The pucka well cost from 300 to 400 Rupees, and waters 3 acres. A kucha well cost 8 or 9 Rupees, lasts one year, and waters about $1\frac{1}{4}$ acre. The depth to water varies from 4 to 39 feet, the depth of water from 4 inches to 12 feet, the general run being about 2 feet.

Of the 23 villages for settlement in which there are wells, the following is the return of the depth of water in the best wells :—

In 1 village the greatest depth of water is	1 foot.
6 " "	2 feet.
3 " "	3 "
1 " "	4 "
1 " "	5 "
3 " "	6 "

In 2 villages the greatest depth of water is				7	feet.
3	"	"		8	"
1	"	"		9	"
1	"	"		10	"
1	"	"		12	"
Total,...				23	

The measurements took place from April 1849 to April 1852, and the land entered as irrigated in the measurement papers, is that really under water at the time of measurement.

5th.—The usual rate of rent for lands, when rent is taken in kind, is $13\frac{1}{3}$ seers, one-third. This is fair enough. In the villages where 20 seers are mentioned in the statement, kun or appraisement is practised, and the rate in those cases is only nominal. The lowest rate is 10 seers in an inferior village under the hills.

6th.—The Zumeendars are in tolerably easy circumstances. The people are generally of the industrious classes, and some of them have been, for several years, in the enjoyment of a moderate assessment. The marginal* table will shew that, the villages are, many of them, held by Jats and Rawuts, who are good cultivators, and belong to industrious castes. The Goojurs and Rajpoots have here, as elsewhere, the character of being idle and unthrifty, but none of the people in this Chuk appeared to me to be men of expensive habits, nor if they were, to have much means of indulging them.

7th.—Of the 15 old Khalsa villages, 10 belonged to the Milluk estate, and on the death of Ram Singh, the Sirdar, the villages were held kham for one year, and then settled by Mr. Harvey Greathed, the Assistant Agent, for 3 years. That assessment is still paid. Two villages of the Kotra estate were settled on the lapse of the estate, by the death of Sirdar Chooher Singh, of Kotra, by Major Lecch, for 3 years; that settlement has also been continued till the present day. The villages of the Belaspoor estate, which lapsed in 1820, were settled twice by Captain Murray. At the expiry of the 2nd lease, Mr. (Sir G.) Clerk made a twenty years' settlement, after deducting 5 per cent from the presumed assets. That settlement has some few years to run; it will expire in 1855 A. D. The Zumeendars engaged for all these settlements. There have been no farms nor balances until 1851-52, a very dry spring succeeding an unusually dry autumn. The 3 shared villages have been settled at various times, by various hands, generally by deducting 5 per cent from the assumed assets.

The rates of the old settlements are as follows:—

15 whole villages, cultivated acres,	4,190,	Jumma, ...	6,946,	Rate,	1	10	6
3 shared villages, total cultivated,	569,	Total jumma,	815,	do.,	1	6	11
	<u>4,759,</u>	<u>7,761,</u>	...	<u>1</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>1</u>
The Jumma of the rate of villages formerly settled,	...	11,902,	falling at	1	10	6	
Shared villages, ... ..	...	10,292,	do.,	1	6	11
Tehseeldar's Jumma, ... ..	...	12,802,	do.,	1	12	6
Punches propose ditto, ... ..	...	10,530,	do.,	1	7	5
Punches Revenue Rates, ... ..	...	13,226,	do.,	1	13	7
At Munglour Rates, ... ..	...	9,691,	do.,	1	8	9
Surukawund Jumma, ... ..	...	13,228,	do.,	1	14	5

8th.—The Chuk is not by any means distressed, as is generally the case in the Umballa District. The Jumma of Bumnowlee Khas is paid with ease. I do not say that some of the villages are not distressed, because I know some of them are, and distress is caused by over assessment, but the Chuk generally is better off than those Circles where there is less Khadur. Although this Chuk is above Chuk Munglour in Neai, (best land) Chahee, sugar, cotton and wheat, it will not do to assess it as high as that, for the rents there, both in money and kind, are higher there than is the case here. An anna difference in rent gives 8 per cent difference in Revenue. This would be 300 rupees off 9,691, and leave 9,391, 1 seer off every 14 is 7 per Cent. This would give a deduction of 631 rupees, and leave a balance of 9060. Deducting one anna per acre from the rates put on to it, Rouslee, Baranee, both Khadur and Bangur, in the Munglour Chuk, and otherwise slightly altering the Panches Revenue Rates, I arrived at the rates noted below, which give me a jumma of 9,386, falling at 1-4-11. At these rates, I determined to assess the Chuk.

	Neai.			Rouslee.			Dakur.			Dhoor.		
	Chahee.	Abee.	Dry.	Chahee.	Abee.	Dry.	Chahee.	Abee.	Dry.	Chahee.	Abee.	Dry.
Khadur, .. } Acres.	83	9	954	14	2	2,848	2	„	380	„	7	208
Bangur, .. } Acres.	6	„	344	„	„	2,058	„	„	67	„	„	204
Bangur, .. } Rates.	3... ..	1 8..	2... ..	1 12..	1... ..	1 4... ..	1 4... ..	1... ..	1... ..	1... ..	1... ..	1... ..
Khadur, .. } Rates.	3 12..	3 12..	2... ..	2 8... ..	1 5... ..	1 8... ..	1 8... ..	1 3... ..	1 4... ..	1... ..	1... ..	1... ..
Bangur, } Panches	3 6 5	3 6 5	2... ..	...	1 9 7	...	...	1... ..	...	...	...	11 2
Khadur, } Raibun- dee.	5 12 10	3 12 10	2 6 5	2 12 10	2... ..	2 12 10	2... ..	1 3 2... ..	...	...	...	6 5... 12 10

After distributing the Jumma on the villages composing this Chuk, and altering them where either at the Commissioner's suggestion, or from reasons given by the Zumeendars, or from farther consideration, alteration appeared advisable, the result was as follows :—

	1st Year.		Standard.	
	Jumma.	Rate.	Jumma.	Rate.
Total Jumma fixed on old khalsa, ...	9,131 6 0	1 4 4	9,431 6 0	1 5 0
Resumed Maafees,.. ..	249 14 9	1 6 1	269 0 9	1 7 9
Total,.....	9,381 4 9	1 4 4	9,700 6 9	1 5 1

W. WYNYARD,

Settlement Officer, C. S. S.

Settlement Office, Cis-Sutlej States, }
Camp Umballa, the 8th Feb., 1853. }

CHUK UMBALLAH, PURGUNNAH AND ZILLAH UMBALLAH.

The villages of this Chuk boast of a good loamy soil, which we call Rouslee, over the whole of which, at one time, and perhaps for many years, rivers have run their course, leaving their valuable deposits of decomposed vegetable and animal matter, to fertilize the soil. As the deposits have become deeper, the beds of old rivers have been choked up; the water forced over the surrounding country, has made a new channel for itself, until after a time, that has again been filled up, and deserted for another course. There is hardly a village over which, in very abundant rains, like those of 1852, the water has not flowed in a sheet. It is from the moisture inherent in the land from the above causes, that sugar and the best crops grow without artificial irrigation.

2nd.—The Chuk contains 38 villages and 2 Chuks. The Thirwah Chuk and the Solhur Talooqua bound it on the south. To the east lies the Cantonment of Umballah, and the Shahpoor Chuk. To the north and west it is bounded by the Puteealla Territory. In 4 Jagheer villages, Dustoor-ool-umuls have been drawn up. None of the villages belong

	Village.	Chuk.
* Khalsa, ..	14	1
Shared,	16	1
Jagheer,	4	..
Total, ..	34	2

to a sovereign chief; the remaining 34 villages and 2 Chuks are therefore for settlement, and they belong to the classes noted in the margin; * 32 are inhabited. Mundlee and Surai Maidood had formerly been swallowed up in the Umballah Cantonments; part of them have been restored to the Zameendars in 1851, and one of them at least will soon boast of a habitation. Seventy years ago, the Tangree Nuddee used to come from Tusseemlee, below Panjokra, through Khutowlee and Mudhour. From this stream, all the turufs of Umballah, and the Northern, Western, and Southern villages were all watered. It went out of the Chuk into Solhur, through turuf Acharigan. There is a tradition, that 300 years ago, another Nuddee ran through the Umballa City, which was turned off by a *bund* (dam) at the south of Majree; the dam is still in existence, and the Jeewurs Kuhurs, who live there, are called to this day *bundeewalla* Jeewurs. Forty years ago, the Tungree used to run through this Chuk. Its course through Panjokra, Dhunkour, and Sounda, is marked on the map. It has now changed its course to the eastward, and empties itself into the Bullalee, in the Puteealla country. The Ghuggur runs to the west of the Chuk, through the villages of Ghail and Nizampoor, which, from the rich floodings derived from that river, are, I think, the best villages in the Chuk. There is a Choka, or cut, from Ghorlee and Bhulowlee, of Puteealla, which comes into this Chuk at Dunjdayree, and goes through Manikpoor and Dudyana, into the Ghuggur. No great advantage is derived from this; a little irrigation is obtained with great labor from the water which lodges in the deeper parts.

3rd.—The land of the Chuk is level. The Rouslee is 65 per cent.; it depends greatly on the rains for its produce, as hardly any irrigation is obtained from wells. A little rain will save the crops, but much rain will not damage the year's yield, for if it damages the autumn crops, more spring crops will be sown, and the yield will, in all probability, be greater; more rain is wanted than in the Khadur Chuks, less than in those which are high, Bangur; a bund was made 30 years ago, to keep the water of the country out of the City of Umballa. This dam is at Dhoolkote, and turuf Soobuh Ukbulpore, and the water is now forced through turufs Mehar and Acharigan, near the Badshahee Bagh, through Singho Ghowalla, into Puteealla; another channel for the water has been made to the north of the City, through Majree, into the Dhobee's (Johur) Tank; from there it is carried away into the Ghuggur. There is also a dam at Kullurhayree, to keep the water out of the Umballa Cantonments.

4th.—There is no Jungle worth noticing in the Chuk ; some keekurs are grown in Dunjdayree, but no profit is derived from the sale of them, or if there is, it is small. The Furash tree thrives in the alluvial soil of the Chuk ; as do sissons and most hardy trees, if the Zemindars could be persuaded to plant them. Mangoes do not, generally speaking, thrive well. Several villages in the neighbourhood of the Tangree have suffered from the sand drifts, caused by the west wind acting on the loose sand of that river. The land uncultivated is unculturable.

5th.—The produce is, on the whole, better than in Shahpoor. It is far superior to Thirwa. The yield of Rouslee, Baranee, here, is greater than it is in those Chuks ; so is the yield of all the watered lands. The land in the Thirwa Chuk is hard and dry. In Shahpoor, it is damp and soft. The lands here are a happy mixture of the two, and are superior to either. The village of Julbayruh is as far as I could leave a village which should have been in this Chuk. The other neighbouring villages of the Solhur Talooqua are somewhat worse. For comparison of this with other Chuks, see the general comparative statement.

6th.—The best villages have been entered first in the No. 8 statement. They are 16 in number. The land in them is of the best kind ; the Zumeendars are well off and industrious, and much of their land is well manured, and carefully formed : 17 villages have been put into the 2nd class. In them, the land is worse than in the villages of the 1st class, and the Zumeendars are not so well off. In the 5 villages which have not been thought worthy to come into either of their class, the lands are worse, the Zumeendars

	Neel.	Chabee.	Sugar.	Cotton.	Maize.	Wheat.
* 1st Class,	18	13½	3	3	7	32
2nd Class,.. .. .	14	½	2	1½	7	31
3rd Class,.. .. .	5	0	2	1	3	31

either idle, or if industrious, are not able to get a good profit from their bad lands. The marginal* entry gives the percent. of best lands, and valuable crops grown in the villages of the 3 classes. Toondah is put into the last class. The village looks well. The reason is, that the inhabitants work in the Cantonment,

get regular pay, and can afford to spend a trifle in making their houses look well.

7th.—The land is ill suited for making wells ; all the pukka wells are bad, and a very large proportion of them are dry and altogether useless. Thus there are 206 pukka and 30 kucha wells fit for use, and 114 pukka wells dry and useless ; of the 206 pukka wells, 67, and of the kucha 21, are used for irrigation. The 67 pukka wells water 120 acres, the 21 kucha wells water 26 acres. This gives the average irrigation as

* From pukka wells 1½ per margin.* The depth to water varies from 7 to 60 feet, and the
From a kucha well, 1½ depth of water from 2 inches to 16 feet ; none of the wells have springs in them. In the hot weather, there is a great difficulty in getting water to drink : a pukka well costs about 300 rupees. The kucha wells are dug in great numbers by the industrious Malies, sometimes 2 or 3 in a little field of two kucha beegahs, 1 Re. 10 pie. The water alters its course underground, a man finding his well nearly dry, digs deeper in hopes of getting to water, but the general result is that he gets to quicks, and his well is good for nothing. The land entered as watered from wells, is the amount which was watered at the time of measurement, which took place from February, 1851, to June, 1852.

8th.—In 11 villages the rate of butwai is one-third ; this is fair rate. In 23 villages two-fifths of the crop is taken, when the Revenue is not paid by a *Baach* or kaywut.

9th.—The cultivating classes are principally Jats, who own 22 villages here. Rajpoot possess 5, and the remaining 12 are possessed by mixed classes. The Zumeendars are industrious and thrifty. Had this not been the case, they could never have paid the revenue which has been collected from them. The Zumeendars of the Turufs of Umballah are probably the most expensive men in the Chuk, in the matters of weddings and personal expenses. The Zumeendars of many of the Jat villages have supported themselves, and paid the Government jumma, by buying and letting out carts for hire. Many of them have been employed as day laborers in the Umballah Cantonment, where there is a great demand for such. The Zumeendars of Punjokra are well off, from the circumstances of the Jagheerdars having given them about two-thirds of the village of Junaytpoor rent-free. This however the Jagheerdars have now taken from the Zumeendars; they have resumed a grant which has been held rent-free for 60 years, which was given to them for political reasons, when it was an object to the Sikhs to secure the cordial assistance of the Zumeendars. The Sikhs have availed themselves of a power given them by the strength of our law, to carry out a resumption which even, when their sword was flushed with victory, they did not dare to attempt.

10th.—The Government shares in the shared villages, have been settled at different times, and by different officers, principally from the nikassees. Some of their shares were assessed by Mr. (Sir G.) Clerk when he assessed the whole villages, and at the same high rates, or rather allowing the same small (5 per cent.) deduction from the assets of the 14 villages, which are now Khalsa. Jundlee and Mundlee were jagheer, when in 1843, all the lands of Mundlee, and nearly all the lands of Jundlee, were required for the Umballah Cantonment. The village of Hurbon, Pergunnah Sadhaura, was given to the Jagheerdar in lieu of Mundlee, and a money payment was made instead of Jundlee. Thus, the whole of the villages became Khalsa, and on the lands having been restored in 1851, have been summarily settled as such. Dunjdayree was resumed, and summarily settled on the death of Ranee Chundkoour, with whose estate it lapsed to Government in 1850. The majority of the Khalsa villages, eleven in number, which belonged to Dyakoomar, lapsed on that lady's death in 1823. They were held kham for 3 seasons, but I have got no account of the assets. Captain Murray made the 1st settlement of the villages altogether for 6,000 rupees. The 2nd settlement was also made by Captain Murray. The villages were separately mea-

Lands grow- ing	Best sort,	1	8	} Per Beegah.
	2nd sort, . . . . .	..	12
	Worst, . . . . .	..	8
	Sugar,	6	..	
	Cotton,	5	..	
	Churree,	1	8	

sured, and the land was assessed as per margin, and the amount of the assessments, Rupees 9,647-11 annas. The third settlement was made by Mr. (Sir G.) Clerk, who put the same rates on a beegah of the same size. This assessment amounted to Rupees 9,433-15-3, and has, after sundry deductions and increases, for lands taken up for Government purposes, and again restored from the Umballah Cantonment, been paid with difficulty till now. I have had great difficulty in ascertaining the correct amount of land taken up, and of remissions made, from the very inaccurate information with which I have been furnished from the Umballah office. I intend to draw up a separate report regarding the lands taken up, and allowance made to parties who have lost lands in the Umballah Cantonment, but I may here state, as an instance of the way in which business is carried on in Umballah, that since my measurements have been completed, lands have been taken up by the Government Officers, for enlarging the jail compound, and that the District Officer has not thought fit to send me any notice on the subject. Pundit Kidar Nath, my Extra Assistant, heard of this entirely by accident. When business is carried on in this way, I must be pardoned if I have been misled by the inaccurate, and perhaps incorrect, statements received from the District office.

11th.—Balances to the amount in the margin* have occurred in the villages opposite to which they are set down. The balances are attributed to unfavorable seasons, and to the poverty of the Zumeendars. Transfers on account of balances have taken place in Koloo Majra, Turuf Rungran of Umballah, Dydyana, and in the Kulals Turuf of Umballah.			
* Turuf Mehur,	433	8	8
Ditto Acharjan,	45	7	7
Ditto Kalalan,	955	2	4
Ditto Rungran,	2386	15	8½
Ditto Shavkhan,	208	11	3
Ditto Soobuh Ukbur,	436	10	6
Jundlee,	17	12	8
Manukpoor,	147	1	11
Dudyana,	431	4	0
Dabeenuggur,	143	8	0
Kooloo Majra,	237	6	0
Kan Wulee,	105	0	0

12th.—Of the 14 villages which have been regularly settled, the jumma fixed before any lands were taken into the Umballah Cantonment, was 13,080 rupees, on 6,134 acres of cultivated land, falling at 2-2-1 on cultivation. The present cultivated area of these villages is 5,481 acres, and they pay a jumma of rupees 10,618, falling at 1-15-0. The rate of the assessment of the Government shares, applied to the jagheer shares, gives for the shared villages a jumma of rupees 17,453-2-6, which falls on 8,405 cultivated acres, at 2-1-1 an acre.

The jumma of the Chuk, at the rate of the jumma on Khalsa villages, as settled by Sir G. Clerk, is 3 per cent.

			Increase.	Decrease.
The Jumma of the Chuk,.....	32,010	falling at	2 2 1	0 0
The rate of the jumma now paid is,	29,114	,,	1 15 0	0 9
The jumma of Chuk at rate of shared villages,	31,073	,,	2 1 1	0 0
Jagheerdar's Nikasee for 20 villages after deducting ½ gives jumma (9,618 acres, 17,165 rupees),	26,845	,,	1 12 7	0 16
At Thirwa rates.....	29,044	,,	1 4 3	0 41
,, Shahpoor,.....	23,448	,,	1 9 0	0 27
,, Panches' Revenue Rates,.....	22,492	,,	1 7 11	0 30
,, Tehseeldar,	30,535	,,	2 0 6	0 5
,, Panches'	30,625	,,	2 0 7	0 4

13th.—I was at first disposed to think that the Panches' jumma by rates, or a sum of about 23,000 rupees, was the sum to fix, but I was staggered by the aggregate of his mouzawar jumma 30,500 rupees. Seeing, however, that the Shahpoor rates give a jumma of about 23,500, and a rate of 1-9-0, that Chuk is inferior in produce to this. I thought if assessing this at 1-10-0, which would give a jumma of 24,400 rupees, or thereabout; considering, however, that in Shahpoor the rates of Butai are much higher than here, and that the rents for sugar are also rather higher there, the rents on cotton are 4 annas and 7 pie a kutch a Beegah, higher here, I determined not to take more than 24,000* rupees. The rates given in the margin, which are slightly altered from the Shahpoor rates, to meet the Panches, give a jumma of 24,021 rupees, falling at 1-9-7, and at these rates I assess the Chuk.

* Three pie a kutch a beegah gives on 445 acres, assets rupees 44-0-7 and jumma. The rates on cotton here are As. 4-7 per kutch a beegah more than they are in Shahpoor. This gives on 347 acres an increased rental of 636 rupees, and an increased jumma of rupees 424; so add for higher Butai, in Shahpoor 1½ per cent. Rs. 219 per acer, give Rs. 30, deduct for cotton, rupees 224 from 23,448, the jumma got by Shahpoor rates, and we got a sum of rupees 23,273. But the produce here is greater, so the rent and revenue will both be higher.

	Neai.			Rouslee.			Dakur.			Bhoor.		
	Chabee.	Abce.	Dry.	Chabee.	Abce.	Dry.	Chabee.	Abce.	Dry.	Chabee.	Abce.	Dry.
Acres,	142	6	2177	4	43	9807	0	1	2053	0	0	792
Zumeendars Raibundee, }	2 9 10	2 8	1 13 0	1 13 7	1 8	1 6 11	1 12 5	1 9 6	1 12 5	1 9 6	1 12 5	1 9 6
Rates,	3	2 12	1 13 0	2 4	2	1 9 6	2	1 12	1 9	1 8	1 4	0 14

After distributing the jumma on the villages composing this chuk, and altering them where, either at the Commissioner's suggestion, or from reasons given by the Zumeendars, or from further consideration, alteration appeared advisable, the result was as follows:—

	1st Year.		Standard.	
	Jumma.	Rate.	Jumma.	Rate.
Total Jumma fixed on old Khalsa, ...	23,936 8 0	1 9 5	24,206 0 0	1 9 8
Resumed Maafecs,	245 8 0	1 9 6	245 8 0	1 9 6
Total,	24,182 0 0	1 9 5	24,451 8 0	1 9 8

W. WYNYARD,
Settlement Officer, C. S. S.

Settlement Office, Cis-Sutlej States, }
Camp Umballah, the 8th Feb., 1853. }

CHUK BALCHUPPUR, PERGUNNAHS MOOSTAFABAD AND JUGADREE, TEHSEEL
JUGADREE, ZILLAH UMBALLAH.

The Balchuppur Chuk contains 47 villages, and one Chuk; 10 of these belong to Kulsea, a sovereign state; in 16, Dustoor-ool-umuls have been drawn up. The remaining 21 villages, and one Chuk, are for settlement; of these two villages are under measurement, and the remaining 19 villages, and one Chuk, are ready for assessment; and to these villages the following remarks apply. The Chuk lies to the east of the Chuks Kullawur and Dheen, South of the Belaspoor, north of Sodhayl and Jugadree. The land is generally level and productive, and there is a fair share—12 per cent.—of khadur. The Adhwa Row, which has taken the name of Chowtung, a little above Hybutpoor, meets the Sooroostee a little lower down at Bura Pabnee, below which the stream is called the Choutung, and the stream, which is lower down called Sooroostee, rises.

Khalsa..... 5
Shared..... 6
Jagheer..... 8
— 19
— and one chuk.

about four miles to the west of the junction now noticed. On the banks of these streams, the lands are uneven and sandy, but six or seven villages derive benefit from the floods in the rains. There is very little Dakur in the Chuk—not two per cent. The land is bad for wells; a substratum of quick sand prevents the construction of them. The khadur lands are not damaged by heavy rain; they are improved by it, for the more the rain, the greater will be the river flood, and the better the spring harvest; in the dry bangur land, in many villages of which there are no wells, it is hardly necessary to say, that the more rain that falls, the better for the people. It is quickly sucked up by the porous earth, and if there should happen to fall more than can be thus disposed of, it runs into the Rakshee and other nullahs, which go through the Chuk. Mango bāghs exist, but the tree cannot be said to thrive here. The houses are built with earthen roofs. There is no jungle, and very little waste land.

2nd.—The produce is better than that of the Jugadree or Munglour Chuks, and indeed than that of any Chuk around, except Kullawur and Sodhayl, which it exactly resembles in produce. Kullawur is lower and better than this, so produce is greater. The returns for the Jugadree Chuks are unworthy of credit; they do not shew the yield of the land. The red numbers put over the villages in the No. 8 Form, show the relative excellence of villages. The best villages have the lowest numbers.

3rd.—Irrigation is obtained from 9 pucka and 29 kucha wells, all without springs. The sandy sides of the kucha wells fall in during heavy rain, and at the best they give but little water; they cost 4 or 5 Rupees, and water about an acre of land for one year: a pucka well costs from 200 to 250 Rupees, and waters $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The distance to water is from 10 to 29 feet, and the depth of water in a well averages from 3 inches to 18 feet. No irrigation is obtained from the Chowtung or Rakshee; about $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. is watered from tanks.

4th.—Measurements took place from April 1849 to May 1852. The land entered in the measurement papers as watered, was actually watered in the year of measurement.

5th.—The usual rate of butai is $\frac{1}{3}$ rd. In 4 villages 2-5ths is taken, and in 3 villages $\frac{1}{2}$ is said to be taken as the landlord's share of the crop. This latter, however, only has reference to the system of (Kun), appraising when not more than 7-10ths of what is called is taken; villages in which 2-5ths is paid, pay nothing extra for village expenses, whereas those whose rent is $\frac{1}{3}$ rd, are assessed extra on that account. The Balchuppur men take 2-5ths and village expenses besides. This is heavy, and caused most probably only by the heaviness of the Government demand.

6th.—The condition of the Zumeendars is very much what I have described it to be in other Chuks. The industrious classes, Malees, Jats and Rains, make out of these lands, more than the classes who are less skilful in agriculture; so they keep the same share of the produce, and are well off. The Zumeendars of Gudowlee are, on this account, well off, because the crops in this village are large, in consequence of the Chowtung floodings. The Zumeendars of Gudowlee, Balchuppur, and Kotur Khanua, are the parties who are best off in the Chuk. This is from the cause above noticed, and because their villages are large. I look upon it, that a people who spend all they can on occasions of marriages, can never prosper under the Butai system, as they can seldom keep out of debt. The number of villages

Rajpoo's...	11 and 1 Chuk.
Jais...	2
Gogjurs...	2
Goshum...	1
Rains...	2
Chumara...	1
Total	19

held by the different classes of Zumeendars, is given in the margin; the principal holders are Rajpoots, the least thrifty and the most extravagant of all the castes in this district.

Five villages of this Chuk lapsed to Government on the death of Mai Joshun, of Balchuppur, in 1843 A. D., and were held kham for one year, when 8,996 rupees were collected. In 1844, the estate was settled by Major Leech, for 3 years, at jummas amounting to 5,150 rupees. At the expiry of that lease, in 1857, that settlement continued on. In 1849, the Zumeendars of Balchuppur and Garhee Goshain, unable to pay on at their old jumma, resigned the leases, and remissions of 5 or 6 per cent. from the jumma were given. In these villages, the jumma is still heavy, and collections difficult. The shared villages have been settled at different times by the different hands, by deducting Puchotra from assumed rentals.

Year.	Villages.	Balances.	
1851-52	Balchuppur,	440	There do not appear to have been balances in any other year, and no wonder, considering the way in which the collections have been made.
	Gudhowla,	96	
	Gudhowlee,	63	
	Garhee,	3	
Total		Rs. 602	

7th.—The Purgunnah Panches have given the revenue rates mentioned in the Rate Statement. The Government Jumma on the settled villages falls at 1-15-7. The jumma in the shared villages falls at 1-2-2 per cultivated acre.

8th.—The jumma of the Chuk, at the rate of the whole settled villages, is,	Rs. 17,527	falling at, 1 15 7
Jumma at rate of shared villages,	10,081	1 2 2
„ at rate of both,	14,521	1 10 2
Tehseeldar's Jumma,	13,821	1 8 11
Panches Mouzawar,	13,175	1 7 9
Surukawun is taken for a jumma of	20,053	2 4 2
Jumma at Panches rate,	12,824	1 7 1
„ „ Dheen,	12,746	1 6 11
„ „ Belaspoor,	10,518	1 2 11
„ „ Munglour,	10,058	1 2 2
„ „ Jugadree,	14,452	1 10 1
Nikasce of 3 villages agreed to for ascertaining the Road fund,	15,906	1 12 8

For nikasce at which the fund is taken, 20,000, amounting to a jumma of 13,000. This agrees with the Panches Mouzawar jumma, is 200 rupees above their jumma by Revenue rates, above Dheen and Munglour as it should be, and about 10 per cent. below the jumma by Jugadree rates, I determined, therefore, to demand a jumma of about 13,500 rupees. The rates noted in the Rate Table give a jumma of 13,351. The rates are got at by adding to the Panches Revenue rates, such sums as appeared proper after comparing them with the Munglour and Jugadree rates. The jumma falls at 1-8-1 on cultivated acre, and at that rate I assess.

		Neai.			Rouslee.			Dakur.			Bhoor.		
		Chaher.	Abee.	Dry.	Chaher.	Abee.	Dry.	Chaher.	Abee.	Dry.	Chaher.	Abee.	Dry.
Khadur,...	Acres.	..	..	142	..	..	837	..	..	51	..	..	125
Bangur, ...		67	20	825	7	9	5,456	1	31	930	..	..	377
Assessed Rees,	Khadur,	4... ..	4... ..	2 4... ..	2 12... ..	2 12... ..	1 14... ..	2 4... ..	2 4... ..	1 4... ..	1 8... ..	1 4... ..	12... ..
	Bangur,	3 8... ..	3 8... ..	1 14... ..	2 8... ..	2 8... ..	1 8... ..	2... ..	2... ..	1... ..	1 4... ..	1... ..	10... ..
Raibun- dee. Pun- ches,	Khadur,	...	...	2 6 5... ..	...	...	2... ..	...	...	1 3... ..	...	...	12 10
	Bangur,	3 3 2 3 3 2	1 12 10	2 3 2	2 3 2	1 6 5 1 6 5	1 6 5	1 6 5	14 5... ..	...	...	...	9 7

After distributing the jumma on the villages composing this Chuk, and altering them where, either at the Commissioner's suggestion, or from reasons given by the Zumeendars, or from further consideration, alteration appeared advisable, the result was as follows :—

	1st Year.		Rate.		Standard.			
					Jumma.		Rate.	
Total Jumma fixed on the old								
Khalsa,	12,764	11 0	1 7 0		12,839	11 0	1 7 2	
Resumed Maafees,	307	14 9	1 8 9		308	12 9	1 8 10	
Total,	13,072	9 9 1	7 0		13,148	7 9 1	7 2	

Settlement Office, Cis-Sutlej States,
Camp Umballah, the 8th Feb., 1853.

W. WYNYARD,
Settlement Officer.

MEMORANDUM FOR ASSESSMENT OF CHUK BILASPOOR, PERGUNNAH KHIZRABAD, ZILLAH UMBALLA.

This Chuk contains 38 Mouzas and 8 Chuks, of which 22 Mouzas and 8 Chuks are for settlement, as per margin; in 6 villages Dustoor-ool-umuls have been drawn up, and eight villages belong to Kulsea, a sovereign chief; of the villages for settlement, the papers of 20 and 8 Chuks only are ready, and to them the following remarks apply, the remaining 2 will be assessed as supplementary.

	Mouzas.	Chuks.
Khalsa, ..	12	8
Jageer, ..	1	..
Shared, ..	7	..
Shared papers not ready, ..	2	..
Total, ..	22	8

2nd.—The land here is much more level than that in the Munglour Chuk to the north of this, and though the land in the northern villages are, in some instances, cut into ravines, the evil is by no means so serious as it is in the Chuk alluded to. Mango trees grow in this Chuk tolerably well. The Chuk has

a fair share, $14\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of khadur land, but the khadur is not of the first quality; it is the khadur of the Soroostee, the Somb, and of some Nullahs, which intersect this Chuk. Sugar and cotton are grown in large quantities, when we consider that only $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. of the land is watered from wells, $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. flooded are watered from streams, and that 3 per cent. of sugar, and 4 per cent. of cotton are grown. The produce in moderate rains is fair; in heavy rains there is no loss; on the contrary, the heavier the rain, the better for this Chuk. Bilaspore is a Thanna station, and there is a tolerable bazar there, which was built by Mr. (Sir G.) Clerk, to encourage the trade with the hill men.

The general comparative statement of kinds of lands, crops, rents, and produce of this and the neighbouring Chuks, will be of assistance, in deciding the comparative value of the land in this Chuk, and in neighbouring ones. The produce of every kind of land, is less than in any Chuk round, except Jugadree and Munglour. The Jugadree return is not to be depended upon. The percentage of Neai, Baranie, the money rents, and the Butai, are all higher than in Munglour.

The best villages are entered first in the No. 8 form, the middling ones succeed their betters, and the worst are inserted last. Kotra, Shahpore, Nundkheree, and Moondakhayra of Bilaspore, are among the best villages, as the land is all level and of good yield, and the Zumeendars very industrious. Sookhara and Juthagree are about the two worst villages, for though the Zumeendars are industrious Jats, and though they grow good sugar, the top soil washes away in heavy rains, and the land dries up quickly, and becomes hard, if rain does not come at the proper time. These villages are, for the above cause, considered the worst in the Chuk—the best, of middling capabilities.

Irrigation is obtained from 9 pukka, and 36 kucha wells. The pukka wells are worked with the (lao, chnrus), long rope and bucket, cost about 200 or 250 rupees, and water about $\frac{1}{2}$ an acre, (14 pukka biswas) each; a kucha well is worked with a hand lever (dhee-kolee), cost 5 or 6 rupees, and does not last. They fall in from the sandy sursoil, none of the wells have springs in them. The average amount of land watered by a well is $\frac{1}{4}$ of an acre (8 biswas). Water is found at a distance of from 2 to 67 feet from the surface, and the depth of water in the wells varies from 5 inches to 20 feet. The Soroostee comes down through the villages of Bheelchupper, Umballa and Bilaspore; it is a drain from the hills in the rains, and is of little or no use for irrigation. A little water is raised from it by dhee-kolees, but the amount is very trifling. A nullah also runs through Moondakhayra of Daydah, and to the west of Murwa; the water of this settles and dries on the fields, which are thus benefitted by the flood.

Measurements took place from March 1849, to April 1852. The land entered as chahee, was actually under water at the time of measurement, and the returns show very badly for the pukka wells, 4 of which only give an average of nine biswas, whereas 4 kucha wells gave an average of 8 biswas.

In Kotra and Bilaspore, the revenue is paid Baeesh, or as it is called here, by Kay-wut. The average amount of corn rents is 15 seers per maund; 6 villages pay at two-fifths, at $\frac{1}{5}$. This then must be considered the usual rate of rent; one village is entered as paying $\frac{1}{5}$, but then the rents are taken by appraisement. The Zumeendars are in debt to the ryas. In the settled villages, I believe, that this debt has been brought about by high ammas and shamefully severe collections. The Tehseeldar has been convicted of beating the Zumeendars, to make them pay their revenue, and worse has been no doubt done, but it cannot be proved. The Zumeendars of Bilaspore are a large and noted family. They

have, besides the Zumeendaree right in Bilaspur, Biswadaree (Talooqdaree) rights in many other estates. They are much employed about our Courts as Pleaders, Councillors, and Jurymen, and I am sorry to say that they have rather sullied their good character by the profession. The Kukrownee Zumeendars struck me as peculiarly wretched, as also the Zumeendars of Ehurwalla. The industry and idleness of the people depends, here as elsewhere, very much upon the caste and the habits to which they have been brought up.

Jats,	10
Rajpoots,	5
Malers,	1
Brahmins,	2
Raees,	1
Uninhabited,	1

In the margin is a table, shewing the number of villages held by each set of Zumeendars.

Of the 12 Khalsa villages, 11 lapsed with the Bilaspur state, on the death of the Bilaspur Sirdarnee, Dya Singh Koor. The whole estate remained kham for 4 years. Captain Murray settled it twice, for 5 years each settlement; it was then settled for 20 years by Mr. (Sir G.) Clerk, and this settlement has to run till 1262 Fulec, (1855 A. D.) Mr. Clerk's settlement was made by a deduction of 5 per cent. from what he considered the assets. I consider that in his estimates of the assets he was about the truth, but that the mistake he made was, in not making a sufficiently large deduction from these assets. Kotra lapsed in 1842 on the death of Sirdar Choohur Singh, was held kham for one year, when rupees 478 were realized, and it was then assessed by Major Leech for 523 rupees. These settlements were all made with the village Zumeendars, and are paid till now. Summary settlements of shares resumed, have been made at different times, by different hands; no farms or transfers have taken place; it has not been the custom to collect revenue in this way.

The balances as per margin, are outstanding for 1851-2; they were suspended in consequence of my letter No. 230, dated 20th April, detailing on the heaviness of assessments, the badness of seasons, and the severity used in collections in this district.	
Mand Kharee,	Rs. 257
Moondakhayra of } Bilaspur, }	60
Bilaspur,	436
Quimpoor,	48
<hr/> Rs. 800 <hr/>	

The Panches have given in a set of revenue rates, which I have noted in the rate table. The settled villages pay a jumma of 8,816 rupees, which falls in 5,543 acres, at 1-9-5. This rate applied to 9,855 acres, the cultivation of the Chuk gives a jumma of 15,623 falling at ... 1 9 5

The rate of the assessed jumma on } Government shares is 1-9-9. This } land on whole Chuk gives a jumma of }		15,828	...	...	...	1	9	9
Tehseeldar proposes,		15,153	...	...	...	1	8	8
Punches Mouzawar Total,		10,805	...	...	...	1	1	7
Punches jumma by revenue rates,		12,449	...	...	...	1	4	3
Rental on which road tax is collected,		17,216	..	..	..	1	12	0
At rates Chuk Munglour,		11,303	..	...	...	1	2	5
Ditto Bumnowlie,		10,807	..	...	.	1	1	8
Ditto Jugadree,		15,944	...	..	..	1	9	11

The assets on which the road tax is collected, gives a jumma of 11,478, say 11,500, adding 5 per cent. to the jumma of the whole villages settled, which (P. C.) is the acknowledged deduction from the rent, and adding for the unsettled villages at that rate, we got the assets of the Chuk up to 16,408; at the rate of the shared villages by the same account, we get the assets to 16,618, giving jummas 10,900 and 11,000 rupees. The jumma got at by the Panches revenue rates is 12,500 rupees, and the jumma at the Mung-

four rates is 11,803. As I have before stated, the Chuk is superior to Munglour. The corn and money rents are both higher here than they are there. I add on this account 700 rupees, which is 6 per cent. The addition gives us a jumma here of 12,003 rupees, which is still under Panches jumma by revenue rates, under jumma at Jugadree rates, and 3,000 rupees or 25 per cent. below the old jumma, and the Tehseeldar's proposal; in short, I think, about 30 per cent. below the assets.

The rates given below, which are slightly altered from the Panches, after comparing them with my rates, in neighbouring Chuks, give me a jumma of 12,060 rupees, which falls at 1-3-7 on the cultivation; at these rates I determine to assess the Chuk.

			<i>Neai.</i>			<i>Rouslee.</i>			<i>Dakur.</i>			<i>Bhoor.</i>		
			Chahce.	Abee.	Dry.	Chahce.	Abee.	Dry.	Chahce.	Abee.	Dry.	Chahce.	Abee.	Dry.
Khadur,...	} Acres.		3	11	132	1	..	920	..	0	12	0	0	221
Bangur,...			20	20	1,482	4	59	6,083	..	1	209	0	0	608
Khadur,...	} Rates.		4 0 0	4 0 0	8 0 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	1 8 0	2 0 0	2 0 1	1 3 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	0 12 0
Bangur,...			3 0 0	3 0 0	1 9 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 2 6	1 8 0	1 8 0	0 12 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 8 0
Panches,	Khadur,		4 0 0	4 0 0	2 0 0	2 12 10	2 12 10	1 9 7	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 3 2	1 9 9	1 9 7	0 12 1
	Bangur,		3 0 0	3 0 0	1 9 7	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 3 2	1 3 2	1 3 2	0 12 10	0 13 5	0 13 5	0 8 0

After distributing the jumma on the villages composing this Chuk, and altering them, where either at the Commissioner's suggestion, or from reasons given by the Zumeendars, or further considerations, alterations appeared advisable, the result was as follows:—

	1st Year.		Standard.	
	Jumma.	Rate.	Jumma.	Rate.
Total Jumma fixed on old khalsa, ...	11,486 6 0	1 2 8	11,930 10 0	1 3 5
Resumed Maafes, ...	229 8 0	1 3 8	237 8 0	1 4 4
Total,	11,715 14 0	1 2 8	12,168 2 0	1 3 5

W. WYNYARD.

Settlement Officer, C. S. S.

Settlement Office, Cis-Sutlej States, }
Camp Umballa, the 8th Feb., 1853. }

CHUK THIRWA, PURGUNNAH AND ZILLAH UMBALLAH.

Thirwa is a Bangur Chuk, containing 25 villages, of which 3 belong to Puteealla, a sovereign state. In 3 of the jagheer villages, Dustoor-ool-umuls have been prepared, and the

Khalsa,	5	remaining 19 villages as per margin are for settlement. Of these:
Shered,	10	194 villages are uninhabited. The Chuk is bounded on the west
Jagheer,	4	by Talooquah Solur, which also forms a part of the Umballa Pur-
Total,	19	gunnah, and was assessed by Captain Abbott. Shahpoor Chuk lies

to the south and east of this Division, and the Umballah Circle lies to the north. The land is level; it is principally rouslee, although there is a large proportion of hard dakur. In seasons of very abundant rain, good crops are produced here, but in light rains, the yield is poor, for the land is hard, and having but little moisture in it, the crops dry up. Forty years ago, the old Tangree (Tangra in map), which ran by Jundlee and Soundah, entered this Chuk at Bybulpoor, and having watered that village, a little of Bayzoo, Muzra and Bhanookhayree, entered the Solhur Talooquah. The villages through which the stream flowed, have still the appearance of old khadur. The Tangree, however, changed its course at Bhoora Khayra, of Bhirog, and leaving its old channel almost dry, took a fresh line, through Boh and Boobeal, to Numhera. From this village, 3 *Khands*, (irrigating cuts,) were dug—one to Shahpoor, another through Oogarah Baruh, into the western lands of Thirwa, and a third through Muchoundee and Sabahayree, into the eastern lands of Thirwa. The stream ran thus for 15 years, to the great benefit of the Chuk, when it again broke away from its old channel, and flowed into the Bullalee at Rampoor. To prevent the evil thus caused to the western villages, Captain Murray had a dam built at Rampoor, and the waters of the Tangree took their old course. Again the stream found its way into the Bullalee, through a ravine in Kurdhan. This passage was stopped by another dam made by Mr. Clerk's direction, and the waters were still distributed by 2 cuts, one to Thirwa, the other to Shahpoor. When the Umballa Cantonment was built, this bund was destroyed, as it caused the lands in the Cantonment to be flooded. The Tangree has either then, or since, left its channel, which runs through Boh, and now falls into the Bullalee, at Khaylour of Puteealla. Since 1843, this Chuk had not been flooded. The value of the land has, of course, decreased immensely; no remission has been made from the Government jumma, although, I believe, it has been earnestly and unceasingly prayed for by some of the Zumeendars, who have been reduced to beggary by the high jummas, which might have been paid had the floodings continued, but which it was cruelty to continue to demand, after the supply of water, the great means of fertilization, was cut off. Recent bad seasons have added to the misery of the people. Cultivation has decreased the village, and the people look in wretched plight; the revenue has been paid by almost miraculous efforts on the part of the Zumeendars, and large and permanent remission must be given from the Government revenue, if the Zumeendars are to be kept in these villages. They have managed to pay their land tax by working as day laborers in the Umballah Cantonment, and on the Roorkee Canal, and by keeping carts for hire. When I was visiting this Chuk, in the end of April (1852,) the Zumeendars frequently compared our rule with that of Puteealla, and the comparison was much to our disadvantage. In Puteealla, the Raja had thrown open his granaries to feed his starving subjects. In our territories, the Tehseeldars were collecting as carefully, nay, with more severity than usual. The proprietor of many a empty house had, I was told, gone to his relations in the Puteealla territory to get something to eat. It is fortunate that but few of the villages are khalsa, so that the sufferings I have above related, are confined to a few villages, but I may be allowed to notice specially Oogarah and Baruh, as two of the most grievous cases of over assessment improperly persevered in, which it has fallen to my lot to notice.

2nd.—The principal trees in this Chuk, are the keekur, the furash, and the mulberry. The keekur trees were nearly all lopped, that the cattle might feed on their leaves.

This added to the melancholy appearance of the country. The keekurs of Adoo Muzra and Burowlee, have been occasionally sold for firewood in the Cantonment, but there no jungle worth mentioning.

3rd.—The produce of the Chuk is much below that of Umballah, or Shahpoor, as will be seen by referring to the general comparative statement. The villages appear to resemble the neighbouring villages Humaionpoor, Gobindgurh, and Khwaspoor, of the Solhur Talooquah, but as the assessment of that Talooquah is reported by the Deputy Commissioner to be "most severe," the rates in Solhur will only be of use, to keep my jumma well below the sum thus arrived at. In the Solhur and Umballah Chuks, the land is soft and damp: here it is hard and dry; the khureef is principally grown; then rubbec. In years when the rains are light, those Chuks would yield something besides the seed sown, but in very bad rains here, the seed would be wasted.

4th.—The best villages are the 7 villages entered first in the No. VIII. Statement. The land in them is softer, the produce better, and there is more good land. The Zumeendars are more industrious, and better off. The next 6 villages belong to the 2nd class.

Class.	Neri.	Chatee.	Sugar.	Wheat.	Makkee.
1st	1½	13	4	30	14
2nd	1½	0	1	23	12
3rd	1	6	1	23	8

The land and its produce are worse and the Zumeendars are poorer. The worst villages 10, in number, are put into the 3rd class; of these 3 are uninhabited. The lands and the class of crops grown are worse, and the Zumeendars are poorer, than in the other classes. In the margin, is a statement showing the percentage to cultivation of the best lands, and best crops grown in the classes above mentioned.

5th.—There is hardly any irrigation in the Chuk; the wells are bad. Of 62 pucka and 7, kucha wells, only 7 pucka and 6 kucha are used for irrigation. They have none of them springs. A pucka well costs about 250 Rupees, and waters 2½ acres; kucha wells can only be made in the neighbourhood of the Tangree. They cost about 4 Rupees, and water ½ an acre. Water is reached at from 3 to 9 feet, and the depth of water in a well, varies from 2 inches to 16 feet. The wells do not continue to give water all through the hot weather they dry up, and men and cattle are much distressed for want of this necessary. There is no irrigation from cuts, except that the drainage of the Umballah Cantonment, which is well drained, and sends a rapid flood down the cut, goes through Julbayrah into Bybulpore, and Buyzoo Muzra, which are somewhat benefitted by this flooding. The measurements took place from October 1849 to April 1852, and the land entered as watered from wells, was actually watered in the year of measurement.

6th.—The Zumeendars are almost all Hindoo Jats, 17 out of the 19 villages being owned by these industrious people. One village belongs to Syuds, and one to Brahmins. Notwithstanding the industry of the people, bad seasons, the butai system, and the over assessments in the British villages, have done their work; the people are wretchedly poor, the villages sadly out of order.

7th.—The Government shares in the shared villages, have been settled at different times, by different Officers, some by Mr. Clerk, at the same rates at which he assessed the khalsa villages, viz., the best lands at 1-8, 2nd best at 12 annas, and worst lands at 8 annas per kucha beegah. By adding the actual ascertained rents for lands paying money rents, for sugar, cotton, opium, churree, and the like, to the Jumabundee, arrived at from the

above rates; he deducted a certain sum, generally 5 per cent, Puchotra, and fixed the remainder as jumma. The 5 khalsa villages lapsed to Government on the death of Mai Dya Koowur, of Umballa, in 1823. They were held kham for one year, then settled with the rest of the Talooquah, together, 5 years. Captain Murray then settled the villages separately, at the rates above named, and then Mr. Clerk re-settled at the same rates.

8th.—Almost all the villages have been in balance, but the balances are for 1244, (1837 A. D.) the year of a great famine.

9th.—The jumma of the Government share of the shared villages laid over the whole of the shared villages, falls at a rate of 1-6-2 on cultivated acre.

* The jumma of the 5 villages regularly settled, falls at a rate of 2-3-4 on the same.

The jumma of the Chuk, at the rate of the jumma in the khalsa villages, is, 16,953 falling at 2 3 4

The jumma of the Chuk, at the rate of the jumma in the shared villages, is, 10,655 1 6 2

The Panches Raibundee Revenue rates, given in rate statement, give a jumma of, 10,422 1 5 8

The jumma of the Chuk, at the rates at which Solhur was assessed, is, 17,935 2 5 4

The Tehseeldar proposes a jumma of, 12,507 1 10 2

The Panches (Jagheerdars concurring) propose a jumma of, 8,264 1 1 3

The Jagheerdar's nekasee for 14 villages, shared and jagheer, after deducting $\frac{1}{3}$, gives a rate of 1-4-4, which gives for the Chuk a sum of 9,773 1 4 4

10th.—The jumma of the Chuk, at the rate at which the old jumma falls on the khalsa villages, is about 17,000 Rupees. This can hardly be less than the assets; a deduction of $\frac{1}{3}$ gives a jumma of about 11,300. The Panches Revenue rates give a jumma of about 10,400. The Jagheerdars nekasee of nearly 10,000. The Panches jumma is lower than any of these sums, lower than any thing. [I put on one side the sum got at by the Solhur rates, which, I believe, to be far higher than the assets]. But a jumma of 10,400 Rupees falls at 1-5-8, which is higher than the rate of my assessment in the Shahabad, and neighbouring Chuks of Adhoa, and the land here is certainly worse than there. I determine to demand a jumma somewhat below 10,000 Rupees. The rates in the table, which are slightly altered from the Panches Revenue rates, give a jumma of 9,977 Rupees, falling at 1-4-9, and with those rates I assess the Chuk. It will be seen, that my proposed jumma, assumes that the assets of the Chuk are 14,964—about 15,000 Rupees. This is nearly 2,000 Rupees lower than the jumma of the Chuk, at the rate of the old jumma on the settled villages. Incredible as it may appear that the people have been paying to Government, as Revenue, more than the rents of their villages, yet such I now believe to be the fact. I was at first incredulous upon the subject, but I had not then learned how much a suffering Jat community *could* bear, under the maladministration of the British Offi-

* Two of these villages have had land taken into the Umballah Cantonment. In these villages the old jumma and the area of the time of Settlement have been taken.

ers in the Umballah District, who either from shameful ignorance, or neglect of their duty, or from anxiety to keep their balance statements clear, have committed the monstrous injustice, of turning a deaf ear to the cries of the Zamcendars of such villages as Oogarali, and Baruh, and have also likely credited to Government, as Revenue, far more than any preceding Government could, or probably dared, wring from the people as rent, and this injustice, to our shame be it recorded, has been perpetrated for the last 9 years.

	<i>Neai.</i>			<i>Rouslee.</i>			<i>Dakur.</i>			<i>Bhoor.</i>		
	Chabee.	Abee.	Dry.	Chabee.	Abee.	Dry.	Chabee.	Abee.	Dry.	Chabee.	Abee.	Dry.
Bangur,	7	14	955	11	6	4907	1	1	1714	..	..	76
Punches,	2 7 3	1 15 ..	1 7 5	1 11 7	1 6 5	1 5 ..	1 12 ..	1 8 4	1 6 10	1 .. 4	1 11 10	13 ..
Kates,	2 8 ..	2	1 7 ..	1 12 ..	1 6 ..	1 4 ..	1 12 ..	1 8 ..	1 6 ..	1	12	8 ..

After distributing the jumma on the villages composing this Chuk, and altering it, where, either at the Commissioner's suggestion, or from reasons given by the Zamcendars, or from further consideration, alteration appeared advisable, the result was as follows:—

	<i>1st Year.</i>		<i>Standard.</i>	
	Jumma.	Rate.	Jumma.	Rate.
Total Jumma fixed on old Khalsa,	8,688 1 3	1 2 2	9,436 0 0	1 3 8
Assumed Maafecs,	233 1 6	1 4 9	233 1 0	1 4 9
Total,	8,921 2 3	1 2 2	9,669 1 0	1 3 8

Settlement Office, Cis-Sutlej States, }
 at Umballa, the 5th February, 1853. }

W. WYNARD,

Settlement Officer.

CHUK SADHOURA, TEHSEEL NARAINGURH, ZILLA UMBALLA.

The eastern part of the land of this Chuk, where it touches on Chuk Attaree, is high and rugged, and cut into ravines. The south eastern bangur is lower and better, but the greater part of the Chuk is fine river khadur, in the bed of what is called the Nukttee Khadur, formed by the confluence of the 3 hill raos, Sookha, Fundy, and Khandra, which rise at Sadhoura, and join the Markunda at Ilcaspoor.

2nd.—The Chuk contains 22 villages and 1 Chuk; of these 1 is khalsa, 2 are jagheer, 19 are shared, and all are for settlement. Six villages of Lahurpoor, belonging to Kulsea, have also been put into this Chuk. This resembles it nearly, but possesses the advantage of

irrigation from Kools, which is not enjoyed here. The khadar suffers from, the bangur delights in, very heavy rains; moderate rains are best suited to this Chuk, as the greater proportion of the land is khadar. Sadhoura is a large old town, containing 2,505 houses, and a population of 11,129: besides this, there are 4 villages in the Chuk, having above 100 houses, and in these, as in all the villages, the houses have flat mud roofs.

3rd.—There is no jungle worth mentioning; there is a little near the ravines of Nowshayra and Fazilpore, but it consists only of kurounda bushes. Mango groves have been planted here in great quantities for ages. The trees do well in the sandy soil near the raos, and the Sikhs have hereabouts shown themselves disposed to plant trees. This is the more to their credit, as with Sikhs the love of planting is rare. The other trees seen in this Chuk, are the mulberry, and the Dayg or Bukayn.

4th.—The produce of the Chuk is better, both khadar and bangur, than that of the neighbouring Chuks. The rivers which intersect this Chuk, fill from rains in the hills, and the fall of their bed being great, the water runs quickly off, but leaves the land in their neighbourhood moist. This khadar is more level, than in the khadar of the rivers above; the consequence is that it does not dry so quick. The general comparative statement will be of use, to compare the yield and rents of this Chuk, with those in the neighbourhood.

5th.—The best villages in the Chuk are Huvaylee, and the other 6 villages entered first in the No. VIII. statement. The worst are Tondabagh, Chuk Moojoodat, Fazilpore, and Nowshayra, in consequence of the two first being small and uninhabited, and as they have no first-rate land. The other villages in the Chuk may be considered average. Sadhoura, Sooltanpore, Ismaelpore, Rusoolpore, Kuneeppla and Pandon, suffer much from the heavy sand drifts which the west wind forms on the east bank of the Sadhourawallee rao, and Markunda river. In the two last named villages, the houses are being burned, and the people will be obliged to shift their habitation. The land is prettily much alike all through the Chuk, and the productive powers of the villages, depend a good deal on the labor bestowed on them. Sugar-cane can be grown throughout the Chuk, in dry land, the proof of which is, that the challee and abee land is only 3 per cent. on cultivation, and the land under cane, including *pandra* (land prepared for it), is 12 per cent. The sugar produced in Kuneeppla 13 per cent., Bukala 27 per cent., Huvaylee 19 per cent., Ferozepoor 24 per cent., Sydoopoor 31 per cent., Pandon 13 per cent., is not only very large in amount, but the yield is unusually large, and the sugar fetches a very high price. Sulamut Rai, who was employed in this part of the country, for some time, found that a turn of 24 hours at the mill, only used up from 10 biswals to 1 beegah, say average 15 biswals; for this a rent of from 1-4 to 1-8 is paid, giving from 1-10-8 to 2 rupees a kucha beegah, from 10-10-8 to 12-12-10 an acre. This sugar is famous throughout the country, particularly that of Bukala, Ferozepoor, Sydoopoor, and Pandon, the produce of which villages fetches 4 rupees a jar, whereas common soils fetch only 3. In Majree, the sugar fetches 2 annas a jar more than, in the remaining villages. In Qusba Sadhoura, the Mugh Zemindars cultivate Melndee, (*Lawsorria inermis*) which is hardly grown elsewhere in this part of the world—I may say not at all—except in a village in the Shahabad Ilagua, where there are Mughls too. The rents paid are from 1-8 to 3 rupees a kucha beegah, 10 to 19 rupees an acre, and it lasts for 5 years, but it is indispensable that the plant should be watered every third day.

6th.—There are 16 pukka, and 81 kucha wells, employed for purposes of irrigation. The pukka wells are worked with the lao, ehurus, (the long rope and bucket,) and the kucha

ones with a long lever called a Dheekolec and an earthen, or leather, sometimes a metal, pot. The pukka wells have springs to them, cost 200 rupees, water $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres; a kucha well waters $3\frac{1}{2}$ of an acre. The depth to water averages from 3 to 43 feet, and the depth of water from 4 to 22 feet. The irrigation from streams is small in amount, and obtained from Nallahs. Mr. (now Sir) G. Clerk cut a kool from Usgurpoor to the Sadhoura Peer's Talao, for account of which see memo. in Chuk Attaree. It is dry now, and not likely to be repaired.

7/h.—The Chuk was measured from November, 1848 to July, 1850. The amount

*Description of Wells.	No.	Total acres watered.	Average
Pucks,	5	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	4
Kuchas,	28	19	$\frac{1}{2}$

of land watered from wells is 143 acres. The irrigation was subsequently tested, and the following returns* were obtained. Applying these averages to the wells in the Chuk, we get well watered land 119 acres. The villages are held by the classes, and in the number mentioned in the margin.† The majority of the holdings are by industrious classes. Rents vary from $\frac{1}{2}$ in the village of Fazil-

pore to $\frac{1}{8}$, which is the average. A few of the superior villages pay 2-5ths; in one village, it is one-half, but there Kunkoot or estimate is practised, and for 10 seers called, 7 are paid; when the rents are two-fifths, the land is valuable. The money rents vary from 12 annas per Baree (turn of 24 hours) to 1-8. 1 rupee is the general thing, and seems fair.

† Caste.	No. of villages.
Reeens	10
Jais	8
Rajpoots,	1
Gunjurs,	1
Mixed Classes,	2
Total ..	22

8/h.—The Zumeendars are in tolerably comfortable circumstances; a few of them keep mares to ride on, and breed from, and have got the character, in a district where

there is generally so much poverty, of being men of great wealth. These never have stock, and are able to advance money to their neighbours who may be in want, and thus keep them out of the bunya's hand. They do not waste money on clothes or idle expenses, and many have managed to get on without advances from the Muhajuns. This is not generally the case here, but it should be every where.

9/h.—One village, Raionwalla, which belonged to Talooqua Lallpoor, has been settled with that estate by Mr. Ford. The shares in the jagheer villages have been settled at different times, for the most part at the rental. There is a Biswadaree right in several of their villages, independent of the Zumeendaree right.

1.—The jumma of Raionwalla, the only settled village, falls on the cultivated acre at 2-7-5; but the village is all khadur, and the assessment undoubtedly too high.

2.—The villages are estimated in the Collector's books as yielding 27,550 rupees, on which sum the road tax has been levied. This sum falls at 2-12-10 per cultivated acre, but as this is supposed assets, deduct $\frac{1}{2}$ and we get a revenue rate of 1 13 11

3.—Adding for the jagheer shares in the shared villages, at the rates of the jumma in the settled shares, jumma comes to, 21,269 falls at 2 4 6

This gives for the jumma of the Chuk.. ... 22,409 ,, 2 4 6

Of this 1,000 rupees is for mangoes in Sadhoura.

4.—Jumma proposed by Tehseeldar is, 25,604 ,, 2 9 8

5.—Punches propose, 17,500 ,, 1 12 6

- 6.—Jumma, after deducting $\frac{1}{3}$ from Putwaree's nikasees, 14,568 falls at 1 7 9
 7.—Jumma proposed by the Putwarees, .. . 18,160 ,, 1 13 7
 8.—Jagheerdars, 20,580 ,, 2 1 6
 9.—In 15 villages, the Jagheerdars have leased their shares to the Zumeendars ; deducting $\frac{1}{3}$ from that sum, and applying the average rate to the whole Chuk, we get a jumma of. . 16,840 ,, 1 11 3
 10.—This assessment, put separately on khadur and bangur, gives on the khadur 1-14-0, and on bangur 1-3-4, and gives total jumma. 16,155 ,, 1 10 4
 11.—At Revenue rates of Chuk Rusour, Pergunnah Naraingurh, for khadur lands, and of Chuk Laha, for bangur lands, we get jumma. 17,078 ,, 1 11 10

10th.—I reject jummas 1, 3, and 4 at once. I look upon No. 2, Rs. 27,550 as representing fairly the assets of the Chuk. A deduction of $\frac{1}{3}$ gives a jumma of 18,330. This nikasee is, however, all a guess. Punches propose a jumma of 17,500, Putwarees of 14,500 rupees. These statements are tested by the jumma (9 and 10) obtained from the Jagheerdar's *bona fide* leases, which come to about 16 or 17,000 rupces, and I decide in taking a jumma of about 16,500 rupees. The rates noted in the rate table below, give a jumma of 16,571 rupees, falling at 1-11-0 in cultivation. I assess the villages at those rates.

		Neai.			Rouslee.				Dukur.			Bhoor.		
		Chabee.	Abee.	Dry.	Chabee.	Abee.	Dry.	Sandy.	Chabee.	Abee.	Dry.	Chabee.	Abee.	Dry.
Khadur,	Acres.	112	71	1820	8	15	359	17	0	3	298	1	0	483
Bangur,		17	17	489	6	18	2545	21	0	9	73	0	0	216
Khadur,	Rates.	4 0 0	2 12 0	2 6 0	3 0 0	2 8 0	1 10 0	8 0 0	2 4 0	2 12 0	1 8 0	2 0 0	0 0 0	1 0 0
Bangur,		3 8 0	2 4 0	1 1 0	2 8 0	4 0 0	1 6 0	4 0 0	2 4 0	2 0 0	1 4 0	1 1 0	0 0 0	1 2 0

After distributing the jumma on the villages composing this Chuk, and altering them where, either at the Commissioner's suggestion, or from reasons given by the Zumeendars, or from further consideration, alteration appeared advisable, the result was as follows :—

	Jumma.	Rates.
Total jumma fixed on old Khalsa,.....	17,224 9 0	1 12 0
Resumed Maafecs,	661 9 0	1 9 0
Total,.....	17,886 2 0	1 11 11

Settlement Office, Cis-Sutlej States, }
 Camp Umballa, the 8th February, 1853. }

W. WYNARD,

Settlement Officer.

CHUK SUMBULHEREE, PERGUNNAH MOOLANA, ZILLAH UMBALLAH.

This Chuk lies to the West of Moolana and to the North of Keysree. It contains 38 Mouzas and 4 Chuks, 27 of which, and 2 Chuks, are for settlement, as detailed in

	Villages	Chuk.
Khalaa,	5	0
Sharel,	4	0
Jagheer,	19	4
Total.....	27	4

the margin. In 11 Jagheer villages and 2 Chuks, Dustoorool-Umul have been drawn up. The land is level Bangur, but it lies in hollows, and holds water, and so remains damp. In heavy rains no damage is done to this Chuk, for the water runs off quickly, in natural channels, and the water which lies in the hollows is quickly absorbed. There is some Khadur land in Sumbulheree and its Dakhilee villages; also in Sumbulka and Taypla, from the Chagu Nulla, and in Tumnowlee, from the Baygunah. There is no jungle but the Keekur, or Bahool Tree, which grows in profusion. Here a little money is sometimes made by selling these trees. Those of Laha were sold a year or two ago for 150 Rupees.

2nd.—This Chuk has the best character for fertility of any Chuk in the neighbourhood. The dry Rouslee, of which soil the Chuk is almost entirely made up, is better than the same class of land around. It is much better, from its being lower, than this class of land in Lalpoor, and it is also better than in Chuks Dumolee and Keysree: the Bangur is better than the Bangur in Keysree; the Khadar is worse. In that Chuk there is a fertilizing deposit from the Markunda; here there is not. This Chuk also resembles Chuk Shahpoor of Umballah. The Chuk resembles Pilkaneer more than any other, and I am convinced it was a mistake separating the 2 Chuks. I am writing this after I have assessed them, both at one rate, as the Panches proposed. The crops grown are about the same in proportion as in Moolana; but the yield here is better.

3rd.—The best villages are Sumbulheree, and its Mouzas Saha, Tayplee, Sumbalka, Tumnowlee, Behta. They have Khadur. The land is moist and the people industrious. The worst villages are Goluk, Golee, Futtehpoor, Shahpoor, Shadeepoor, Saha, Pholayl, Mayra, and Chupra, as in them there is little Khadur and Neai, and no means of irrigation. The rest may be considered as average villages.

4th.—There is but little irrigation. There are only 3 pukka wells for this purpose, in Behta and Sumbalka. There are 64 kucha wells worked by hand with the lever Dheelkollee; none of the wells have springs. A pukka well costs about 200 Rupees, and waters about 2 acres; a kucha well lasts one year, and waters almost one acre. The depth to water ranges from 2 feet 6 in the Khadur, to 40 feet in the Bangur, and the depth of water varies from 2 inches to 18 feet. The general run of the Chuk is from 20 to 25 feet to water, and 10 to 12 feet of water. The year of measurement showed an average supply of water. The Chuk is watered by the following streams:—The Baygunnah runs to the east of the Chuk: it does not irrigate any land, but keeps the Tumnowlee Khadur moist. 2nd.—The Choortee takes its rise in the Talao at Ruthurheree, which drains the rice lands of that village, and having passed through the Dumowlee Chuk, enters this at Sabapoor, and runs through Laha, Sumbalheree, Taypla, and Sumbalka, and falls into the Choheea, in Sumbalka. It is narrow, with defined banks, and is frequently filled in good rains. The Nulla, called Shahzadpoor Wallace, or Oomur, enters the Chuk at Bheelpoora, and waters Sumbulheree, Kharoo, Khagra, Phoolaylmajra, Dookheere, and Khanpoor. In heavy rains, the waters of this spread themselves over the country; it meets the Chortee, in Sumbalka,

and these united streams are then called Oombla, or Jodha. The Baygunnah used to run through Golah, Golee, Sahah, Dheekowla, Behta, Dhoorala, Choorcala, Chorrealah, and in to the Markundah, at Daomuzra. In Sumbut 1844, A. D. 1797, the channel at Golah was closed, and it has made a course for itself further to the eastward. It was of great benefit to the villages it flooded, and traces of its course are still visible. I have directed that enquiry should be made, to ascertain if the water cannot be brought into its old channel again.

5th.—The measurements were made from December, 1849, to May, 1852, and a very careful purtal has convinced me, that the returns of irrigated land are correct. I give in a tabular form the statistic information.

6th.—The Zumeendars are, for this part of the world, in tolerable circumstances none of them are rich. The Sumbalka Zumeendars are very badly off, and these are tolerably industrious. The majority of the proprietors are Rajpoots, as will be seen from the annexed statement. They do not work themselves when they can afford to keep ploughmen, and they spend any thing they may have to spare in weddings, and have a fancy for horses. The Sumbulherree men outrun their income, and get into debt; they have reformed, and to a certain extent recovered themselves. The usual Butai is $\frac{1}{2}$ without expenses; in other villages it is 2-5ths, and the rate for expenses in addition to theirs, which makes the rents about even.

7th.—Sumbulherree and its dakkilce mouzas were settled by Mr. (Sir G.) Clerk for 20 years, at the following rates:—Lands growing tobacco at 8 rupees, sugar and poppies, at 6; cotton and vegetables at 4; Churree, 1-8 per pucka beegah. The land on which crops paying rent in kind were sown, was assessed at the following rates:—The best at 1-8, middling at 12 annas, and the worst at 8 annas a pucka beegah. From the rentals thus arrived at, 5 per cent. Puchotra was deducted, and the remainder fixed as jumma.

The rate at which the jumma then fell, per acre, is given in the margin*. Taypla was settled by Captain Abbott, the District Officer of the time, for 2,725 Rupees; Chupra for 609 Rupees, and Tumnowlee, by the late Mr. R. Greathed, for 1,520 Rupees; Sabapoor and Choriala are shared, and the Government shares have been assessed. Laha is let for 500 Rupees for 10 years, with the exception of 70 beegahs, but the leases have been thrown up. Saha is also underlet for 1,804 rupees, of which 200 rupees is given to the Zumeendars as Inam; the rest of the villages are Kham. The Jageerdar's assets include the Huboobs, cesses of all kinds, straw, bhoos, &c. No. sales or transfers have taken place. The Zumeendars consider 2 Rupees a pucka beegah, a fair price at which to purchase the proprietary right in land. There are balances in all the settled villages as per margin.

* Sumbulherree,...	1 14 9
Meelahpoor...	2 5 7
Mehtabgurb,	1 13 4
Khuroo Kheree, ..	2 3 6

Name of village.	Total.	Year and cause of Balance.
Bheselpoor,	125	From 1243, to 1245 Fusly, from Famine.
Sumbulherree,	2 282	From 1242, to 1246. { Poverty of the Zumeendars and Em- and 1249, and 1848-49. } bezzlements by Tahseel Officers.
Khuroo Khazra,	18	1244 Fusly, Dry Seasons.
Mehtabgurb,	22,123	1244, Ditto.
obhapoor,	5,36,147	1243 to 1250, Do. Do.

The rate at which the jumma then fell, per acre, is given in the margin*. Taypla was settled by Captain Abbott, the District Officer of the time, for 2,725 Rupees; Chupra for 609 Rupees, and Tumnowlee, by the late Mr. R. Greathed, for 1,520 Rupees; Sabapoor and Choriala are shared, and the Government shares have been assessed. Laha is let for 500 Rupees for 10 years, with the exception of 70 beegahs, but the leases have been thrown up. Saha is also underlet for 1,804 rupees, of which 200 rupees is given to the Zumeendars as Inam; the rest of the villages are Kham. The Jageerdar's assets include the Huboobs, cesses of all kinds, straw, bhoos, &c. No. sales or transfers have taken place. The Zumeendars consider 2 Rupees a pucka beegah, a fair price at which to purchase the proprietary right in land. There are balances in all the settled villages as per margin.

8th.—The rate at which the jumma falls on the cultivated area in the 8 settled villages, is 1-15-10. This rate gives for the whole

Chuka jumma of	37,067 Rs. falling at	1	15	10
The Tehseeldar proposes a jumma of	32,800 „	1	12	2
Punches propose a jumma of	31,925 „	1	11	5

The Jagheerdar's Nikasees for 24 villages,

after deducting $\frac{1}{4}$, give a rate of 1-14-8, which ap-

plied to the Chuk gives jumma,	35,661	„	1	14	8
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The Nickasees of the villages underlet,

gives in the same mouza rate of 1-14-8, and

jumma,	35,661	„	1	14	8
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The leases in Sahah and Laha are very high. The Zumeendars refused to go on

Laha... ..	1	9	8	with them, this year 1852, and the Jagheerdars had to take their rents by estimate. I give, in the margin, the rates at which the assets, fall in the cultivation, in the villages named. The Behtah assessment is fair; it falls at 2-6-5, giving Revenue rates 1-9-8, which gives for the Chuk a jumma of 29,817, falling at 1 9 8
Saha... ..	4	0	7	
Behta,	2	6	5	
Ditto,	1	8	4	
Average 3,	2	14	0	The Punches give a set of revenue rates noted in the rate statement,
	0	15	4	
For Jumma,	1	14	8	

which give a jumma of 26,489 Rs. falling at 1 6 9

The Shahabad revenue rates give a jumma of 25,542 „ 1 6 0

The Moolana revenue rates give a jumma of 24,024

9th.—It is quite clear, that the present jumma is too high, as are the exorbitant estimates (for the Jagheerdar's nikasee are little better) of the Jagheerdar's proposal. 32,000 is lower than either of the above, but this officer is usually too high. The Moolana and Shahabad rates, again, giving jummas of 24 and 25 thousand rupees, are, I think, too low. The Zumeendars proposed a jumma of from 26,500 to 31,000 rupees, the mean is 28,750, a fair sub-lease; that of Behta gives a jumma of about 30,000. This is 25 per cent. above jumma, by Moolana rates 2 annas per rupee. $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. above Moolana, gives a jumma of 27,000 rupees. I determine to take a jumma of 28,000 or 28,500 rupees.

The Punches Fumabundee is no doubt too low on the dry Rouslee Bangur, it is lower than my rate for that kind of land in Moolana, as are their rates for Khadur. It is on their lands that the difference should be put.

I have altered the rates from the Moolana rates to suit this Chuk, which is a very puzzling one. The rates below give a jumma of 28,768 rupees, falling at 1-8-9, and by these rates I assessed the Chuk. I might have taken possibly with safety a jumma of 32,000, which the Punches assessments, village by village, amounts to, but I have thought it wiser to be too low than too high, and have contented myself with the jumma above named.

			<i>Neai.</i>			<i>Rouslee.</i>			<i>Dakur.</i>			<i>Bhoor.</i>		
			Chabee.	Abee.	Dry.	Chabee.	Abee.	Dry.	Chabee.	Abee.	Dry.	Chabee.	Abee.	Dry.
Khadur, ..	}	acres.	3	1	234	1	0	1,161	0	0	188	0	0	76
			73	30	2,788	0	8	11,439	9	1	20	0	0	576
Khadur, ...	}	Rates.	4 0 0	3 0 0	2 8 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	1 12 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 6 0	1 4 0
Bangur, ..			3 0 0	2 12 0	1 12 0	2 4 0	1 12 0	1 8 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	1 6 0	1 6 0	1 4 0	1 0 0
Punches, Railun- dec,	}	Khadur,	3 9 7	0 0 0	2 12 9	2 6 5	0 0 0	1 9 7	1 9 7	0 0 0	1 3 8	0 12 5	5 0 0	0 9 7
			Bangur,	0 8 0	0 0 0	0 12 0	7 9 7	0 0 0	1 3 3	1 3 3	0 0 0	0 12 9	0 12 9	0 0 0

After distributing the jumma on the villages composing this Chuk, and altering them where, either at the Commissioner's suggestion, or from reasons given by the Zumeendars, or from further consideration, alteration appeared advisable, the result was as follows :—

	1st Year.		Standard.	
	Jumma.	Rate.	Jumma.	Rate.
Total Jumma fixed on old khalsa, ...	26,926 14 0	1 7 2	27,128 14 0	1 7 4
Resumed Maafecs,	404 13 0	1 9 7	404 13 0	1 9 7
Total,	27,333 11 0	1 7 2	27,533 11 0	1 7 4

W. WYNYARD,

Settlement Officer, C. S. S.

Settlement Office, Cis-Sutlej States, }

Camp Umballa, the 8th Feb., 1853. }

CHUK SODHAYL, PURGUNNAH JUGADREE AND MOSTUFABAD, TUHNEEL
JUGADREE, ZILLAH UMBALLA.

Chuk Sodhayl contains 50 villages, of which 35 are for settlement. In 15 villages Dustoor-ool-umuls have been drawn up. The thirty villages ready for settlement are those I knew to be so before the death of the late Rance Sookhan. Five villages of hers, which lie in this Chuk, will be reported on as supplementary. To the east and west of the Chuk, are Chuks Jugadree, and Purgunnah Ruddour, formerly settled. To the north Balchuppur, and to the south Damla. The land in the Chuk is high, the soil soft and good, loamy, inclining to be sandy. There are 71 per cent Rouslee; the land is level, and the yield large. The Rakshee Nuddee and the Linda Nulla run through the Chuk. The Rakshee takes its rise in a johur in the neighbourhood of Dhurum Kot of Belaspoor, and the Linda is

a drain from a tank of the same kind in Museebul. In years when the rains are abundant, the waters of these streams overflow their banks, and benefit, by their floodings, the lands in their vicinity. The houses are generally of a good description; they have flat roofs, and are substantially built. In a few villages only, the houses are thatched; those are almost always villages, either newly founded or of inferior description, as Bumbhole Bhugwanpoor. There are several johurs in which a self-sown rice (*lee Pusai* of the Shajehanpoor district) is produced. This Pusai is not considered a grain, and is eaten on fast days. It is a Sewai. Mango trees thrive tolerably well in the Chuk, as in Bhelowlee, Soodhayl, and many other villages. The Sirus flourishes well, and is self-sown in some of the villages, as Mundaybur, near the Rakshee, and Khalsahs which drain the Chuk: the land is cut into ravines. Sugar-cane is grown in lands that are not irrigated; it is of inferior quality, and the return is uncertain. The wild kurounda, a prickly shrub, grows on the high ridges between the fields, and are often the boundaries between villages where the Rakshee runs. Near the Chowtung, there is more rice grown than is the case to the eastward; the rice land in these western villages being flooded in good rains by the Rakshee.

2nd.—There is no jungle, sufficient to justify an increase upon the assessment which may now be fixed. In most villages there is some land set apart for grazing. In Mundhaolee there is a (*beer*) wood preserve of the jagheerdars, but the wood or grass is not sold.

3rd.—An inspection of the general comparative statement will show, that the Chuk is superior in yield, in rents, in the amount of best crops and best lands, to Sarun, Jugadree, and Damla, and that it assimilates to Balchuppur. The yield in the Jugadree Chuk is under stated.

4th.—The Nos. in red ink, written over the villages in the No. 8 Form, show which are the best, and which the worst: the best villages are indicated by the lowest numbers. The best villages are Soodhayl, Kheree, Rungran, Bhoot, Majra, Sisowlee, Shahpoor, Roula; Kheree, and Katwallie; the worst are Bhugwanpoor, Furukpoor, Bumbhowlee, and Sealba, the remainder may be considered the average of the Chuk. The best have much nea and chahee land; the ground is level, the cultivators industrious, and a larger proportion of the best crops is grown than in the inferior villages.

5th.—Irrigation is obtained from 44 pucka and 14 kucha wells. The wells are mostly without springs, and the water is generally raised by the lao, churus—long rope and large leather bucket. The depth to water varies from 4 feet 8 inches to 31 feet, and the depth of water from 10 inches to 28 feet. A pucka well costs from 200 to 250 rupees, and waters 10 acres. A kucha well costs 5 or 6 rupees; it generally falls in after one year, and waters 5 acres.

6th.—The measurements were made from December, 1850, to May, 1851. The land entered as irrigated was that actually under water at the time of settlement.

7th.—The rents paid are noted in the well statement opposite each village. The money rents are high. The corn rents vary. In 4 villages $\frac{1}{2}$, i. e. 20 seers, and in 5 villages $19\frac{1}{2}$ seers, is said to be taken. This, however, is the appraisement, and less is taken than is called, 12 villages pay at the rate of $17\frac{1}{2}$ seers. In 5 villages $13\frac{1}{2}$ is paid, and in 4 villages the Government share is 16 seers. In Jewun Singh's I laquah the rule for appraisement has been $\frac{1}{2}$ for old villages, $\frac{1}{3}$ for those lately located. The appraisement of $19\frac{1}{2}$ includes village expenses, that for $17\frac{1}{2}$ does not.

A marked difference exists in the rate of rent taken by the Putteedars, when they have been strong, which is seldom. They have taken as much as the Sirdar, but in general they have been weak, and have been obliged to satisfy themselves with what they could get.

8th.—In the margin* is given a statement, showing the number of villages held by each class of cultivator. The Zumeendars are as a body far from being well off. They have, for years, been subject to pay the whole of their rents to the jagheerdar, and cesses besides. The Zumeendars worst off are those of Bhugwanpoor and Farukpoor. Jats and Malees are industrious; Goojurs and Rajpoots the reverse. The Zumeendars of Shahpoor, Bhulowlee, and Sodhayl, keep mares, and have cattle besides those used for the plough.

9th.—No village has ever yet been settled except Susowlee, which was summarily settled, by punchayet, before Kallee Rai, at the request of both Jagheerdars and Zumeendars. In the time of Golab Sing, the late Sirdar, most of the villages were let on lease; no papers have, however, been found; the present managers state, that Bhowanee Singh has them in his possession. A lease of the village of Bhutowlee was given to Naneek, or Bangur; the amount of the lease was 900 Rupees. The lease however was soon set aside, the Zumeendars say from the high jumma, which ruined the village; other parties say that when the Sirdar saw that the next harvest promised well, he set the lease aside; one third of Mundaybree, was sold by the Zumeendars to the Jagheerdar, for 507 Rupees. The land, however, was not separated off. No other sales or transfers have come to my knowledge.

10th.—In 23 villages, we have got the Jagheerdar's nekasee papers for 2 years, 1849, 1850, showing the amount of money and grain, which, after deducting for village expenses, was given in to the Jagheerdar's treasury and granary (dakhil kotah). Adding to this sum 10 per cent. for expenses, and deducting $\frac{1}{3}$ for Zumeendar's profits; the remainder is 9,356 Rupees. This sum, in 8,900 acres, gives a rate of ... 1 0 10

This rate applied to the whole Chuk, gives, on 12,422 acres, a jumma of ... Rs. 13,069, falls at 1 0 10

Other papers of the same description, for 20 villages, for 5 years, from 1839, to 1843, give, for the whole Chuk, assets 33,357, and jumma, ... 22,126, „ 1 12 6

The Tehseeldar's jumma for 29 villages, falling at 1-10-3, gives, for the whole Chuk, a jumma of ... 20,378, „ 1 10 3

The Punches propose a jumma of ... 13,850, „ 1 1 10

Do. Revenue rates, give „ ... 17,532, „ 1 6 7

Jugadree, Ditto, .. 20,896, „ 1 10 11

Road Fund jumma is, ... 25,157, „ 2 0 5

At Balchuppur Revenue rates we got, ... 19,460, „ 1 9 1

At Rudour, ditto ditto, ... 19,835, „ 1 9 7

„ Moomaydee, ditto ditto, ... 20,977, „ 1 11 0

At rates of Sumana by Settlement of Pisowlee, ... 25,038, „ 2 0 3

11th.—The Jagheerdars assets show that the whole Chuk can yield 30,000 Rupees, giving a jumma of 20,000 Rupees. This is a little below the sum I arrive at, by assessing to the lands of this Chuk the rates at which I have settled in the Rudour and Jugadree

Chuks, and a little above what I get at the Balchuppur rates. The road tax is fixed on assets estimated at 25,157 Rupees, which give jumma 16,722. This, and the jumma proposed by the Tehseeldar, 20,000 Rupees, are the only two things which shake my trust in the Balchuppur rates. The former however is only a rough guess. The Tehseeldar's jummas are so uneven and capricious, that I think my rates in Jugadree and Rudour, where the jummas have been taken up, and which have given jummas far lower than a twenty years' settlement, which has been collected without balance, are more to be trusted than the guess made at the assets for the Road Fund on the Tehseeldar's opinion. I feel convinced, that when I demand a jumma of 19,460 Rupees, which is about 14 or 1,500 Rupees, (7 per cent.) lower than either of the jummas deduced from those rates, I cannot be too high. I therefore determine on assessing the villages of this Chuk at the rates noted in the margin,* the same which I used for the Balchuppur Chuk, and though, as the rents paid here are higher than in Balchuppur, this jumma may be considered low, I am not shaken in my determination, because to be low is to be on the right side :—

	Nasi.			Rouslee.			Dakur.			Dhoor.		
	Chabee.	Abee.	Dry.	Chabee.	Abee.	Dry.	Chabee.	Abee.	Dry.	Chabee.	Abee.	Dry.
Acres,	657	87	703	293	88	8,460	1	20	1,415	3	„	695
Rates,	3 10 0	3 10 0	1 8 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	1 9 0	2 4 0	2 4 0	1 2 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
Zemeenda's Raibundees, }	3 9 7	3 9 7	1 12 10	2 6 5	2 6 5	1 4 10	1 8 0	1 8 0	0 14 5	1 3 2	0 0 0	0 8 0

After distributing the jumma on the villages composing this Chuk, and altering them where, either at the Commissioner's suggestion, or from reasons given by the Zemeendars, or from further consideration, alteration appeared advisable, the result was as follows :—

	1st Year.		Standard.	
	Jumma.	Rate.	Jumma.	Rate.
Total Jumma fixed on old Khalsa,	17,818 8 0	1 6 11	17,318 8 10	1 7 1
Resumed Maafees,	481 10 0	1 9 0	481 10 0	1 9 0
Total,	18,300 2 0	1 7 0	18,400 2 0	1 7 2

Settlement Office, Cis-Sutlej States, } W. WYNYARD,
Camp Umballah, the 8th February, 1853. } Settlement Officer, Cis-Sutlej States.

CHUK ATTAREE, KULEANPOOR, PURGUNNAH AND ZILLAH UMBALLA.

Chuk Attaree consists of 22 villages, 3 khalsa, 19 shared, and all for settlement. The Chuk is bounded by Chuk Miluk of Purgunnah Khizrabad to the east, to the north by the Sub-Himalayas, which form a part of the country of the Nahun Raja, and by

Chuk Thuska to the west, and south by Sadhoura. The land is uneven, and is made up of high ridges of bangur land, lying between the dry torrents,* which carry the water from the hills into the rivers, in the more level parts of the plains. All this high land is bad and unproductive, but in the beds of, and in the slopes down to, the torrents, there is khadur land, which is of good quality. The bangur land far exceeds the khadur in quantity, and both descriptions of land dry up fast, for they have such a slope that the waters will not lie in either of them. The bangur is much cut up into ravines. There are very few kucha and no pukka wells for irrigation; out of 22 villages there are only 13 wells for drinking. In the villages when there are no wells, or when the wells dry up as they frequently do, the women go into the river beds and dig water holes, called *oguls*, from which they extract, with much toil and patience, this necessary article. The cattle, for the most part, drink from hollows, which exist both in bangur and khadur, and hold water; otherwise, they have to be driven far to drink. The fields are divided from one another, and the paths are marked off from the fields by good stout fences made of *mulla* bushes, and in the villages near the hills, the pathways are narrow and winding, as is the case in the hills. In the villages in the north part of the Chuk, the houses are nearly all thatched. This is a clear sign of a sandy loose soil. Zumeendars always prefer a flat roof made of earth, as being warmer and snugger in the winter, and as resisting the heat of the sun more effectually in the hot weather; but these houses take more trouble in their construction, and can only be made when the earth, of which the walls are made, is sufficiently strong to bear the roof. They cannot be made when timber is not procurable, and when the earth is friable, and their absence always indicates a sandy soil, or a new village. Goojurs care less about the comforts of their houses than other people, and sometimes live in such houses when (kotahs) flat roofs might be built, but this is not generally the case.

2nd.—In the villages under the Hills there is jungle, in which thatching grass is grown, and from which sirkee, a roofing grass, is procured. The cattle from the town of Sadhoura are sent to graze in the jungles of Gurhee, Banna, Bahadoorpoor, and Oodumgurh, in the rainy months; and the Jagheerdars take 2 rupees a pair for the 3 months. This tax amounts to about 70 or 80 rupees a year, but the cattle of the villages pay nothing.

3rd.—The Chuk is like Miluk in its produce, much worse than Sadhoura, and a good deal better than Thuska. For particulars see General Comparative Statement. In Sadhoura, the khadur is richer, and the bangur lower and damper, than it is here: further, it is not cut into ravines there as it is here. Here the khadur is the land on the banks of a rushing mountain torrent, the Hudaha, which runs off and dries up in a few hours after heavy rains. The bangur land is mostly on the slope, and of a reddish color, from which two circumstances this is called the Camel's-back.

4th.—The 10 villages entered first in the No. 8 Statement are the best. Their excellence consists in their having a larger proportion of the best lands; neai, and khadur; and more crop-paying money rents, as well as from their superior fertility, and the industrious character of the Zemindars, who are Jats, Raeens, and Malces. The worst villages are Rut-towla, Attaree, Kuleanpore, Banna, Bahadoorpoor, Gurhee, and Boorj. In this Chuk, khadur and even land are the beauties of a village. Usgurpore is all even and considered khadur, but it is close to the hills, suffers from the wild beasts, and there is a slope all through it towards the river which, though hardly visible to any but a careful eye, is well known to the Zemindars, who knew that water will not lie there, however hard the rain may fall.

5th.—Irrigation is little, or nothing. In Oodumgurb, Purbhoolee, and Subree, there is a little irrigation from hand wells, dug in the khadur of the Khala Hudaha Row ; there is no irrigation from masonry wells, and, there, hand wells water on an average $\frac{1}{2}$ an acre each. Depth to water varies from 5 feet in the khadur, to about 38 in the bangur, and the depth of water varies from 1 to 9 feet.

In six villages there are no wells at all. There is no irrigation from kools or artificial, water courses. Mr. (Sir G.) Clerk brought an artificial cut from Usgurbpore Jhunda, through Rasoolpore, Havaylee, and Ferozepore, to the Peer's Talao (reservoir) at Sadhoura. It was made with convict labor, assisted by the Zemindars, but the head got choked up and from want of attention it has fallen out of use. It is not a work calculated to do much good, as the land is khadur on each side of the channel, where water is hardly required. The land entered as irrigated in the Settlement papers, was watered at the time of the measurement, which took place from January 1849 to December 1851. The Chuk covers 10,567 acres, about 17 miles ; it supports 2696 men, giving 163 to a mile. There are 651 2-bullock ploughs, which cultivate $8\frac{1}{2}$ acres a plough, and there is one well to every 320 acres. Nearly all of them however are kucha.

6th.—The Zemindars are mostly Goojurs and Jats. In the margin is a table* showing the different class of cultivators in this Chuk. The rents in kind vary from $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{2}{3}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$. The butai of $\frac{2}{3}$ includes the khur-ruch which the rate of $\frac{1}{3}$ does not, and in the 3 villages, where a rental of $\frac{1}{2}$ is taken, the rents are taken by an appraiser who calls 10 for 7, so in fact it is little more than $\frac{1}{3}$. The rents for sugar vary from 1 to 1-4 an acre, but in Kotla and Todurpoor only 9 annas is taken.

7th.—The Zumeendars of Todurpoor, Islamnuggur, Mozapoor, and Rutowlee are well off, are able to keep a mare to ride. Those of Kulleanpoor, Attaree, Bunna, Bahadoorpoor, Subhapoor, Subree, and Boorj are very poor. They all got into debt to the Banyas for their seed, and the men who keep the mares do not keep a servant on this account, but turn them out to graze, and give them a share of the grass they cut for the bullocks. The villages are all very small, which is one reason for the people all being poor, and their dreadfully minute sub-division of their villages among sowars, has been a constant subject of annoyance to the Zumeendars, who have been constantly called upon to attend on the lapse, or supposed lapse, of a share to Government.

8th.—There are 3 villages which have been settled. The settlement was made summarily. I give in the margin the Nekasee on which the summary settlement was made, and the jumma fixed. The assets for the 3rd village, Tewar, are not procurable, but I fancy they let off Puchotra, 5 per cent, from the rent roll, and fancied they had made a clever settlement. The Zumeendars took up the settlements, and they have been paid without farm or balancee.

	Nekasee.	Jumma.
Todurpoor 3 years average,	536	380
Kalah,	578	600

9th.—The rate of the settled villages is 1-12-0 on cultivated acre. That rate applied to the 5570 cultivated acres of this Chuk gives
 jumma, of Rs. 9,747 falling at 1 12 0
 The sum at which their villages is assessed for
 Road Funds, „ 11,015 ... 1 15 8

The jumma of all the villages, at the rate at which

the Government fractional shares are assessed, is,	Rs.	9,389	falling at	1	11	0
Tehsildar proposes a jumma,...	,,	8,899	,,	1	9	7
Punches, ...	,,	7,055	,,	1	4	3
Jumma of the rate at which Jagheerdar's sub-leases						
are, after deducting $\frac{1}{4}$, ...	,,	7,615	,,	1	5	10
Jumma deduced from Putwarce's Nikasees, ...	,,	5,381	,,	0	15	5
Putwarees propose a jumma of ...	,,	7,195	,,	1	4	6
Jagheerdars of Sadhouira propose, ...	,,	9,497	,,	1	11	2
Jumma at Ratour rates, ...	,,	7,382	,,	1	5	3

10th.—I think the Ratour rates are high. I am doubtful whether my assessments in Naraingurh will stand thirty years. I am convinced the old assessment is high. It is much complained of, and is close upon the assets, so are the rates of the jumma of resumed shares. I come to the conclusion that the assets of the Chuk are about 10,500 Rupees, and I demand a jumma of 7,000 Rupees. The rates given in the rate table give me a jumma of 7,036, falling at 1-4-3, for cultivated acre. I use them to help me in distributing the jumma on the villages composing this Chuk.

Falling at 1-3-8 per cultivated acre :—

		Neai.			Rouslee.			Dakur.			Bhoor.		
		Chabee.	Abee.	Dry.	Chabee.	Bandy.	Dry.	Chabee.	Abee.	Dry.	Chabee.	Abee.	Dry.
Khadur, ..	Acres.	..	..	78	4	28	460	..	..	103	3	..	297
Bangur, ..		4	..	495	3	43	3242	..	..	120	..	..	679
Khadur, ..	Rates.	2 12 ..	..	2 0 ..	2 8 ..	1 6 ..	1 8 ..	2 4 ..	..	1 6 ..	2 ..	..	1 4 ..
Bangur, ..		3 0 ..	..	1 8 ..	2 12 ..	1 2 ..	1 4 ..	2 8 ..	..	1 2 ..	24 ..	..	0 14 ..

After distributing the jumma on the villages composing this Chuk, and altering them where, either at the Commissioner's suggestion, or from reasons given by the Zameendars, or from further consideration, alteration appeared advisable, the result was as follows :—

	Jumma.			Rates.		
Total Jumma fixed old Khalsa,	6,674	6	0	1	3	2
Resumed Maafecs,	162	1	0	1	3	11
Total,	6,836	7	0	1	3	2

Settlement Office, Vis-Sutlej States, }
Camp Umballah, the 8th Feb., 1853. }

W. WYNYARD,

Settlement Officer, C. S. S.

CHUK DAMLA, PURGUNNAH JUGADREE, ZILLAH UMBALLAH.

This Chuk numbers 12 villages. In 2, Dustoor-ool-umuls have been drawn up : the remainder 10 are for Settlement ; in 8 the papers are ready. The other 2 villages belonged to Ranee Sookhan, of Dyalgurh. The papers will soon be ready, and they will then be assessed. The Chuk is partly bangur and partly khadur of the Canal. The land is generally even, but when the khadur meets the bangur, the drainage from the high land cuts up the ground. This is particularly the case in the villages of Damla, Yusufpore, and Joorean. The khadur land cannot be irrigated from the canal, as the banks are considerably higher than the water, but the land in the vicinity of the canal is kept moist, and does not need irrigation. Sugar-cane, wheat, and cotton, are grown upon this land ; nay, so good and strong is the land in Damla, that the Zemindars have sown sugar-cane in the land brought under plough the first year, and have grown the same crop, year after year, without giving the ground a rest. Spring and autumn crops are grown in about equal proportions. The rouslee bangur is only tolerably good ; it is much mixed with sand. The crops in the Dakur are dependent on the rains. The land is well adapted for wells. Kucha wells give a large amount of water, which is raised in the large bucket (Churrus) from a depth of from 15 to 18 feet. A little irrigation is sometimes got for the autumn crops from the Khallu, which runs through Rutowlee and Kanseepore, but the supply is very limited, as the nulla quickly dries up. Heavy rains do not damage the khadur, unless the canal overflows, which it does sometimes, when great damage is done. The more rain, the better for the bangur lands. The villages are nearly all of mud roofs, and are built on the high bank overhanging the khadur. This, I have remarked, is almost universally the case when a village has khadur and bangur lands. It is done, I fancy, to be as near as possible to the best land, the khadur, and to be safe from the floods which occasionally sweep away khadur villages, as has been the case this year (1852.) There is no jungle in the Chuk worthy of notice.

2nd.—The produce, as will be seen from the General Comparative Statement, is less than in the neighbouring Chuks. The yield in Momadee is said to be less than here, but such is not the case. The two Chuks are much alike. The returns of the yield for that Chuk were wilfully understated by the Zemindars, and were discarded by me as unworthy of credit, when assessing that Chuk.

3rd.—The villages are entered in the General Statement according to their productive powers. The best villages are those where there is much khadur land, and when the villages are inhabited by industrious hard working Zemindars. The worst villages are those where the Zemindars are idle, when they have little stock, and the proportion of well watered and manured land is small. The best village is Damla. The worst is Joorean. The rest may be considered the average of the Chuk.

4th.—Irrigation is obtained from 15 pucka, and 12 kucha wells. Water is raised from all the pucka, and from some of the kucha wells, by the lao (Churrus.) The wells are mostly without springs. A pucka well costs about 200 Rupees, and waters about 11 acres ; a kucha well 5 or 6 Rupees, waters about 3½ acres. The depth to water varies from 11 to 38 feet, and the depth of water from four inches to 24 feet. There are 16 pucka and 1 kucha wells useless ; some from having dried up, others from the water being salt. Measurements took place from February to June 1851. The papers show as chahee, only the land absolutely under water at the time of settlement. The land entered as abee is watered from *Johurs* ; small kucha tanks, or more correctly, depressions in the earth's surface, for they are hardly ever dug out.

6th.—The rents have generally been collected after the crops have been appraised. Half the crop has been called in villages which have been long inhabited, and are considered sure to remain. This includes the village expenses, when $17\frac{1}{2}$ seers (in the maund) are called; the expenses are not included. The rent is not paid in full of the sum called, but when 10 is called, 7 or 8 is collected. The lower rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ is taken in villages which are likely to be abandoned, if consideration is not shown to the Zemindars. The villages, where only 15 or 16 seers are taken, belonged to the Putteedars, who are weak and powerless, and who have been glad to take what the more powerful Zemindars have seen fit to pay them. The

statement in the margin* shows the number of villages held by each class of cultivating proprietors. The Zemindars of the best and most productive villages are naturally the best off; so the Zemindars of Damla are better off than people who have smaller villages, and in whose villages the lands are not so good. In like

manner the Joorean people are in a wretched state of poverty, as their village is poor and the yield bad. The industrious Kumbohs, Malees, and Jats get more out of the land than do the more idle and less skilful Puthans and Goojurs, so they are better off, as having more to live on, but those industrious classes devote what they may save to improving their stock, buying cattle, and the like; the Puthans and Goojurs are more disposed to spend such savings on themselves or their families.

7th.—No village has ever been assessed, as all the villages have been hitherto held in jagheer. Rutowlee was rented out by the Jagheerdars for 700 Rupees, to Bhowance Dass, for 6 years, who paid for one year, and threw up his lease. Half the village of Kanseepoor, exclusive of Jagheerdar's land, was let out for 144 rupees to Sewai Singh, a Mahajun of Jugadree. He holds on still.

8th.—The rate at which the jumma falls on Rutowlee is 1-13-3. The rate of the jumma in Kanseepoor is, 0 11 10

The jumma of the Chuk at the rate of the assessment in Rutowlee is, Rs. 6,210 falling at 1 13 3

The jumma at the rate of the lease of Kanseepoor is, ,, 2,519 ,, 0 11 10

The Jagheerdar's Nikasee of 5 years (Dakhul kotah) after deducting for Zemindar's allowance, and without cess, is, 6,919, which warrants jum-

ma,	Rs. 4,603			
Panches propose a jumma of	3,100	0	14	7
Tchseeldar, ditto ditto,	5,744	1	11	0
At Panches Revenue Rates,	3,798	1	1	10
Nikasee on which Road was settled,	6,328	1	13	9
Jumma at Soodhayl rates,	5,148	1	8	2
Ditto at Hullahur,	5,076	1	7	10
Ditto at Rudour,	5,034	1	7	8
Ditto at Tigree,	6,304	1	13	7
Ditto at Momadee,	5,510	1	9	11

9th.—Tigree is a superior Chuk, and all khadur of the canal. The rates used there give too high a jumma here. My rates used in all the surrounding Chuks, Soodhayl, Hullahur, Rudour, and Momadee, point to a jumma of about 5,000 rupees. The lowest is 5,034, the highest 5,510. The Jagheerdar's 5 years' Nikasee without cess, and not adding any thing for the expense and trouble of collection, gives jumma 4,613. In the Soodhayl

Chuck, where this account gives a jumma of 20,000 rupees; I assessed at 19,500, i. e. 5 per cent. lower. But there, the rates of surrounding Chuks warranted the reduction—here, if we add 10 per cent. for Zameendar's Inam and Puchotra, we get the assets to 7,613 rupees, and the jumma to 5,073, the sum pointed out by my rates. The assessment of Rutowlee would lead one to suppose, that the assets were above 6,500 rupees, but the question is, are they as much as 7,600 rupees? The Punches' jumma, both Mouzawar and by rates, are ridiculous; if my assessments in the surrounding villages are any thing but fair. It must not be forgotten, that my rates in Jugadree and Rudour have given a jumma much lower, than the jumma of a settlement, which has been paid without balances for 20 years.

10th.—The Comparative Statement shows, that my rates for this Chuk should be a little lower than they are in Momadce. Sugar pays a lower rent, and is only in the proportion of 2 to 7. Cotton, it is true, pays a higher rent of 1 anna 6 pie per kucha beegah but as there are only 346 kucha beegahs of this crop in the Chuk, the difference in the rental is only 32 Rupees. Grain pays $2\frac{1}{4}$ seers for every maund produced less than it does there. Having carefully weighed all these things, I have come to the conclusion, that the assets are near about 7,400 or 7,500 Rupees, the sum arrived at above. The rates given below, which are a slight reduction from the Momadce rates, give a jumma of 4,974 Rupees, falling at 1-7-4 per acre. This sum is 536 Rupees below the jumma worked out at the Momadce rates, and by the aid of their rates I determine to assess the Chuk.

	Neat.			Rouslee.			Dakur.			Bhoor.		
	Chabee.	Abee.	Dry.	Chabee.	Abee.	Dry.	Chabee.	Abee.	Dry.	Chabee.	Abee.	Dry.
Khadur, ...	7	1	4	1	31	99	0	26	1	0	0	6
Bangur, ...	154	25	121	37	13	2,231	0	1	81	4	0	561
Khadur, ...	3 8 0 3 0 0	2 6 0	2 12 0 2 4 0	1 8 0 0 0 0	2 0 0 1 8 0	0 0 0 0 0 0	2 0 0 1 8 0	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0	14 0
Bangur, ...	4 0 0 3 4 0	2 4 0	2 8 0 2 0 0	1 6 0 0 0 0	2 0 0 1 4 0	1 8 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0	1 4 0 1 8 0	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0	11 0
Khadur, ...	4 6 5 4 6 5	2 6 5	3 3 2 3 3 2	1 3 1 1 0 7	1 1 7 0 12 10	1 14 4 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 9 7 0 9 7	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0	9 7
Bangur, ...	3 9 7 3 9 7	1 6 5	1 9 7 1 9 7	1 0 0 0 14 4	0 14 4 0 11 2	0 9 7 0 9 7	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 9 7 0 9 7	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0	6 5

After distributing the jumma on the villages composing the Chuk, the results are as follows :—

	Jumma.	Rates.
Khalsa,	4,970 0 0	1 7 4
Resumed Maafes,	315 0 0	1 7 0
Total,	5,285 0 0	1 7 4

Settlement Office, Cis-Sutlej States,
Umballa, the 8th February, 1853.

W. WYNYARD,
Settlement Officer.

CHUK SARUN, PERGUNNAH MOOSTAFABAD, ZILLAH UMBALLA.

This Chuk consists altogether of 18 villages, of which Dustoor-ool-umuls have been drawn up in 11 villages; 7 remain for settlement, and are of the classes noted in the margin.* The Chuk is a bangur one, the land is level, 65 per cent. is rouslee, 25 dakur, and there is but little Choor, ($1\frac{1}{4}$). Sugar, Cotton, and Wheat grow well in the neai and rouslee land; the people are industrious, and have a tolerable amount of agricultural stock. In abundant rains the dhan lands yield good crops of rice. The land is not well suited for wells, although it is better in this respect than some other Chuks in the neighbourhood; still the land watered from wells is under 3 per cent. There is a nulla which, rising on the land of Dheen, passes between Sarun and Bhugwanpoor, and unites with the Soroostee below Sheregurh. The Chowtung bounds the Chuk to the east, but no water is got from any of the streams for irrigation. The Chowtung flows in a deep bed, and though the Soroostee flows in a broad channel, and probably does flood the land in its neighbourhood, it is only the case in very heavy rains, and it does not touch in any of the villages for settlement, except Sheregurh. The irrigation is obtained from pucka wells, by means of the large bucket (lao). The houses are mostly flat-roofed, though in a few villages, the cheaper and less lasting chupper thatch is seen. Dams abound in the village of Futhypoor, the water being for the cattle to drink—it may possibly be of use for irrigation; but I do not know that it is. Mango trees thrive well in this Chuk, and there is a beautiful mango tope at Sarun. The Zemindars of Sarun are the Biswadars of several of the small-villages round, which have at one time or other, been cut off from the parent village.

2nd.—There is no jungle of any consequence—a beer of the Jagheerdars exists in Sarun and Futhypoor, and other patches are set apart as grazing ground, particularly one patch of 500 pucka beegahs in Sarun, which is put up for grass, and which the Zemindars have sworn not to cultivate.

3rd.—The produce of this Chuk, as compared with those in the neighbourhood, will be seen from the General Comparative Statement. Money and corn-rents are lower here than in Jugadree, Soodhayl, or Udhoa; higher corn-rents are also paid in Dheen than is the case here. The statement showing the yield of a pucka beegah is not to be depended upon, the yield given in by the Jugadree Zemindars is confessedly below the mark. The neai lands of all sorts show a greater, and all other lands a less, return than in Chuk Soodhayl.

4th.—The numbers in red ink put over the villages in the No. VIII Statement, show the rank which each holds with another in relation to fertility; the most fertile villages have the lowest number. Sarun and Bhugwanpoor are the best, from the land being level and good, and the Zemindars industrious. Quzeebus and Jhurchundna are the worst.

5th.—There are 6 pucka and 10 kucha wells for irrigation. None of the wells have springs in them. The pucka wells are worked by the lao, cost about 200 Rupees, and water about 9 acres. Kucha wells are worked by the Dheokulee, cost 4 or 5 Rupees, water about one acre. The depth to water varies from 6 to 42 feet; depth of water from 6 inches to 11 feet. There are no irrigation cuts; some water is got from (Johurs) kucha tanks, into which the rain water drains. The land entered as chahee, was so in reality; it was all under water at the time of measurement; the measurement of the Chuk took place from July 1850 to September 1851.

7th.—Rent is taken by appraisement and actual division of crop. In 5 villages the rate of butai is $\frac{1}{3}$; where more is said to be taken, the practice of appraising the land prevails, and less grain is taken than is declared.

8th.—The Zemindars are said to be (*asooda hal*) comfortably off. The Zemindars of Sarun may be so termed; they have an allowance in the rent in other small villages. The people in Fureedpoor are comfortably off. The Malees and Raecns are industrious, and they dispose of their profits in improving their stock. In the margin* is a statement showing the number of villages held and cultivated by each class. The only villages which have been hitherto settled are those of Quzeebus and Jhurchundna, which belonged to Talooqua Dhoo, and were a part of the Jagheer of the late Rancee Chund Koor, of Thaneysur. They lapsed to Government on her death in 1850, and Captain Larkins, the Deputy Commissioner of Thaneysur, in whose district the greater part of the Dhoo estate lay, settled the villages summarily for 825 Rupees. The proceedings of the summary settlement are not very clear, and the accounts unintelligible, but I gather this jumma was fixed from an average collected rental of 1078. That must be considered in the Umballa District, a very moderate assessment. The Tehseeldar reports that the Zemindars are in comfortable circumstances, and the jummas paid with ease. The jagheer villages have not been settled, and there are no balances.

The rate of the assessed jumma in the two settled villages on cultivation, is, ...	Acres.	Jumma.	Rate.
At this rate, we get for the whole Chuk, a Jumma of	639	825	1 4 8
Tehseeldar proposes a jumma of, ...	3,743,	falls at	1 4 8
Punches, ditto, ...	4,020,	,,	1 6 2
Punches Revenue rates, ...	3,247,	,,	1 1 11
Kullawar Rates, ...	4,263,	,,	1 7 6
Jugadree, ...	4,610,	,,	1 9 5
Udhoa, ...	4,886,	,,	1 11 0
Dheen, ...	3,799,	,,	1 5 0
Soodhayl, ...	3,799,	,,	1 5 0
Balchuppur, ...	4,421,	,,	1 8 5
	4,421,	,,	1 8 5

9th.—The produce table shows that the Zemindars consider this to be superior in yield, to Jugadree and Soodhayl. A reference to the table of rents, however, shows us that the rents, both in money and kind, are lower than in either of the Chuks just mentioned; the

	Sugar.			Cotton.			Corn Rents.
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Per Maund.
Sarun,	1	1	1	1	0	10	13½
Jugadree, ..	1	3	7	1	0	11	15½
Soodhayl, ..	1	11	0	1	2	4	17½

difference will be seen by glancing at the marginal* statement. Chahee land is considerably less than either Jugadree or Soodhayl. Neai is also less than in Soodhayl. Money rents are a little higher, the corn rents a little lower than in Dheen. Rents of all kinds are a little, very little, lower than in Dhoo. The Chuk appeared to me to resemble the Dhoo Chuk more than any other. The jumma arrived at by the rates applied to the Dhoo Chuk, appears a fair one, and at those rates I determine to assess the Chuk. These rates give for the old khalsa a jumma of 3,799, say 3,800 Rupees, falling at 1-5-0. The jumma in Dhoo falls at 1-4-0, but we have a large percentage of neai and chahee land here.

	Neai.			Rauslee.			Dakur.			Bhoor.		
	Chabee.	Abce.	Dry.	Chabee.	Abce.	Dry.	Chabee.	Abce.	Dry.	Chabee.	Abce.	Dry.
Acres,	58	93	141	23	25	1,834	3	44	641	0	0	36
Rates, Udhoes,	2 8 0	2 4 0	1 4 0	2 2 0	2 0 0	1 4 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 2 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 12 0
Zemeonda r's' } Raibundee, }	2 6 5	2 6 5	2 0 0	2 6 5	2 6 5	1 9 7	0 14 5	0 14 5	0 12 10	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 6 5

After putting the Jumma on the villages of the Chuk, the result was as follows :—

	Jumma.	Rate.
Old Khalsa,	3,73 0 0	1 4 7
Maafecs,	74 13 0	1 4 8
Total,	3,804 13 0	1 4 7

Settlement Office, Cis-Sutlej States, }
Camp Umballa, the 8th Feb., 1853. }

W. WYNYARD,
Settlement Officer, C. S. S.





सत्यमेव जयते

APPENDIX

GENERAL COMPARATIVE STATEMENTS of Land Rents, Cultivators, and of Rates of the old and new

Name of Tahsil.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14						
	NAME OF CHUK.	Number of Villages measured for settlement.	Percentage of lands to 100 cultivation.					Money and Corn Rents.						Total acres.	Number of acres cultivated.	Miles.				
			Wasta.	Per mile per day of 24 hours.	Kucha Beegahs.			Butal per maund.	Acres watered from a lao.											
					Sugar.	Poppy.	Cotton.													
	New.	Old.	Neai.	Chahse.	Khadur.	Ra.	As.	P.	Ra.	As.	P.	Ra.	As.	P.	Seer					
Moollana,.....	21	1	9	17	1	14	1	0	9	1	2	4	1	0	3	154	23	14,510	10,145	22,430
Sumbulhara,.....	38	3	9	17	1	9	1	1	2	1	1	3	1	0	8	144	2	24,442	17,705	38,122
Surdahara,.....	9	2	8	14	3	66	1	2	2	1	2	0	1	1	9	139	32	5,663	3,832	85,43
Pikunee,.....	13	5	11	15	1	37	1	2	6	2	0	0	1	0	2	154	0	6,448	4,661	10,48
Dheen,.....	15	4	14	8	1	5	0	15	9	1	1	2	1	0	3	144	6	8,200	6,777	13,60
Kayares,.....	16	3	7	16	1	45	1	1	0	0	14	6	1	1	0	164	154	10,262	7,714	16,22
Oogala,.....	13	15	43	25	3	0	1	0	0	0	12	0	1	0	0	10	10	9,439	4,303	14,499
Tundwal,.....	7	1	11	6	1	0	1	1	2	0	12	0	1	0	7	15	27	5,660	3,779	9,100
Udhwa,.....	21	5	30	7	4	0	1	1	5	0	0	0	1	1	1	154	6	19,953	12,369	31,113
Total,.....	163	5	17	14	2	39	1	1	1	1	1	8	1	0	8	144	94	14,857	70,615	M. A. 163,537
Add for 4 Villages not included in the above,.....	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,300	816	2 20
Total,.....	157	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16,157	71,431	165,357
Deduct transferred to zillah Thaneyaur.																				
Luckmuree,.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	1,234	521	1,594
Remain,.....	156	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14,923	70,910	163,603
Umballa,.....	35	2	19	16	1	0	1	3	2	1	0	0	1	1	10	15	12	21,772	15,167	34,12
Thirwa,.....	19	6	15	13	1	0	0	15	2	0	0	0	0	12	3	13	22	11,89	7,844	17,209
Shahpoor,.....	27	2	12	7	1	19	1	3	6	1	0	2	0	13	3	16	14	20,045	14,709	31,006
Nunoulooe,.....	20	14	22	4	3	0	1	9	7	0	0	0	1	3	7	15	4	5,826	3,330	8,206
Total,.....	91	6	17	10	1	19	1	3	10	1	0	1	0	16	9	15	12	58,232	41,059	90,632
Balchuppur,.....	19	5	10	13	1	15	1	3	7	1	1	5	1	3	9	154	2	12,009	9,077	18,469
Boorea,.....	10	2	8	13	5	0	1	4	3	1	3	0	1	1	0	154	13	4,574	3,074	7,93
Belaspur,.....	19	3	7	18	1	14	1	5	9	1	3	8	1	2	4	15	1	13,674	10,022	21,161
Bhogpoor,.....	7	5	26	11	2	87	1	4	10	1	1	5	1	1	2	164	11	3,733	1,611	5,533
Tigree,.....	23	14	9	11	0	0	1	3	6	1	2	9	1	2	3	164	6	14,436	10,329	22,356
Jugadree,.....	15	3	10	9	12	0	1	2	11	0	0	0	1	0	11	16	7	13,971	9,892	21,531
Kharabad,.....	13	3	13	20	1	97	1	2	3	1	2	8	1	0	0	154	1	9,310	60,153	14,550
Karun,.....	6	4	25	10	3	0	1	1	2	1	0	3	1	0	10	154	21	4,423	2,956	6,583
Damia,.....	8	5	23	9	6	5	1	2	9	1	8	7	1	1	6	164	74	6,340	3,626	9,560
Sundurpoor,.....	5	4	10	7	0	0	0	11	1	0	0	0	0	9	8	10	0	3,185	954	4,585
Duladurpoor,.....	30	7	24	12	8	0	1	11	0	1	3	9	1	2	4	174	164	19,581	12,750	30,381
Sodhay,.....	26	24	17	20	1	63	0	15	5	1	0	5	0	15	3	184	14	12,031	7,367	20,131
Ulleebayepoor,.....	10	5	11	5	0	0	0	10	0	0	12	0	0	9	2	0	0	21,428	3,686	33,308
Kidree,.....	22	6	15	13	1	0	1	1	9	0	0	0	1	1	0	174	12	13,200	8,270	20,420
Khujjoore,.....	14	5	22	18	6	93	1	3	9	1	4	4	1	4	3	174	4	6,066	4,149	9,306
Kulwar,.....	13	5	16	15	4	4	0	15	10	0	15	5	0	15	11	154	2	7,495	5,399	11,256
Lakur,.....	7	14	56	13	2	0	0	15	3	0	0	0	0	14	6	164	1	5,774	2,371	9,14
Moomaydee,.....	4	8	35	44	1	0	1	3	8	0	0	0	1	2	0	19	13	2,010	1,069	3,99
Mungloor,.....	22	7	25	12	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	0	10	144	1	12,748	7,136	19,568
Sodhay,.....	5	3	14	8	4	19	1	3	10	1	2	6	1	1	3	18	9	2,088	1,200	3,169
Supplementary,.....																				
Supplement of Miscellaneous Chuka,.....	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,315	1,225	3,395
Total,.....	282	5	9	12	4	42	1	2	2	1	1	9	1	0	6	154	4	1,01,215	1,13,267	298,435
Deduction account of Jagheerda's Seriland and Nuthanpoor, formerly settled, and 3 Villages transferred to Thaneyaur,.....	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,384	3,281	3,464
Balance,.....	278	5	9	12	4	42	1	2	2	1	1	9	1	0	6	154	4	1,88,831	1,10,031	295,31

No. VIII.

Jumma, with Percentage of increase and decrease in the Assessments of the CHUKS for the District of Umballa.

15	16	17	18	19	20			21			22			23			24			25			26		
Total Kusbikars.	Kusbikars per mile.	Total kucha ploughs.	Cultivated acres per kucha plough.	Total acres to one well.	From Jumma real or assumed.	New Jumma.						Rate of old Jumma.	Rate of new Jumma.						Increase and percentage of old Jumma.	Decrease from old Jumma.					
						Last year.			Standard.				First year.	Standard.											
						Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.			Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.			P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
5,322	235	1,084	92	118	21,263	6	0	0	14,323	7	0	14,323	7	0	1	15	11	1	6	7	1	6	7	0	29
8,537	223	2,792	62	129	37,115	0	0	0	25,721	11	0	25,921	11	0	2	1	8	1	7	3	1	7	5	0	31
1,916	217	491	74	68	6,736	8	0	0	5,853	10	0	5,933	10	0	1	12	2	1	8	5	1	8	6	0	13
2,193	218	511	9	98	10,725	0	0	0	6,690	3	0	6,690	3	0	2	4	10	1	6	11	1	6	11	0	38
3,255	250	1,120	61	774	7,587	10	0	0	7,393	12	0	7,393	12	0	1	4	0	1	3	6	1	3	6	0	3
4,005	249	840	9	119	19,292	0	0	0	10,933	0	0	10,933	0	0	2	7	10	1	6	6	1	6	6	0	43
1,616	108	353	124	218	5,433	0	0	0	4,691	0	0	4,741	0	0	1	4	2	1	5	1	1	5	1	0	14
1,538	168	357	10	183	6,650	0	0	0	5,117	1	0	5,117	1	0	1	11	9	1	5	8	1	5	8	0	22
5,379	173	1,275	10	644	15,637	8	0	0	15,169	0	0	15,389	0	0	1	3	5	1	3	8	1	3	11	1	0
33,761	1,841	8,833	8	183	1,28,739	10	0	0	95,992	12	0	95,352	12	0	1	13	2	1	5	9	1	5	10	0	25
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,143	0	0	1,143	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	97,045	12	0	97,495	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	500	0	0	0	609	0	0	609	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	1,28,339	10	0	0	96,436	12	0	96,886	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25
7,742	228	1,917	8	92	32,010	10	3	0	21,785	0	0	24,354	8	0	2	1	9	1	9	5	1	9	8	0	15
3,618	210	980	8	161	10,655	3	0	0	9,679	2	3	9,627	1	0	1	5	9	1	2	1	1	8	8	0	17
7,800	252	2,643	6	94	33,338	12	7	0	21,330	12	0	21,828	12	0	2	4	3	1	7	2	1	7	9	0	36
2,145	258	115	20	161	7,600	0	0	0	4,925	0	0	4,925	0	0	2	4	5	1	7	7	1	7	7	0	36
21,395	235	5,654	7	127	23,604	10	10	0	59,219	14	3	60,735	5	0	2	0	7	1	7	1	1	7	8	0	29
3,263	174	1,042	9	164	17,526	12	5	0	13,072	9	9	13,118	7	9	1	14	11	1	7	0	1	7	2	0	26
1,712	240	503	6	46	5,919	0	0	0	5,573	1	0	5,830	14	0	1	14	10	1	13	0	1	14	4	0	6
4,163	196	1,150	9	119	15,726	0	0	0	11,715	14	0	12,168	2	0	1	9	1	1	2	8	1	3	5	0	26
1,130	194	282	7	91	5,706	0	0	0	2,805	0	0	2,805	0	0	3	8	8	1	11	10	1	11	10	0	51
5,112	227	1,464	7	62	21,718	2	4	0	19,475	1	0	19,951	9	0	2	1	9	1	14	3	1	15	0	0	10
2,512	161	1,155	9	59	16,394	1	0	0	13,845	0	0	13,955	0	0	1	10	6	1	6	5	1	6	7	0	15
3,277	221	1,082	6	132	13,366	12	0	0	13,496	0	0	13,506	0	0	1	14	4	1	14	4	1	14	8	1	0
1,408	212	398	7	139	9,743	4	0	0	3,804	13	0	3,804	13	0	3	4	9	1	4	7	1	4	7	0	61
1,509	152	379	9	93	6,210	0	0	0	6,285	0	0	5,285	0	0	1	11	5	1	7	4	1	7	4	0	16
448	91	137	7	448	500	0	0	0	544	8	0	587	8	0	0	8	5	0	9	2	0	9	10	9	0
4,472	146	1,112	11	175	22,126	0	0	0	18,300	2	0	18,490	2	0	1	11	10	1	7	0	1	7	2	0	17
7,342	363	1,060	7	96	11,902	0	0	0	9,391	4	9	9,700	6	9	1	9	10	1	4	4	1	5	1	0	21
1,696	51	542	7	3061	2,817	0	0	0	2,714	11	0	2,779	2	0	0	12	8	0	11	9	0	12	1	0	4
2,960	144	993	8	134	16,306	11	11	0	13,397	6	0	13,452	6	0	2	0	3	1	9	7	1	9	9	0	17
1,868	196	528	8	89	11,283	0	0	0	8,128	15	0	18,128	15	0	2	11	6	1	16	4	1	16	4	0	28
3,976	296	75	7	48	9,419	10	0	0	7,548	1	0	7,623	1	0	1	12	1	1	6	5	1	6	8	0	20
694	77	295	8	222	4,034	0	0	0	3,437	0	0	3,477	0	0	1	11	3	1	7	2	1	7	6	0	15
369	103	103	10	335	1,303	0	0	0	1,196	0	0	1,221	0	0	1	3	6	1	1	11	1	2	3	0	8
2,875	142	728	10	203	7,510	0	0	0	7,821	15	0	7,821	15	0	1	0	10	1	1	6	1	1	6	4	0
296	91	103	12	209	2,105	0	0	0	1,500	0	0	1,500	0	0	1	12	1	1	4	0	1	4	0	0	29
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,834	0	0	1,834	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	11	1	7	11	0	0
52,140	176	13,840	8	145	2,01,076	5	8	0	1,64,885	5	6	1,66,980	5	6	1	12	6	1	7	4	1	7	7	0	18
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,444	0	0	5,459	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
52,140	176	13,840	8	145	2,01,076	5	8	0	1,59,441	5	6	1,61,511	5	6	1	18	4	1	7	2	1	7	6	0	21

APPENDIX

GENERAL COMPARATIVE STATEMENTS of Land Rents, Cultivators, and of Rates of the old and new

Name of Tahsil	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14						
	NAME OF CHUK.	Number of Villages measured for settlement.	Percentage of lands to 100 cultivation.					Money and Corn Rents.					Acres watered from aiao.	Total acres.	Number of acres cultivated	Miles.				
			Waste.					Per mile per day of 24 hours.	Rucha Beegahs.			Dates per annum.								
			New.	Old.	Neal.	Chakae.	Khadur.		Sugar.	Poppy.	Cotton.									
							Rt.	As.	P.	Rt.	As.	P.	Rt.	As.	P.	Seer.				
	Bumgodea,	10	3	10	10	1	96	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	15 1 13	0	3,794	2,558	5 254
	Thoke,	7	5	31	7	0	8	1	0	4	0	0	0	15	5	13 1 0	0	4,031	1,217	6 941
	Jutwa,	15	1	30	9	1	89	1	0	1	1	3	0	1	4	4 17 4	4	11,035	8,902	17 215
	Doodla,	10	1	5	16	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	14 1 0	8	4,266	3,639	6 426
	Dumnowla,	15	5	21	7	3	14	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	7	14 18	0	8,811	5,619	13 491
	Dehra,	8	2	46	0	0	12	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	14 1 0	0	5,687	2,372	8 567
	Rntour,	7	12	18	3	0	24	1	5	7	1	3	8	1	5	0 14 6	0	8,384	2,475	13 14
	Rusour,	10	4	6	13	6	3	1	1	4	0	0	0	1	7	14 1 2	2	4,893	3,461	7 413
	Sudhowra,	22	2	6	27	2	65	1	2	4	1	0	0	1	9	7 14 4	4	15,431	10,353	24 61
	Shazadpur,	14	12	12	4	1	24	1	0	7	1	0	0	0	15	11 14 1	1	12,783	6,066	19 623
	Knlianpur,	22	4	11	11	0	18	0	13	9	0	0	0	15	4	13 14 0	0	10,845	5,700	16 605
	Korwa,	15	3	19	4	0	20	1	4	2	0	14	0	1	2	0 14 6	0	11,159	7,522	17 279
	Koolhurpur,	10	2	19	16	0	0	1	2	7	0	0	0	1	2	6 14 1	0	4,944	3,500	7 464
	Laba,	11	5	22	8	1	33	1	0	10	0	0	0	1	0	0 14 0	0	9,671	4,751	15 71
	Lalpur, (Koormalee)	33	3	9	10	1	21	1	0	6	0	0	0	1	1	13 14 16	0	7,070	17,957	42 187
	Nutwa,	13	3	13	5	1	35	1	4	9	1	0	1	5	0	14 6 0	0	11,114	6,991	17 234
	Naralgurub,	10	2	3	7	5	34	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0 14 1 5	0	6,635	5,087	10 235
	Total,	234	5	16	10	2	39	1	1	8	1	1	0	1	1	2 14 1 7	0	1,60,553	91,150	2,50,563
	Add for a Village since measured, ..	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0 0	0	240	0	0
	Total after adding as above, ..	235	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0 0	0	1,00,903	0	0
	Deduct area and Jumma of Villages settled, or for which Dastoor-cool-Umul have been made and which since settlement has been transferred to Kotahub, ..	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0 0	0	5,509	0	0
	Grand Total,	227	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0 0	0	1,55,594	0	0
	Grand Total,	731	5	15	12	2	33	1	2	21	1	2	14	1	0	6 16 6	0	4,16,507	3,12,907	806 227
	Deduct 13 Villages Dastoor-cool-Umul,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0 0	0	3,927	2,757	5 125
	Remaining after deducting as above	718	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0 0	0	47,580	3,16,150	841 9

Settlement Office, Cis-Sutlej States, Camp Umballa,

The 8th February, 1853.

APPENDIX No. IX.

STATEMENT of Area and Soils in acres in the District of Umballah.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Name of Purganah.	Total of Villages.			Total Acres.			Cultivated.								Uncultivated.				REMARKS.
	No. of Villages.	Dist. of Villages.	Villages settled.	Acres.	Sovereign.	Villages settled.	Noni.	Koualee.	Dakur.	Bhoor.	Total.	New waste.	Old waste.	Forest and Groves.	Barren.	Sown & Blucher.	Maneu.	Total Area.	
Narangurh,	133	8	125	89,875	5,642	84,235	422	33,359	7,556	5,530	46,867	1,791	7,366	105	25,994	177	1,936	37,369	Note.—Mr. Winyard states that the proper total of Moollana is 76,910, and that there are some other errors, which he had not time or opportunity to correct. D. F. McLEOD, Financial Commissioner.
Sadhoun,	195 & 2 chaks.	18	107 & 2 chaks.	78,909	8,551	71,361	5,547	30,338	3,679	4,273	43,845	1,597	4,275	14	19,619	811	1,270	27,534	
Moollana,	162 & 13 chaks.	31 & 3 chaks.	131 & 10 chaks.	131,843	26,925	104,923	9,995	47,830	10,550	3,076	71,451	2,746	10,130	2	16,759	2,041	2,370	34,229	
Jugadree,	154	31	120	86,638	18,473	68,165	5,812	30,805	6,014	4,496	47,187	1,767	6,831	641	11,726	0	0	20,965	
Moottafabad,	110	50	60	69,915	27,795	42,120	3,138	20,001	4,594	1,331	29,064	1,618	5,611	168	5,639	0	0	13,056	
Khairabad,	236	127	109	1,56,456	77,917	78,539	6,142	27,599	1,999	3,753	39,493	1,832	5,578	14,199	17,417	0	0	39,046	
Umballah,	107	20	87	72,501	14,269	58,232	4,604	28,799	6,369	2,233	41,996	1,499	6,355	...	8,352	0	0	16,236	
Total	1,027 & 15 chaks.	288 & 3 chaks.	739 & 12 chaks.	3,86,137	1,79,572	5,07,575	35,698	2,18,723	40,791	24,692	3,19,903	12,830	46,176	15,119	1,05,506	3,029	5,576	1,88,434	

Settlement Office, Cis-Sutlej States,

Camp Umballah,

The 8th February, 1853.

W. WINYARD,
Settlement Officer, Cis-Sutlej States.

No. VIII.—(Continued.)

Jumma, with Percentage of increase and decrease in the Assessments of the CHUKS for the District of Umballa.

13	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Total Kuchikara.	Kuchikara per mile.	Total kucha plogus.	Cultivated acres per kucha plogh.	Total acres to one well.	From Jumma reel or as surveyed.	New Jumma.		Rate of old Jumma.	Rate of new Jumma.		Increase and percentage of Decrease from old Jumma.
						Last year.	Standard.		First year.	Standard.	
					Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
1,719	223	320	8	101	6,73 0 0	3,988 0 0	4,238 0 0	2 6 0	1 8 11	1 10 6	0 34
523	84	1073	11	2,404	1,239 0 0	996 6 0	996 6 0	1 0 3	0 13 1	0 13 1	0 20
2,418	174	585	10	104	15,572 0 0	15,866 11 0	15,886 11 0	2 11 0	2 10 10	2 11 1	0 0
1,304	248	2674	14	237	8,381 8 0	8,256 0 0	8,306 0 0	2 5 1	2 4 4	2 4 6	12 0
3,351	227	583	10	73	9,938 0 0	7,879 5 0	7,879 5 0	1 12 6	1 6 5	1 6 5	0 21
962	110	233	10	137	4,111 0 0	3,581 0 0	3,843 0 0	1 11 9	1 8 2	1 9 11	0 13
751	53	129	19	317	3,038 0 0	3,466 0 0	3,486 0 0	1 9 5	1 6 5	1 6 5	0 19
1,451	190	139	23	103	6,453 0 0	7,119 0 0	7,119 0 0	1 13 10	2 0 11	2 0 11	0 0
5,975	246	1,520	7	62	21,214 0 0	17,886 2 0	17,886 2 0	2 5 9	1 11 11	1 11 11	0 25
2,830	142	659	9	118	9,490 0 0	6,960 13 0	6,960 13 0	1 9 0	1 2 4	1 2 4	0 27
2,690	130	611	9	329	974 0 0	6,836 7 0	6,836 7 0	1 11 4	1 3 2	1 3 2	0 30
2,445	149	425	17	279	14,945 0 0	11,825 7 0	11,825 7 0	1 15 9	1 9 3	1 9 3	0 21
2,085	239	294	12	159	9,566 0 0	6,233 0 0	6,233 0 0	2 11 0	2 10 2	2 10 2	0 3
1,821	120	391	12	254	7,548 0 0	7,168 4 0	7,360 4 0	1 9 5	1 8 2	1 8 9	0 5
7,693	182	1,659	11	140	25,940 0 0	20,383 0 0	21,583 0 0	1 7 1	1 2 2	1 2 4	0 21
1,620	93	810	19	198	9,532 0 0	8,740 12 0	8,740 12 0	1 9 0	1 7 0	1 7 0	0 8
2,597	239	123	15	111	7,421 0 0	9,370 0 0	9,370 0 0	1 7 5	1 13 7	1 13 7	0 26
49,612	170	8,610	11	342	1,73,436 0 0	1,49,521 8 0	1,50,535 8 0	1 13 6	1 9 5	1 9 7	0 14
0	0	0	0	0	0 0 0	90 0 0	90 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0
0	0	0	0	0	0 0 0	1,49,611 8 0	1,50,625 8 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0
0	0	0	0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	5,663 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0
0	0	0	0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0
1,49,908	2,422	36,937	34	797	5,87,477 2 6	4,7,762 7 9	4,75,836 14 6	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0
0	0	0	0	0	500 0 0	6,272 0 0	6,272 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0
1,49,908	2,422	36,937	0	0	5,86,977 2 6	4,61,490 7 9	4,63,574 6 3	1 13 8	1 7 6	1 7 6	0 21

W. WYNYARD,

Settlement Officer, Cis-Sutlej States.

APPENDIX No. XI.

TABLE of Agricultural Implements.

	3	4	5	6					
	NAME OF COMPONENT PARTS.		Highest price.			Lasts how long.			Of wh n
	Oordoo.	Romanized.							
			Rs.	As.	P.	Y.	M.	D.	
..	هلس	Hullis, ..	0	4	0	2	0	0	Sall wood
	هل	Hull, ..	0	4	0	1	0	0	Keekur woods,
	پا نها	Patha, ..	0	1	0	0	2	0	Keekur woods,
	کات	Kath, ..	0	2	0	0	1	0	Iron,
	پهالي	Phalee, ...	0	8	0	0	6	0	Ditto,
	جووا	Joon (Yoke,) ..	0	4	0	2	0	0	Seesum woods,
	پنچا اي	Punjalee (Yoke,) ..	0	5	0	1	0	0	D
	ناري يعني نوکا	Narce, or Noorka,	0	1	0	1	0	0	Leather,
	پچوانسا	Puchwansa, ..	0	0	3	0	1	0	Keekur woods,
	پيدني سا نڈا	Painee (Santa,) ...	0	0	6	1	0	0	Keekur,
..	..	..	0	8	0	2	0	0	Keekur, Cheer v
..	..	..	3	0	0	3	0	0	Sall, Ke Touth v
a,	..	..	0	6	0	1	0	0	Keekur woods,
...	..	..	0	1	0	1	0	0	Keekur ropes,
kus-	..	..	1	0	0	2	0	0	Iron an handle,
chet )	..	..	0	8	0	4	0	0	D
...	..	..	0	2	0	0	6	0	D
ble,)	..	..	0	2	0	1	0	0	Di
...	..	..	0	2	0	1	0	0	Di
soolee,	..	..	0	4	0	1	0	0	Di
..	..	..	0	8	0	3	0	0	D
...	..	..	0	8	0	2	0	0	He
..	..	..	0	0	6	1	0	0	Ditto, an

Sall wood
 Keekur
 woods,
 Keekur
 woods,
 Iron,
 Ditto,
 Seesum
 woods,
 D
 Leather,
 Keekur
 woods,
 Keekur,
 Keekur,
 Cheer v
 Sall, Ke
 Touth v
 Keekur
 woods,
 Keekur
 ropes,
 Iron an
 handle,
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 Ditto, an

7	8
at material made.	EXPLANATORY REMARKS.
..	The shaft connecting the Hull with the yoke.
and Seesum	The wood into which the share is fixed.
and Khaye,	The frame through which the <i>Phalee</i> passes. It is shod with the Kath, a thin rim of iron.
and Seesum	
...	
..	The ploughshare made of iron.
...	
and Touth	
to,	Jona is used for quiet oxen, and is a single yoke.
..	Punjalee is a double yoke, into which the necks of the oxen are fastened by straps called <i>Guthas</i> .
and Touth	Naree, or Noorka, by which the Hullis is attached to the yoke.
...	The wedge by which the Patla and Phalee are kept together.
or Bamboo,	Paince, a bamboo handle. Santa, the leathern thong. The two are a whip.
Seesum and	Gahun, a machine used for scratching up the ground for rice sowing. Stuck full of pegs about two inches long. Used in the water for rice.
woods,	A machine used for breaking clods, drawn by oxen, in which two men stand, made sometimes of one piece of wood, here of 4 join- ed by nails.
kur, and	
woods, ...	Used for making up the beds for irrigation.
and Touth	One man presses it to the ground and raises the earth; another, on the other side of the ridge, assists him by pulling it with a rope fastened to the ends.
nd 2 hemp	
...	
l wooden	Khoorpa, a hand scraper.
..	
tto.	
tto,	Durantees always have teeth like a saw.
tto,	A rough kind of chopper—See <i>khet kurum</i> .
tto,	
tto,	A short hand-hoe, used for hoeing sugarcane fields.
tto,	A pick used for cutting kunkur, &c.
mp,	Small nets for tying up the oxen's mouths.
l Monj, ..	

جايلى	Jaylee,	..	..	..	..	0	2	0	1	0	0	Different kinds of wood.	Pitchfork made of wood.
پيرا	Payra,	..	..	..	..	0	0	0	6	1	0	Different kinds of wood, &c., ..	The rope tied to the bullocks' horns, by which they are caught and managed.
چهاج	Ch'haj,	..	..	..	..	0	8	0	0	0	6	Serpent grass and leather. ..	A basket made of serpent grass, fastened together by three leather thongs.
دايرس	Dairus,	..	..	..	..	0	8	0	0	2	0	Hemp. ..	A rope tied so as to keep a number of bullocks together, for kneading out grain, or the like.
چرس	Churas,	..	..	..	..	3	0	0	0	0	6	Leather, ..	Churus, the large leather bucket used in deep wells.
	Lao,	لاو	..	..	..	1	0	0	0	0	6	Hemp, ..	Lao, the large rope by which churus is raised.
	Bhuwun,	بھون	..	..	..	1	8	0	2	0	0	Keekur and Seesum woods, and iron, ..	Bhuwun. The wheel round which the Lao passes.
	Mundul,	موندل	..	..	..	2	0	0	0	4	0	Iron, ..	Mundul, the iron hoop which keeps the Churus' mouth open.
	Kohur,	کھور	..	..	..	1	0	0	2	0	0	Wood, ..	Kohur. The hollow in the Bhuwun in which the Lao runs.
	Killee,	کيلي	..	..	..	0	0	3	0	2	0	Seesum and Touth woods, ..	Killee. The pin which unites the Lao and the yoke.
	Purtulla,	پرتلا	..	..	..	0	4	0	0	1	0	Leather, ..	A leather apron worn behind by the man who drives the well bullocks, to protect his posteriora from being cut.
	Dhungulee,	دھنگلي	..	..	..	0	8	0	0	6	0	Sall, Dayg, Jaurun, Touth, Bamboo, ..	The long lever of Sall, Dayg, &c., by which water is raised.
	Kurwala,	کروالا	..	..	..	0	2	0	0	2	0	Earth, ..	Kurwala. The broad mouthed earthen pot in which water is raised.
	Bayr,	بیر	..	..	..	0	2	0	0	6	0	Monj rope. ..	The rope by which the Kurwala is raised.
	Chukul,	چکل	..	..	..	5	0	0	5	0	0	Touth and Seesum wood, Ditto, ..	Chukul is the wheel which turns horizontally, with teeth, which catch the teeth in the Chuklee.
	Chuklee,	چکلي	..	..	..	5	0	0	5	0	0	Ditto, ..	Chuklee, a wheel to which a perpendicular motion is given by the Chukul; this wheel is full of teeth.
	Gangun,	گانجن	..	..	..	2	0	0	2	0	0	Touth, Keekur, and Seesum woods, ..	Gangun, a kind of hedge pole for keeping the Bhulohul in its perpendicular position, supported by the Tayk and Dhoore.
	Parcha,	پاچوا	..	..	..	0	4	0	2	0	0	Touth, Keekur, and Khujoor woods, ..	Parcha, a small tub, generally of wood, under the Ghurus, for catching the water.
	Nasar,	ناسار	..	..	..	0	8	0	2	0	0	Ditto, ..	Nasar. The channel by which the water passes from the Parcha to the water course.
	Jhaloo,	جھالو	..	..	..	2	0	0	2	0	0	Touth, Keekur, and Seesum woods, ..	Jhaloo. A beam placed horizontally over the well's mouth, supports the Lath.
	Tayk,	تیک	..	..	..	0	4	0	2	0	0	Touth and Keekur woods, ..	Tayk. A forked beam supporting the Gangun rests; a wall is some times built instead.
	Makra,	ماکرا	..	..	..	0	1	0	0	1	0	Touth wood, ..	Makra. A hooked stick passing through the Gangun and keeping the Bhulohul in its place.
	Lath,	لاٹھ	..	..	..	2	0	0	2	0	0	Keekur and Seesum woods. Ditto, ..	Lath. The beam on which the Chuklee is fastened, by means of which motion is communicated to the Bayyur.
	Dhne,	دھوني	..	..	..	0	4	0	1	0	0	Ditto, ..	Dhoone. A beam set in the ground, with a hole drilled to receive one end of the Gangun; a wall is sometimes built instead of this.
	Bhulohul,	بھولول	..	..	..	0	4	0	1	0	0	Ditto, ..	Bhulohul. The shaft in the centre of the Chukul; stands perpen-

Dhungulee (hand lever,)

Hurth (Persian wheel,)

[illegible]

کوئٹہ کے ہاتھ	Koond or Naud,	1	0	0	0	6	0	Ditto.	A store pan of earth, into which the Chasma is emptied
بیل ڈھلوانی	Dale Khatay,	10	0	0	0	0	0	Iron.	Bale. The baler, generally containing 3 or 4 bags and a stew pan of red Khatay, in which the juice is boiled.
ہاتھی	Hathay,	0	4	0	0	0	0	Sesum wood, and Iron,	A large flat spoon for scooping the hot juice
چاکہ	Chakha,	0	8	0	0	6	0	Earth,	Chukha. The large stone pan into which the boiled juice (gour) is collected.
جھڑی	Jhudree,	0	2	0	0	0	0	Tenth and Keekar woods,	A large toothed rake for collecting Roor, taking sugarcane leaves, &c., &c.
ٹانگی	Taonglee,	0	2	0	0	0	1	Wood and Leather,	A wooden stick, fork of 7 points, fastened with leather, for thrashing up grain; at times used also as a rake and shovel.
آوڑا	Ora,	0	4	0	0	0	1	Bamboo,	The funnel fastened to the plough for sowing.
ڈھوڑا	Dohra,	0	4	0	0	1	0	Sesum and Keekar woods,	Dohra. Long handled spoon for ladling the hot juice out of the Khatay into the Chasnee.
چاشنی	Chasnee,	by weight.	3	0	0	0	0	Iron,	Chasnee. A large flat stew pan in which the hot juice is moved from the Khatay into the Chukha; sometimes used instead of the Khatay.
موسل	Moosul,	0	1	0	0	2	0	Sesum and Keekar woods, &c.,	A straight stick, with a head like a little vessel, for stirring up the hot juice.
پٹہ	Putta,	0	4	0	1	0	0	Leather.	Putta. Blinkers always put on outside bullock, generally on both.
گٹھ	Ghatut,	0	12	0	0	0	0	Iron,	Ghatut, the bell adax, put on the outside bullocks, to prevent them from straying and to keep them with up to their work.
گڈڈی یا روتا	Guddee or Rayra,	20	0	0	0	15	0	Keekar and Sesum woods,	The body of the cart without the wheels.
پہلہ	Payra,	6	0	0	0	4	0	Sesum wood,	Wheels.
اڈا	Anda,	1	0	0	0	5	0	Iron,	A rim of iron round the axle of the wheel.
آون	Awun,	1	8	0	0	5	0	Ditto.	The axle.
اومڈی	Umdar,	1	0	0	0	5	0	Ditto.	A small rim of iron round the axle.
پینچنی	Pynjune,	0	8	0	0	2	0	Keekar wood,	A long piece of wood by which the wheel is kept in its place.
دھورے	Dhorce,	2	0	0	0	2	0	Iron,	The centre of the axle which protrudes beyond the Pynjune.
جولا	Joola,	0	8	0	0	2	0	Sesum wood,	Yoke.
سول	Semul,	0	1	0	0	0	2	Keekar wood	Wooden stops by means of which the necks of the bullocks are kept in their place.

ج	Nār,	..	1	0	0	1	0	0	Leather,	...	A leather rope by which the yoke is fastened to the Chams
کھڑ	Khulba.	...	0	2	0	0	6	0	Touth, Keekur, and Dak woods,	..	Sticks fixed in the Baysa upright, or with a little slope outwards to keep the load on.
جوت	Jut,	...	0	6	0	1	0	0	Leather,	...	A rope used as a collar, fastened to the yoke round the oxen's necks, to keep them in their place.
جور	Joor,	...	0	2	0	0	1	0	Hemp,	...	The trace used with the leading pair of bullocks.
کھڑ	Blar Kush,	...	1	0	0	1	0	0	Ditto,		The rope used to keep the whole load in its place : from Bkar, load, and kushaden, to pull, to tie.

Settlement Office,
Cis-Sulley States,
Camp Umballa,
The 8th February, 1853.

W. WYNARD,
Settlement Officer,
Cis-Sulley States.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12				
NAME OF PLACENAME	Number of Mesquity Wells		Number of Wells not of Mesquity.	Number of Tanks of Mesquity.	Number of acres watered by Wells.	Number of acres watered from Tanks.	Number of acres watered from Canals.	Total watered areas.	Total unwatered areas.	Total areas.	REMARKS.				
	For drinking.	For irrigation.										For drinking.	For irrigation.	Total.	
Namagah, Add for Village not measured,	233	11	244	36	193	231	..	408	11	2,430	131	2,989	84,154	87,143	{ The surface entered as watered from Canals, is watered from Moors, as it cuts from the Rivers Roon and Markanda.
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Total, ..	2,734
	248	20	274	31	316	350	None.	614	289	..	..	902	71,267	72,169
Bedlowa, Add for Villages in which Du four-oll-umuls have been made, and Sovereign States,	Total, ..	6,740	78 Acres from Western Jamma Canal.
	357	55	412	75	348	423	None.	912	831	None.	9	1,755	1,03,168	1,04,923	
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26,920
Ingadze, Add for Villages in which Du four-oll-umuls have been made, and Sovereign States,	204	168	372	7	347	344	2	3,059	690	78	..	3,867	64,235	68,152	{ The land entered as watered from Canals, is watered from the Western Jamma Canal.
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18,543
	26	77	103	27	197	224	1	1,091	502	..	..	1,596	40,524	42,120
Wetufabad, Add for Villages in which Du four-oll-umuls have been made, and Sovereign States,	27,795	{ The land entered as watered from Canals, is watered from the Western Jamma Canal.
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Total, ..	69,915
	131	16	147	53	241	294	1	390	788	3,870	..	5,048	73,491	78,539	
Chirabad, Add for Villages in which Du four-oll-umuls have been made, and Sovereign States,	77,917	The 345 acres is not watered from Wells, but the returns do not state whether it is watered from Tanks, Streams, or Canals.
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Total, ..	1,56,456
Taballa,	323	114	437	18	95	113	..	433	..	348	..	781	41,215	41,996	

W. WYNYARD,
Settlement Officer,
Cis-Sulley States.

Settlement Office,
Cis-Sulley States,
Camp Umhalla,
The 8th February, 1853.



सत्यमेव जयते

No. 5.

TABLE Exhibiting the highest and lowest return of water from masoury wells, and others, in the District of Umballa.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Name of Purgunnah.	PUCKA WELL.					KUCHA WELL.					
	Price of a pucca well.	Usual No. of Buckets or Pots.	Lasts how long. years.	Acres water-ed.		Price of a kucha well.	Usual No. of Buckets or Pots.	Lasts how long.	Acres water-ed.		REMARKS.
				A.	R.				A.	R.	
Narainpurh.	500	0	200	11	0	1	0	1 year.	3	0	
Bangur, ..	300	0				8	0				
Khadur, ..	300	0				8	0				
Sadhowra.	300	0				8	0				
Bangur, ..	150	0	200	12	0	1	0	1 do.	1	0	
Khadur, ..	250	0	0	0	0	0	0	6 months.	0	0	
Moolana, ..	250	0	100	4	0	0	0	2 years.	1	0	
Mustafabad, ..	300 or 400 Rs.	0	100	1	0	0	0	1 do.	0	0	
Khizrabad, ..	...	...	...	...	...	0	0				
Bangur, ..	...	...	...	...	...	7	0				
Khadur, ..	...	...	...	...	...	2	0				
Jugadree, ..	250	0	100	5	0	0	0	2 do.	1	0	
Bangur, ..	...	...	...	...	...	5	0				
Khadur, ..	...	...	...	...	...	3	0				
Umballa, ..	286	0	100	1	3	10	0	1 do.	1	0	

Settlement Office,
Cis-Sutlej States,
Camp Umballah,
The 8th February, 1853.

W. WYNYARD,
Settlement Officer, Cis-Sutlej States.

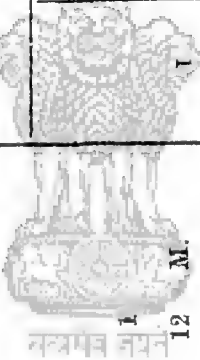


सत्यमेव जयते

APPENDIX No. XVIII.

TABLE of Weights and Measures in the District of Umballa.

Names of Weights.

1 grain of Rice.			1 Tola.	Rupee.	Chuttak.	Seer.	Maunds.
1 Ruthiee.			1 Masha.				
8	1						
64	8						
768	96						
			12 M.	1	1		
			11 1 Ruthiee.	5½	16	1	
				3,360	640	40	1

For the Pergunnahs of Thaneysur, every thing is weighed, nothing is measured; water, milk, and other fluids, are prescribed by weights.

Settlement Office,
Ora-Sutlej States,
Camp Umballa,
The 8th February, 1853.

W. WYNYARD,
Settlement Officer, C. S. S.

APPEND

STATEMENT showing the expense of the Settlement Operations in.

Zillah.	Field Measurement.			Boundary.		Statistics.		Settlement Establishment.		Salaries.									
										Settlement Of- ficer.		Assistant Set- tlement Of- ficer.		Extra Assistants.					
Umballa,	15,378	6	3	2,765	7	5	152	12	6	23,136	3	10	39,128	4	3	5,031	14	6	20,728
Umballa, Rooper and Khusr, (partly settled)	1,300	13	3	486	4	4	...	...	...	1,139	2	11	1,741	12	..	..	...	...	1,035
Total Zillah Umballa,	16,678	5	6	3,251	11	9	152	12	6	24,275	6	..	40,870	..	3	5,031	14	6	21,813
Thaneysur,	14,907	..	3	1,201	4	..	441	..	1	23,767	..	9	32,891	1	..	..	...	...	20,355
Ferozepore and Loodiana, ——(Boundary.)	..	..	..	4,719	5	6	..	..	..	1,948	6	4	3,044	4	2	..	...	...	1,161
Ferozepore, Umballa, Loodiana and Thaneysur, (Sovereign States.)	..	..	..	17,645	15	9	14,234	5	6	18,520	11	8	34,201	10	5	11,268	1	6	6,462
Grand Total,	31,586	5	9	26,818	5	..	14,823	2	1	73,411	8	9	1,11,006	15	10	16,300	...	...	49,791

मन्त्रालय नयन

Settlement Office, Cis-Sutlej States, }
Camp Umballah, the 8th February, 1853. }

XX.

Wynyard, and Amount of Jumma assessed by him.

Supintendent.		Total.		Tentage and Special Extra Allowance to Settlement Officers.		Contingent Charges.		Grand Total.		No. of Villages for which Dusdoor-ool-umuls have been prepared.		Deduct on account of Amount realized from Dusdoor-ool-umul Villages.		Balance.		Proposed Jumma.		Percentage of expense to jumma settled.	
550	...	67,438	6 1	11,366	8 6	55,011	...	1,80,248	11 11	166	...	498	...	1,79,750	11 11	4,64,095	14 6	39	...
..	...	2,826	12 ..	1,052	9 6	1,969	9 ..	8,775	5 ..	..	..	..	..	8,775	5 ..	..	...	..	...
1,550	...	70,265	2 1	12,419	2 ..	56,980	9 1	1,89,024	.. 11	166	...	498	...	1,88,526	.. 11	4,64,095	14 6	39	...
2,467	10 11	55,714	6 5	6,060	8 8	53,318	6 6	1,55,409	10 8	198	...	594	...	1,54,815	10 8	3,97,115	2 ..	39	...
..	...	4,205	4 2	983	4 ..	1,670	4 8	13,426	8 8	..	..	..	..	13,426	8 8	..	...	..	...
..	...	5,931	12 ..	6,773	5 2	12,209	7 10	1,21,315	10 2	..	..	..	..	1,21,315	10 2	..	...	..	...
1,017	10 11	1,82,116	8 8	26,236	4 1	1,24,178	12 1	1,79,175	14 5	364	...	1,092	...	4,78,083	14 5	8,61,211	.. 6	39	...

नवम्बर नयन

W. WYNYARD,

Settlement Officer, Cis-Sulley States.

APPENDIX

REVENUE AND RENT RATES OF THE

Name of Zillah.	Name of Pargunnah.	Name of Chuk.	Neai or Gouhatee.									Routee.											
			Chahce.			Abas.			Dry.			Chahce.			Abas.			Saudy.			Dry.		
			Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Umballa, ...	Khizrabad, ...	Munglour, Khadur	3	8	...	3	8	...	2	0	...	0	0	...	2	8	...	0	0	...	1	5	...
		Bangur	3	0	...	0	0	...	1	8	...	0	0	...	2	0	...	0	0	...	1	7	...
		Seondurpoor, ...	0	0	...	0	0	...	1	0	...	0	0	...	0	0	...	0	0	...	0	12	...
		Bangur	0	0	...	0	0	...	1	0	...	0	0	...	0	0	...	0	0	...	0	12	...
		Ruhadurpoor, ...	3	12	...	3	12	...	2	0	...	2	8	...	2	0	...	0	0	...	1	5	...
		Bumnowlee, Khadur	3	0	...	3	0	...	1	8	...	2	0	...	1	12	...	0	0	...	1	0	...
		Bangur	0	0	...	1	14	...	1	4	...	0	0	...	1	3	...	0	0	...	0	13	...
		Kalaysur, Bangur	4	0	...	0	0	...	2	12	...	0	0	...	2	8	...	0	0	...	1	12	...
		Khidree, ...	3	8	...	0	0	...	2	6	...	0	0	...	2	0	...	0	0	...	1	1	...
		Lakur, ...	4	0	...	4	0	...	2	0	...	2	12	...	2	12	...	0	0	...	1	8	...
	and Jugadree, ...	Belaspore, Khadur	3	0	...	3	0	...	1	9	...	2	0	...	2	0	...	0	0	...	1	2	8
		Bangur	3	8	...	3	8	...	2	6	...	2	0	...	2	0	...	0	0	...	1	2	...
		Khizrabad, Khadur	4	0	...	0	0	...	0	0	...	0	0	...	0	0	...	0	0	...	1	6	...
		Bangur	0	0	...	0	0	...	0	0	...	0	0	...	0	0	...	0	0	...	1	8	...
		Jugadree, ...	4	0	...	0	0	...	2	4	...	0	0	...	2	8	...	0	0	...	1	8	...
		Jugadree, Khadur	3	8	...	0	0	...	2	2	...	0	0	...	2	12	...	0	0	...	1	14	...
		Boorea ...	4	0	...	0	0	...	2	4	...	0	0	...	2	8	...	0	0	...	1	12	...
		and	4	0	...	0	0	...	2	4	...	0	0	...	2	4	...	0	0	...	1	14	...
		Rhogpoor, ...	3	8	...	0	0	...	2	2	...	0	0	...	2	12	...	0	0	...	1	14	...
		Tigree, ...	4	0	...	0	0	...	2	4	...	0	0	...	0	0	...	0	0	...	1	8	...
Momedou, ...	0	0	...	0	0	...	0	0	...	0	0	...	0	0	...	0	0	...	1	10	...		
Jugadree, & Mustafabad, ...	Khadur	Balchuppur Khadur and	4	0	...	4	0	...	2	4	...	2	12	...	2	12	...	0	0	...	1	14	...
		Bangur	3	8	...	3	8	...	1	14	...	2	8	...	2	8	...	0	0	...	1	8	...
		Sadhoyl, Bangur	4	0	...	4	0	...	2	6	...	3	0	...	3	0	...	0	0	...	2	0	...
		Kullowur, Khadur	3	10	...	8	10	...	1	8	...	2	12	...	2	12	...	0	0	...	1	9	...
		Bangur	3	8	...	3	0	...	2	6	...	2	12	...	2	4	...	0	0	...	1	8	...
		Damla, Khadur	4	0	...	3	4	...	2	4	...	2	8	...	2	0	...	0	0	...	1	6	...
		Bangur	2	8	...	2	4	...	1	8	...	2	2	...	2	0	...	0	0	...	1	4	...
		Sarun, Bangur	2	12	...	0	0	...	2	0	...	2	8	...	0	0	...	1	6	...	1	8	...
		Litturce, Khadur	3	0	...	0	0	...	1	8	...	2	12	...	0	0	...	1	2	...	1	4	...
		Bangur	4	0	...	2	12	...	2	6	...	3	0	...	2	8	...	1	8	...	1	10	...
Sadhaura, ...	3	9	...	2	4	...	1	10	...	2	8	...	2	4	...	1	4	...	1	6	...		
Mustafabad, ...	Khadur	Lalpoor Kooralee	3	4	...	2	4	...	1	14	...	2	6	...	2	0	...	0	0	...	1	5	...
		Bangur	3	0	...	1	14	...	1	4	...	2	0	...	1	12	...	0	0	...	1	2	...
		Dumowlee, Khadur	3	4	...	2	4	...	1	14	...	2	8	...	2	4	...	0	0	...	1	12	...
		Beonjulpoor, Khadur	4	0	...	2	12	...	2	6	...	3	0	...	2	8	...	1	8	...	1	10	...
		Bangur	0	0	...	0	0	...	0	0	...	0	0	...	3	7	4	2	8	9	0	0	...
		Naraingurh, Doodlee, ...	0	0	...	0	0	...	0	0	...	0	0	...	3	4	3	1	13	9	0	0	...
		Ruasoor Kham, ...	0	0	...	0	0	...	0	0	...	0	0	...	4	7	7	2	0	3	0	0	...
		Naraingurh, Bangur	0	0	...	0	0	...	0	0	...	0	0	...	2	13	4	1	13	0	0	0	...
		Khadir, ...	0	0	...	0	0	...	0	0	...	0	0	...	3	0	4	1	8	8	0	0	...
		Lada, ...	0	0	...	0	0	...	0	0	...	0	0	...	4	4	0	...	...	...	1	15	10
Naraingurh, ...	Khadur	Khadir, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Dakra, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Jutwar, Bangur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Khadur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Korewa, Bangur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Khadur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Nutwnl, Bangur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Khadur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Rutour, Bangur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Khadur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Naraingurh & Kutaba, ...	Khadur	Koolhurpoor, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Buncondes, Khadur	3	4	...	...	...	...	1	12	...	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bangur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Shazadpoor, Khadur	8	4	...	...	...	...	1	12	...	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bangur	8	0	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Moollana, Dhowa, ...	2	8	...	2	4	...	1	8	...	2	2	...	2	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Oogolla, ...	2	3	...	1	15	6	1	6	...	1	13	9	1	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Tundwal, ...	2	7	...	2	0	...	1	12	...	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Moollana, Khadur	4	0	...	2	12	...	2	6	...	3	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bangur	2	4	...	2	0	...	1	10	...	2	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moollana, ...	Khadur	Kaysree, Khadur	3	8	...	3	8	...	2	12	...	2	6	...	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bangur	3	8	...	3	8	...	2	12	...	1	9	...	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Dhoen, Khadur	4	0	...	2	12	...	2	6	...	3	0	...	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bangur	2	8	...	2	4	...	1	8	...	1	2	...	2	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Moollana & Naraingurh, Sumbulheree, Khadur	4	0	...	3	0	...	2	8	...	3	0	...	2	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bangur	3	0	...	2	12	...	1	12	...	2	4	...	1	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Pilkunes, Bangur	3	0	...	2	12	...	1	7	...	2	4	...	2	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Umballa, ...	3	0	...	2	0	...	1	7	...	1	12	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Thirwa, ...	2	8	...	2	0	...	1	7	...	1	12	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sahampoor, ...	Gungoo, ...	Nahoor, ...	2	12	2	2	12	2	2	0	...	2	2	0
Sooltanpoor, ...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sersawali, ...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	12	...	2	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	8	4	2	8	4	...	...	...	...	...

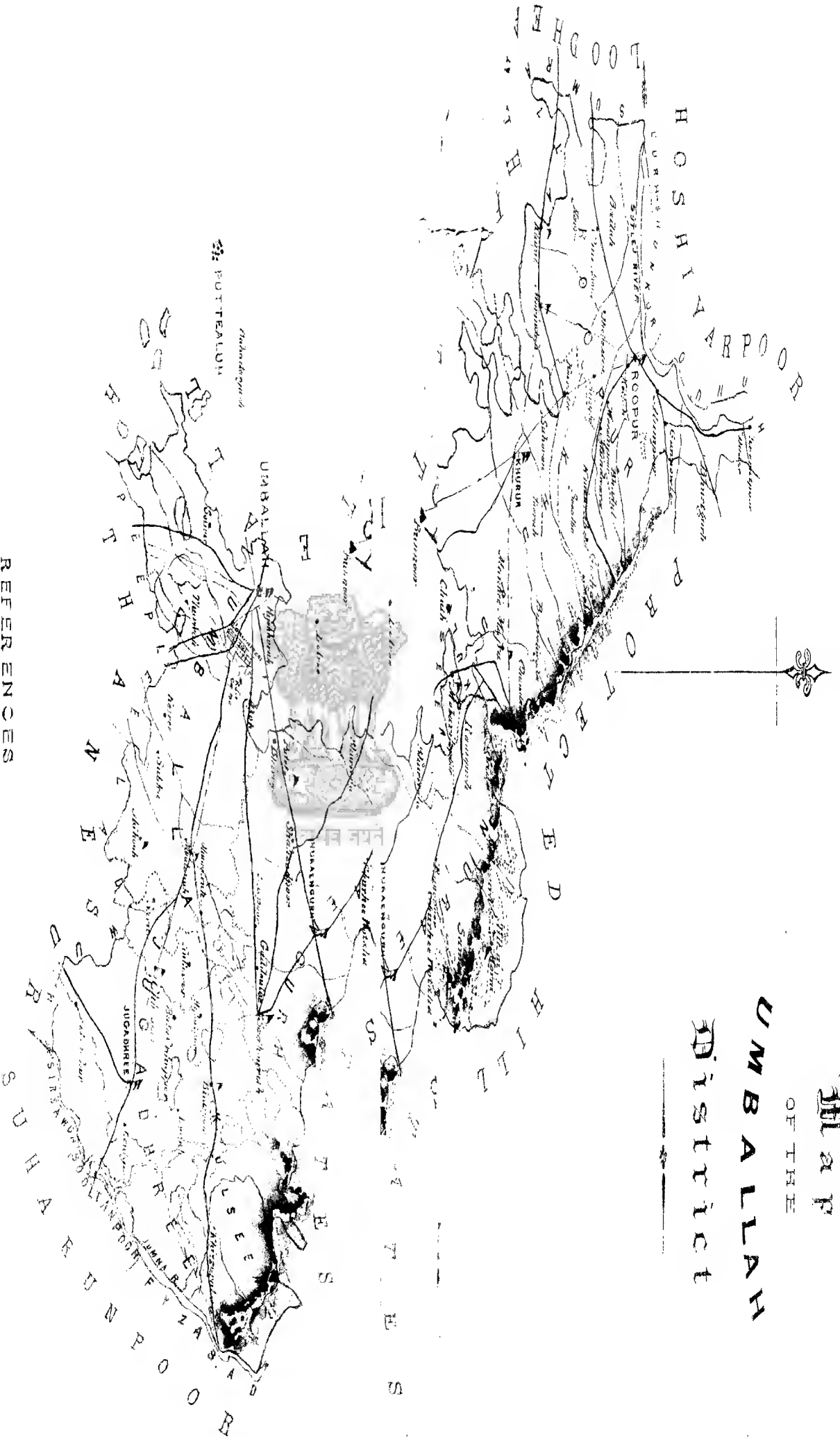
XII.

MENTIONED PURGUNNARS IN ZILLAH UMBALLA.

Dahur.									Dhoor.									Average rate of old Juma on cultivation of Chuk.			Average rate of the Juma of 1st year of revised settlement on the cultivation of the Chuk.			Remarks.	
Abco.			Dry.			Chahoe.			Abco.			Dry.													
P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
...	1	8	...	1	4	...	1	2	...	1	4	...	0	10	...	0	0	...	1	1	6				
...	1	2	...	1	0	...	0	12	...	0	12	...	0	8	...	0	0	...	1	1	6				
...	0	0	...	0	8	...	0	0	...	0	0	...	0	7	...	0	0	...	0	9	2				
...	1	8	...	1	3	...	1	4	...	1	4	...	0	10	...	0	0	...	1	4	4				
...	1	4	...	1	0	...	0	0	...	0	0	...	0	8	...	0	0	...	1	4	4				
...	0	15	...	0	10	...	0	0	...	0	10	...	0	6	...	0	0	...	0	11	9				
...	2	8	...	1	6	...	0	0	...	1	4	...	0	14	...	0	0	...	1	9	7				
...	0	0	...	1	4	...	0	0	...	0	0	...	1	0	...	0	0	...	1	7	2				
...	2	0	...	1	5	...	1	8	...	1	8	...	0	12	...	0	0	...	1	2	8				
...	1	8	...	0	12	...	0	13	...	0	13	...	0	8	...	0	0	...	1	2	8				
...	2	0	...	1	4	...	1	8	...	1	8	...	1	0	...	0	0	...	1	14	7				
...	0	0	...	1	0	...	0	0	...	0	0	...	0	6	...	0	0	...	1	14	7				
...	2	4	...	1	8	...	0	0	...	2	8	...	0	12	...	0	0	...	1	0	5				
...	2	4	...	1	10	...	0	0	...	0	0	...	1	4	...	0	0	...	1	0	5				
...	0	0	...	1	10	...	0	0	...	0	0	...	0	12	...	0	0	...	1	13	0				
...	2	8	...	1	4	...	0	0	...	1	4	...	1	0	...	0	0	...	1	11	10				
...	2	4	...	1	10	...	0	0	...	1	4	...	1	0	...	0	0	...	1	14	3				
...	0	0	...	0	0	...	0	0	...	0	0	...	1	0	...	0	0	...	1	1	11				
...	2	4	...	1	4	...	1	8	...	1	4	...	0	12	...	0	0	...	1	7	...				
...	2	0	...	1	0	...	1	4	...	1	0	...	0	10	...	0	0	...	1	7	...				
...	2	8	...	1	6	...	1	8	...	1	4	...	0	12	...	0	0	...	1	6	5				
...	2	4	...	1	2	...	1	4	...	1	0	...	0	12	...	0	0	...	1	6	5				
...	2	0	...	1	8	...	0	0	...	0	0	...	0	12	...	0	0	...	1	7	4				
...	2	0	...	1	4	...	1	8	...	0	0	...	0	11	...	0	0	...	1	4	7				
...	0	0	...	1	2	...	2	0	...	0	0	...	0	12	...	0	0	...	1	4	7				
...	0	0	...	1	2	...	2	4	...	0	0	...	1	4	...	0	0	...	1	3	2				
...	2	12	...	1	8	...	2	0	...	0	0	...	1	0	...	0	0	...	1	3	2				
...	2	0	...	1	4	...	2	0	...	0	0	...	0	14	...	0	0	...	1	3	2				
...	2	0	...	1	4	...	2	0	...	0	0	...	1	0	...	0	0	...	1	11	11				
...	2	4	...	1	4	...	2	0	...	1	0	...	0	12	...	0	0	...	1	11	11				
...	1	10	...	1	0	...	1	8	...	0	12	...	0	10	...	0	0	...	1	2	2				
...	2	0	...	1	6	...	2	0	...	1	8	...	1	0	...	0	0	...	1	6	5				
...	2	12	...	1	8	...	2	0	...	0	0	...	1	0	...	0	0	...	1	8	5				
...	2	8	...	2	3	...	0	0	...	0	0	...	1	4	...	2	10	...	2	4	4				
...	2	0	...	1	10	...	0	0	...	0	0	...	1	4	...	2	6	...	2	0	11				
...	5	8	...	1	11	...	0	0	...	0	0	...	1	0	...	12	1	...	1	13	7				
...	1	7	...	1	12	...	0	0	...	0	0	...	0	14	...	1	12	...	1	8	2				
...	1	10	...	1	11	3	13	...	1	5	...	1	10	...	1	8	2				
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...	3	2	1	15	...	2	10	...	2	10	10				
...	1	3	0	12	...	2	3	...	1	9	2				
...	1	15	1	9	...	2	3	...	1	7	...				
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...	1	7	0	11	...	2	4	...	1	6	5				
...	3	1	...	1	6	1	8	...	1	0	...	3	2	...	2	10	2				
...	1	8	1	2	1	8	11				
...	1	8	...	1	8	0	1	1	2	4				
...	2	0	...	1	2	0	12	1	3	8				
...	1	12	...	1	4	0	14	1	1	5				
...	...	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0	...	...	...	...	1	6	7				
...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	14	...	...	...	...	1	6	7				
...	1	10	...	1	4	...	0	14	...	0	14	...	0	9	...	...	...	...	1	6	6				
...	1	4	...	0	12	...	0	12	...	0	12	...	0	8	...	...	...	...	1	3	6				
...	2	0	...	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0	...	...	...	...	1	3	6				
...	2	0	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	12	...	...	...	...	1	7	3				
...	2	0	...	1	10	...	1	10	...	1	6	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	1	7	3				
...	...	10	...	1	6	...	1	6	...	1	4	...	1	0	...	...	...	...	1	6	11				
...	1	12	...	1	8	...	1	8	...	1	4	...	0	14	...	...	...	...	1	7	2				
...	1	8	...	1	6	...	1	0	...	0	12	...	0	8	...	...	...	...	1	2	1				
...	2	10	...	1	10	...	1	3	...	1	3	...	6	12	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
...	8	2	...	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	11	...	...	...	...	...
...	3	2	...	1	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...

W. WYNARD,
Settlement Officer Cis-Sutlej States.

Map OF THE UMBALLAH District



REFERENCES

Thames